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“ANTIQUITIES, OR REMNANTS OF HISTORY, ARE, AS WAS SAID, TANQUAM TABULÆ NAUFRAGII; WHEN INDUSTRIOUS PERSONS, BY AN EXACT AND SCRUPULOUS DILIGENCE AND OBSERVATION, OUT OF MONUMENTS, NAMES, WORDS, PROVERBS, TRADITIONS, PRIVATE RECORDS AND EVIDENCES, FRAGMENTS OF STORIES, PASSAGES OF BOOKS THAT CONCERN NOT STORY, AND THE LIKE, DO SAVE AND RECOVER SOMEWHAT FROM THE DELUGE OF TIME.”—*Advancement of Learning*, ii.

NOTICE.

Frequent applications being made by recently-elected Members for Vol. I. of 'Archæologia Cantiana,' which is now out of print, the Honorary Secretary requests all Members, who wish for a copy of this Volume, to send their names to the London District Secretary, Mr. SMALLFIELD, 10, Little Queen Street, Lincoln's Inn Fields. It is ascertained that, if the number of applications prove sufficient, a new edition may be issued at £1. 1s. per copy.

The Honorary Secretary wishes also to make it known that a few sets of 'Archæologia Cantiana,' in royal quarto size, of which twenty-five copies only have been printed, may still be procured by Members at £2. 2s. per volume.

Also that, at the request of several Members specially interested in genealogy, fifty copies of the 'Visitation of Kent,' now being edited in our Volumes by Mr. Howard, have been, and will continue to be, printed separately on large paper, so that the whole may form a distinct work. These may be procured from Mr. Smallfield, by Members at 5s., and by non-Members at 7s. 6d., each part.



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BEING

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Arthur Clarke - \$100.00 (56 notes)
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OF THE

Kent Archaeological Society.

1. The Society shall consist of Ordinary Members and Honorary Members.

2. The affairs of the Society shall be conducted by a Council, consisting of the President of the Society, the Vice-Presidents, the Honorary Secretary, and twenty-four Members elected out of the general body of the Subscribers: one-fourth of the latter shall go out annually by rotation, but shall nevertheless be re-eligible; and such retiring and the new election shall take place at the Annual General Meeting: but any intermediate vacancy, by death or retirement, among the elected Council shall be filled up either at the General Meeting or at the next Council Meeting, whichever shall first happen. Five Members of the Council to constitute a quorum.

3. The Council shall meet to transact the business of the Society on the second Thursday in the months of March, June, September, and December, and at any other time that the Secretary may deem it expedient to call them together. The June Meeting shall always be held in London: those of March, September, and December, at Canterbury and Maidstone alternately.

4. At every Meeting of the Society or Council, the President, or, in his absence, the Chairman, shall have a casting vote, independently of his vote as a member.

5. A General Meeting of the Society shall be held annually, in July, August, or September, at some place rendered interesting by its antiquities or historical associations, in the eastern and western divisions of the county alternately: the day and place thereof to be appointed by the Council. At the said General Meeting, antiquities shall be exhibited, and papers read on subjects of archæological interest. The accounts of the Society, having been previously allowed by the Auditors, shall be presented; the Council, through the Secretary, shall make a Report on the state of the Society; and the Auditors and the six new Members of the Council for the ensuing year shall be elected.

6. The Annual General Meeting shall have power to make such alterations in the Rules as the majority of Members present may approve; provided, that notice of any contemplated alterations be given, in writing, to the Secretary, before the 1st June in the then current year, to be laid by him before the Council at their next Meeting; provided, also, that the said contemplated alterations be specifically set out in the notices summoning the Meeting, at least one month before the day appointed for it.

7. A Special General Meeting may be summoned, on the written requisition of seven Members, or of the President, or two Vice-Presidents, which must specify the subject intended to be brought forward at such Meeting; and such subject alone can then be considered.

8. Candidates for admission must be proposed by one Member of the Society, and seconded by another, and be balloted for, if required, at any Meeting of the Council, or at a General Meeting, one black ball in five to exclude.

9. Each Ordinary Member shall pay an Annual Subscription of Ten Shillings, due in advance on the 1st of January in each year; or £5 may at any time be paid in lieu of future subscriptions, as a composition for life. Any Ordinary Member shall pay, on election, an entrance fee of Ten Shillings, in addition to his subscription, whether Annual or Life. Every Member shall be entitled to a copy of the Society's Publications; but none will be issued to any Member whose Subscription is in arrear. The Council may remove from the List of Subscribers the name of any Member whose Subscription is two years in arrear, if it be certified to them that a written application for payment has been made by one of the Secretaries, and not attended to within a month from the time of application.

10. All Subscriptions and Donations are to be paid to the Bankers of the Society, or to one of the Secretaries.

11. All Life Compositions shall be vested in Government Securities, in the names of four Trustees, to be elected by the Council. The interest only of such funds to be used for the ordinary purposes of the Society.

12. No cheque shall be drawn, except by order of the Council, and every cheque shall be signed by two Members of the Council, and the Secretary.

13. The President and Secretary, on any vacancy, shall be elected by a General Meeting of the Subscribers.

14. Members of either House of Parliament, who are landed proprietors of the county or residents therein, shall, on becoming Members of the Society, be placed on the list of Vice-Presidents, and with them such other persons as the Society may elect to that office.

15. The Council shall have power to elect, without ballot, on the nomination of two Members, any lady who may be desirous of becoming a Member of the Society.

16. The Council shall have power to appoint as Honorary Member any person likely to promote the interests of the Society. Such Honorary Member not to pay any subscription, and not to have the right of voting at any Meetings of the Society; but to have all the other privileges of Members.

17. The Council shall have power to appoint any Member, Honorary Local Secretary, for the town or district wherein he may reside, in order to facilitate the collection of accurate information as to objects and discoveries of local interest, and for the receipt of subscriptions.

18. Meetings for the purpose of reading papers, the exhibition of antiquities, or the discussion of subjects connected therewith, shall be held at such times and places as the Council may appoint.

19. The Society shall avoid all subjects of religious or political controversy.

20. The Secretary shall keep a record of the proceedings of the Society, to be communicated to the Members at the General Meetings.

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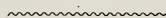
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 Boscawen, The Hon. James, *ditto*.
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 *Bruce, John, Esq., V.P.S.A., 5, *Upper Gloucester Street, Dorset Square, London, n.w.*
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 *Faussett, John Toke, Esq., Student of Ch. Ch., Oxford, 49, *Pall Mall, s.w.*
 Faussett, Thomas Godfrey, Esq., F.S.A., Honorary Secretary, *Lee*; and
 2, *Old Square, Lincoln's Inn, w.c.*
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 Golding, Robert, Esq., *The Clock House, Hunton, Staplehurst*.
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 *Hesketh, Robert, Esq., F.R.I.B.A., *Earlswood Mount, Red Hill, Surrey.*
 Heywood, S., Esq., 30, *Norfolk Street, Strand, w.c.*
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heath, s.e.
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- Hugessen, Edward Knatchbull, Esq., M.P., *The Paddock, Smeeth, Ashford.*
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 Huxley, Rev. Thomas Scott, *Watling Street, Canterbury.*
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 Webster, Thomas, Esq., R.A., *Cranbrook*.
 Welldon, Rev. J., D.D., *Tunbridge School*.
 Welldon, Rev. Edward I., M.A., *Tunbridge*.
 Wells, R., Esq., *Biddenden*.
 Weston, Lambert, Esq., *Waterloo Crescent, Dover*.
 Whatman, James, Esq., M.P., F.R.S., F.S.A., *Vinter's, Maidstone*.
 Wheeler, Mr. Robert, *Brenchley*.
 Wheeler, Rev. R. T., *Minster, Thanet*.
 Wheelwright, J., Esq., *Meopham Court, Gravesend*.
 White, George Cecil, Esq., *Boughton Blean Vicarage, Faversham*.
 White, Jennings, Esq., 1, *Hare Court, Temple, E.C.*
 White, Rev. John, *St. Stephen's Vicarage, Canterbury*.
 *White, Thomas, Esq., *Wateringbury*.
 *White, Mrs. Thomas, *Wateringbury*.
 White, Frederick Meadows, Esq., *Temple, E.C.*
 Whitehead, Arthur, Esq., *St. Faith's Street, Maidstone*.
 Whitehead, John, Esq., *Barnjet, Maidstone*.
 Whitehead, John, Esq., *Rochester*.
 Whitehead, Thomas, Esq., *Ramsgate*.
 Whitehead, Thomas Miller, Esq., 8, *Duke Street, St. James's, London, S.W.*
 Whitelock, Rev. B., *Groombridge*.
 Whitmore, William, Esq., *Beckenham, S.E.*
 Whittaker, Charles Gustavus, Esq., *Barming*.
 Whittle, John, Esq., *Star Hill, Rochester*.
 Wickes, Henry W., Esq., *Pixfield, Bromley, S.E.*
 Wickham, George, Esq., *Maidstone*.
 Wickham, Humphrey, Esq., *Strood*.
 Wickham, Miss, *Delce Farm, Rochester*.
 Wigan, Rev. Alfred, M.A., *Luddesdown Rectory, Gravesend*.
 Wigan, Frederick, Esq., *Hibernia Chambers, London Bridge, S.E.*
 Wigan, J. A., Esq., *Clare House, East Malling*.
 Wigan, Mrs., *ditto*.
 *Wigan, James, Esq., *Cromwell House, Mortlake, Surrey, S.W.*
 Wigan, L. D., Esq., *Rock House, Maidstone*.
 Wigan, Rev. W. L., M.A., *East Malling*.
 Wightwick, T. N., Esq., *Canterbury*.
 Wild, Miss, 3, *Montague Terrace, Tunbridge Wells*.
 Wild, Thomas M., Esq., *Tunbridge Wells*.
 Wildash, H. C., Esq., M.D., *Hythe*.
 Wildes, Henry Dudlow, Esq., *West Malling*.
 Wilkie, E. C. H., *Ellington, Ramsgate*.

- Wilkinson, Charles, Esq., *Sandfield, Tunbridge Wells*.
 Wilkinson, F. Eachus, Esq., M.D., etc., *Battle Cottage, Sydenham, S.E.*
 Wilks, G., Esq., *Hythe*.
 *Willement, Thomas, Esq., F.S.A., *Davington Priory, Faversham*.
 *Williams, Captain Bigoe, *Dover*.
 Williams, E. W., Esq., *Bromley, S.E.*
 Williams, Lieutenant-General, R.E., *Ramsgate*.
 Williamson, Rev. Joseph, *Sellinge, Faversham*.
 Wilmot, J. B. Esq., M.D., *Tunbridge Wells*.
 *Wilson, Cornelius Lea, Esq., *Beckenham, S.E.*
 Wilson, Joshua, Esq., *Tunbridge Wells*.
 Wilson, R. P., Esq., *New Cross Road, S.E.*
 Wilson, J. E., Esq., *Cranbrook*.
 *Wilson, Samuel, Esq., Alderman of London, *Beckenham, S.E.*
 *Wilson, Sir Thomas Maryon, Bart., *Charlton House, S.E.*
 Winch, Richard, Esq., *Rochester*.
 Winch, Mrs., *Chatham*.
 Winham, Rev. Daniel, *The Parsonage, Eridge Green, Tunbridge Wells*.
 Wodehouse, Rev. Walker, *Elham Vicarage, Canterbury*.
 Wood, G., Esq., *Gravesend*.
 Wood, Humphrey, Esq., *Chatham*.
 Wood, John, Esq., *H. M. Dockyard, Chatham*.
 Woods, Rev. G. H., *Shopwyke House, Chichester*.
 Woodfall, J. W., Esq., M.D., *Maidstone*.
 Woodruff, Rev. John, M.A., *Upchurch Vicarage, Sittingbourne*.
 Woolrych, Rev. F. H., *Victoria Villas, Maidstone*.
 Wray, Leonard, Esq., *Ramsgate*.
 Wrench, Rev. Frederick, M.A., *Stowting Rectory, Hythe*.
 Yardley, Sir William, *Hadlow Park, Tunbridge*.
 Yates, William, Esq., *Nevill Park, Tunbridge Wells*.
 Yelverton, Hon. William, *Whitlande Abbey, Carmarthenshire*.
 Young, Thomas, Esq., *Crescent Grove, Camberwell, S.E.*
 *Young, John, Esq., F.S.A., *Vanbrugh Fields, Blackheath, S.E.*
 Young, John, Esq., 38, *Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.*

*** Should any errors or omissions of honorary distinctions, etc., be found in this list, it is requested that notice thereof may be given to the Assistant Secretary.

CONTRIBUTIONS

To the Fund for supplying Illustrations to the Society's Volumes, etc.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Bean, Alfred W., Esq.	1	0	0	James, Sir Walter, Bart. A	0	10	0
Beattie, A., Esq. A	0	5	0	Jay, J. L., Esq. A	0	10	0
Betts, G., Esq.*	5	0	0	Kadwell, Mr. C. A	0	3	0
Bland, Rev. Dr. A	0	5	0	Kenrick, Miss*	1	0	0
Blencowe, R. W., Esq. A	0	3	0	Larking, Rev. L. B. A	1	1	0
Blore, Edward, Esq.	0	10	0	Larking, J. W., Esq. A	0	10	0
Brent, J., Esq. A	0	10	0	Lewin, F. M., Esq.	0	11	0
Ditto*	0	10	0	Lewin, T., Esq.	0	10	0
Bristow, W., Esq.	0	10	0	Lightfoot, W. J., Esq. A	0	10	0
Canterbury, the Archbp. of A	1	10	0	Luard, Major A	0	10	0
Cobbett, J. M., Esq., M.P. A	0	10	0	Norman, G. W., Esq.*	2	10	0
Cotterell, Mr. H. A	0	5	0	O'Neill, W., Esq.	0	10	0
Crosby, James, Esq. A	0	10	0	Pratt, Rev. Jermyn*	0	10	0
Dashwood, Rev. G. H. A	0	10	0	Pretty, E., Esq. A	1	1	0
De Wilde, E. J., Esq. A	0	10	0	Rashleigh, Rev. G.	0	10	0
Dowker, G., Esq.*	0	10	0	Reader, E. F. S., Esq.*	0	10	0
Drake, Rev. R. A	1	0	0	Rugg, R., Esq. A	0	5	0
Ellis, Sir Henry*	2	0	0	Rye, W. B., Esq. A	0	10	0
'Espinasse, J., Esq. A	2	2	0	Simmonds, W. C., Esq.	0	5	0
Farnall, Major A	0	10	0	Smallfield, Mr. A	0	5	0
Faussett, Rev. H. G.*	1	0	0	Ditto*	0	10	0
Faussett, J. T., Esq.*	1	0	0	Smith, C. A., Esq.	0	10	0
Faussett, T. G., Esq.*	1	0	0	Smith, George, Esq. A	0	11	0
Ffinch, ev. B. S.	0	11	0	Smith, Rev. H.*	1	0	0
Fleming, J. P., Esq.	0	2	6	Solly, G. R., Esq.*	5	0	0
Godefroy, J., Esq. A	0	5	0	Stirling, Sir Walter*	1	0	0
Golding, Mr. C. A	0	5	0	Taswell, G. M., Esq. A	0	5	0
Hawkins, Rev. Dr. A	0	10	0	Taylor, J. E., Esq. A	0	5	0
Hussey, H. L., Esq. A	0	11	0	Twopenny, E., Esq. A	0	5	0
Hussey, R. E., Esq. A	0	6	6	Wilkinson, F. E., Esq., M.D.	0	10	0
Jackson, J. F., Esq.	0	10	0	Wilson, R. P., Esq.	0	10	0

* Donations for particular objects.

To the Fund for enlarging the Museum and Library.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Collected by London Local				Larking, Rev. L. B. A	0	5	0
Secretary towards purchas-				Pretty, E., Esq. A	0	5	0
ing a portion of the Sur-				Smallfield, Mr. A	0	5	0
renden MSS.	8	0	0	Taylor, J. E., Esq. A	0	5	0
Golding, Mr. Charles A	0	5	0				

Members willing to contribute to these Funds are requested to signify their intentions to the Honorary Secretary, or to the London Local Secretary.

KENT ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

Balance-Sheet of Accounts from January 1st to December 31st, 1863.

<i>Dr.</i>	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1863.						
Balance in hand, Dec. 31, 1862 :—						
Messrs. Randall and Co.	258	15	11			
Messrs. Hammond and Co.	73	0	8			
				331	16	7
Dividends on Stock, one year				9	7	6
Subscriptions, Life Compositions, Contributions to Illustration						
Fund, Payments for Royal 8vo, etc.	472	17	11			

£814 2 0

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1863.						
Assistant Secretary :—						
Salary one year	25	0	0			
Disbursements for postage, stationery, etc.	20	1	5			
				45	1	5
Paid arrears to the Rev. L. B. Larking, petty-cash book				10	0	0
Paid the Honorary Secretary, petty-cash book				12	3	6
Invested in New 3 per Cents.	60	0	0			
Paid Mr. Brent on account of Excavations at Sarr	30	0	0			
Cheque-books	0	6	6			

Further Cost of Arch. Cant. Vol. IV. :—

Printer, on account	200	0	0
Lithographer	20	0	0
Wood-Engraver	29	18	0
Compilation of Index	5	5	0
	255	3	0
Advanced to Lithographer on account of Vol. V.	30	0	0
Balance, December 31, 1863 :—			
Messrs. Randall and Co.	279	14	9
Messrs. Hammond and Co.	91	12	10
	371	7	7

£814 2 0

Audited and allowed.

JOSEPH J. HOWARD, } *Auditors.*
JAS. CROSBY, }

Balance-Sheet of Accounts from January 1st to December 31st, 1864.

Audited and allowed.

JOSEPH JACKSON	HOWARD,	} <i>Auditors.</i>
JAMES CROSBY,		

The
Kent Archaeological Society.

ABSTRACT OF PROCEEDINGS, 1863 AND 1864.

THE Proceedings of the Society during the years 1863 and 1864 were as follows:—

THE FIRST Meeting of the Council for the year 1863 was held at Maidstone on the 19th of March.

Thanks were voted to the Rev. R. Drake for a donation of Roman Antiquities; and to the Revs. C. Lane, L. B. Larking, Dr. Stevenson, F. Southgate, W. L. Wigan, F. E. Tuke, C. Parkin, J. F. Russell, J. Hooper, E. Brailsford, E. Heawood, W. N. Griffin, and S. Hannam, T. W. King, Esq., York Herald, W. H. Hart, Esq., F.S.A., R. E. Thomson, Esq., T. Thurston, Esq., E. Pretty, Esq., F.S.A., Captain Cheere, and W. B. Gilbert, Esq., for valuable information afforded to Mr. J. J. Howard in preparing his first number of "The Visitation of Kent, 1619," for 'Archæologia Cantiana.'

The noble President reported that he had communicated to Lord De L'Isle the wish of the Council that the Annual Meeting of the Society should, with his Lordship's permission, be held at Penshurst, and that Lord De L'Isle had with the greatest kindness and hospitality given permission for the use of the Hall at Penshurst Place, promised all facilities to the Meeting, and invited the Society to luncheon. Thanks were unanimously voted to his Lordship accordingly.

T. G. Faussett, Esq., was elected of the Editorial Council.

Eight candidates were elected.

THE NEXT Meeting was held in London, on the 11th of June.

Thanks were voted to the President and Council of the Society of Antiquaries for their present of a copy of the Correspondence between that Society and the Admiralty respecting the Tides in the Dover Channel, with reference to Cæsar's Landing; and to A. J. B. Beresford Hope, Esq., for his present of a copy of 'The Condition and Prospects of Architectural Art.'

It was resolved—

That the Local Secretaries be requested to inform all members whose subscriptions are in arrear that they will not be entitled to tickets for the Penshurst Meeting, unless their subscriptions, up to 1862 inclusive, are paid.

Notice was given that at the Annual Meeting T. G. Faussett, Esq., would be proposed as Honorary Secretary, and J. Crosby, Esq., and J. J. Howard, Esq., as Auditors.

Eighteen candidates were elected.

THE SIXTH Annual Meeting was held at Penshurst Place on the 16th of July.

It was attended by,—the Marquess Camden, President, and the Ladies Pratt; the Archbishop of Canterbury and the Misses Longley; the Lord Lieutenant and Viscountess Sydney; the Earl and Countess of Winchilsea; the Earl and Countess of Stanhope; the Earl of Brecknock; the Viscountess Falmouth; the Viscountess Holmesdale; Lord and Lady De L'Isle and Dudley, and the Hon. Mr. and Misses Sydney; Lord and Lady Hardinge; Lord Wensleydale; the Bishop of Gibraltar and Mrs. Trower; the Hon. and Rev. Sir F. J. Stapleton, Bart.; Sir Stephen Glynne, Bart.; Sir Edward Dering, Bart.; Sir Walter Stirling, Bart.; Sir Walter James, Bart.; the Rev. Sir W. Smith-Marriott, Bart., and Lady Marriott; Lady Rycroft; Lady Dyke, the Misses and Mr. W. Dyke; the Hon. Mrs. Denman; the Hon. Mrs. Cropper; A. J. B. Beresford-Hope, Esq., Lady Mildred, and the Misses Hope; J. G. Talbot, Esq., Honorary Secretary, and the Hon. Mrs. Talbot; G. Leveson-Gower, Esq., and the Hon. Mrs. Leveson-Gower; the Dean of Canterbury; Sir Samuel Hayes; Sir W. R. Sydney; C. Wykeham-Martin, Esq.; G. E. Hammond, Esq.; H. D. Streatfeild, Esq.; W. C. Streatfeild, Esq.; J. W. Stratford, Esq.; Major and Mrs. Luard; Lt.-Col. and Mrs. Scott; J. Kirkpatrick, Esq., and Mrs. Kirkpatrick;

G. W. Norman, Esq.; James 'Espinasse, Esq., and Miss 'Espinasse; E. Hussey, Esq.; R. E. Hussey, Esq.; R. W. Blencowe, Esq.; L. A. Majendie, Esq.; the Rev. L. B. Larking; the Rev. G. and Mrs. Taswell; the Rev. A. Eden; the Rev. D. Winham; the Rev. J. W. Bliss; the Rev. R. Drake; W. Delmar, Esq.; D. Denne, Esq.; Captain Ruxton; the Rev. T. Brockman; the Rev. J. P. Alcock; the Rev. R. Jenkins; the Rev. A. Wigan; the Rev. F. E. Tuke; W. L. Lawrence, Esq.; H. B. Mackeson, Esq.; M. H. Bloxam, Esq.; Coles Child, Esq.; the Rev. Beale Poste; T. F. Bailey, Esq.; the Rev. T. Wrench; the Rev. A. Lyall; the Rev. J. Y. Stratton; T. G. Faussett, Esq.; and upwards of seven hundred others.

The Marquess Camden, K.G., President, took the chair in the dining-room of Penshurst Place at half-past twelve o'clock, and called upon Mr. J. G. Talbot, the Honorary Secretary, to read the Report, which ran as follows:—

It is my pleasing duty again to assure the Society that their condition is exceedingly prosperous.

It is not often that the Council of any Society can meet the general body of their subscribers, and assure them that their numbers are steadily and rapidly increasing, and that their funds are quite adequate to meet their ordinary expenses. Yet this is the happy state of the Kent Archæological Society. The numbers last year were about 840; now they are about 870; and 28 candidates are waiting for election.

The balance at our bankers' is £397. 17*s.* 10*d.* The arrears, which in previous Reports have been so strongly and so justly deplored, have very sensibly diminished; and I cannot but think that the wise severity of the Council on the present occasion, in refusing a share in the splendid hospitalities of Penshurst to all subscribers in arrear, might well be a precedent for future occasions.

There is nothing very remarkable to record in the history of our Society during the past twelve months, except the deaths of two gentlemen who were distinguished members—Mr. Deedes, the late member for East Kent, and Mr. Grimaldi, a well-known archæologist of the county. But the circumstances of the present deserve special comment.

I think it no slight tribute to the position which our Society has gained in the county, that it should be received, as it is to-day, with so marked and cordial a welcome by the possessor of one of the ancestral homes of Kent, whose name is famous not only in Kentish archæology but in English history.

And in resigning the office which I have very unworthily held into

abler hands this day, I am glad to think that my short tenure of the post of Honorary Secretary will be connected with what I am sure will prove one of the most notable of our gatherings—the Sixth Annual Meeting in Penshurst Place.

The Meeting then proceeded to elect officers for the coming year. J. Crosby, Esq., and J. J. Howard, Esq., LL.D., F.S.A., were elected Auditors. Six retiring members of the Council were named, of whom five were re-elected, E. Hussey, Esq., of Scotney Castle, being chosen in the place of T. G. Faussett, Esq., who retired.

The noble Chairman then expressed his regret at the loss which the Society was about to incur in the retirement of Mr. J. G. Talbot from the post of Honorary Secretary, his numerous other duties having compelled him to tender his resignation. He proposed Mr. T. G. Faussett as his successor, remarking upon the zeal for the welfare of the Society which Mr. Faussett had already shown as the best possible guarantee that its interests would be safe in his keeping.

This was carried unanimously, as was also the Chairman's next proposal, that Mr. J. G. Talbot be elected a Vice-President of the Society.

Mr. J. G. Talbot returned thanks for the honour thus conferred upon him, and in taking leave of the Society as Honorary Secretary, expressed his sense of the kindness and courtesy which he had ever received at the hands of members, and his regret at being obliged to resign his office.

Mr. Beresford-Hope drew the attention of the Society to the Congress of the Archæological Institute at Rochester in the ensuing week, and expressed his confidence that a large body of Kent Archæologists would welcome their brethren. He moved that the President and Council be requested to appoint a deputation to receive them in the name of the Society, and give them a hearty welcome to the county. This was most cordially agreed to.

Twenty-eight new candidates were elected.

On the motion of the Dean of Canterbury, thanks were voted to the retiring Secretary and Auditors.

The Archbishop of Canterbury proposed a vote of thanks to the Marquess Camden for presiding this day, observing that, lately as he had become a member of the Society, he could not

fail to notice the great interest which his Lordship took in its welfare, and the able manner in which he presided at its meetings.

This being carried by acclamation, the private business was over.

The members then dispersed through the house and grounds of Penshurst Place, the Hall and other rooms in which were, by the great kindness of Lord De L'Isle, thrown open to the Society during the entire day. The Society was also entertained with magnificent hospitality by his Lordship and Lady De L'Isle.

A lecture was delivered in the Hall by Mr. J. H. Parker, on the History and Architecture of Penshurst.¹ This was read twice over, in consequence of the want of space even in that splendid room for the numbers which crowded to hear Mr. Parker. He afterwards conducted parties round the exterior, and to the church, explaining the interesting features as he passed, and especially drawing attention to the two remarkable crosses, of the Decorated period, which were found in the church and are now inserted in the wall of the tower.

During the afternoon the noble President returned thanks to Lord and Lady De L'Isle in a speech which was received with great enthusiasm by the Society; as was also Lord De L'Isle's acknowledgment.

THERE was no second day to this brilliant Meeting, the Council having deemed it unadvisable within so short a time of the Congress of the Archæological Institute at Rochester.

THE Archæological Institute of Great Britain held their Annual Meeting this year at Rochester on the few first days of August, under the Presidency of the Marquess Camden. This Society received the Institute with a deputation, headed by Lord Darnley, and welcomed it to our county. The temporary Museum formed by the Institute, which was rich in ob-

¹ It has not been thought advisable to reproduce this interesting paper in this volume, it having already found that wider circulation which it deserves in the columns of the 'Gentleman's Magazine.' Members will find it *in extenso* in the number of that periodical for August, 1863, p. 180.

jects of interest, was obligingly opened to the members of our Society.

THE THIRD Meeting of the Council was held on the 29th of September, at the Guildhall, Canterbury.

Thanks were voted to Lord and Lady De L'Isle for their splendid hospitality to the Society at Penshurst; to the Local Committee who arranged the meeting there; to Mr. J. H. Parker for his interesting lecture; and to the authorities of the South-Eastern Railway Company for their facilities on the occasion; to the Rev. G. H. Dashwood, the Rev. C. Boutell, and Mr. Farrer, for presents to the Society.

E. F. Astley, Esq., M.D., was elected Local Secretary for Dover, in the room of the lamented W. Clayton, Esq.; and Charles Augustin Smith, Esq., and Mr. Smallfield, Local Secretaries for Blackheath.

J. Brent, Esq., exhibited to the Council some beautiful Saxon sepulchral remains found by him on behalf of the Society in graves at Sarr, in the Isle of Thanet.

The Surrey Archæological Society was taken into connection. Thirteen new members were elected.

THE LAST Meeting of the Council was held at Chillington House, on the 12th of December.

The neighbourhood of Richborough was selected as the scene of next year's meeting, and the Local Committee for its arrangements was appointed.

The Honorary Secretary reported further success in the excavations at the Saxon cemetery at Sarr, undertaken by the Society and zealously prosecuted by Mr. Brent.

The President exhibited some Roman pottery, discovered at Sundridge, and presented to the Society by Lord Amherst, to whom thanks were voted accordingly.

Nine new members were elected.

1864.

THE FIRST Meeting of the Council for this year was held at the Guildhall, Canterbury.

The Honorary Secretary reported that at a meeting of the Local Committee for the arrangements of the annual meeting,

held at Sandwich, under the presidency of Sir Brook Bridges, Bart., it had been resolved that Sandwich be the spot for the Meeting of the Society, and that an excursion to Richborough take place on the first day, and that the second day be occupied with visit to the churches of Sandwich, Woodnesborough, Betteshanger, Eastry, Ash, Minster, etc.

He also reported that he had obtained kind permission from Denne Denne, Esq., to prosecute researches in and about the Castrum at Richborough, and leave was given to him to advance funds for the purpose at his discretion.

The President read a letter from Sir Walter James, containing a hospitable invitation to such members as should be visiting the churches in that neighbourhood, to lunch at Betteshanger Park.

On the motion of Mr. Foss, it was agreed that the forthcoming volume of 'Archæologia Cantiana' should bear the date of 1863 on the title-page, and 1862-3 on the cover.

Major Luard was elected Local Secretary for Tunbridge, *vice* T. Hallows, Esq., deceased.

The question of a private museum for the Society was introduced, and a general wish expressed that such a scheme might be matured.

Eleven candidates was elected.

THE SECOND Meeting was held on June 9, at the house of the Marquess Camden, Grosvenor Square.

The President laid before the Council the answer which he had received from the Lords of the Treasury in reply to his request, that the Society might keep the "Treasure Trove," or gold and silver articles, discovered at Sarr; it was as follows:—

"Treasury Chambers, 7th June, 1864.

"My Lord,—I am directed by the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury to acquaint you, in reply to your letter of the 27th ultimo, that my Lords are pleased, on behalf of her Majesty, to present the several articles of Treasure Trove, obtained in the excavations made at Sarr, in the Isle of Thanet, by the Kent Archæological Society, to that Society, to remain in their Museum.

"I am, my Lord, your obedient servant,

G. A. HAMILTON.

"The Marquess Camden, K.G."

It was finally decided that the General Meeting for this year should be held at Sandwich.

On the motion of Lord Stanhope, seconded by the Rev. Canon Robertson, the following resolutions were carried:—

That each Member of this Society shall be at liberty to introduce, free of charge (except for dinner tickets), any members of his own immediate family.

That he shall also be at liberty to introduce any strangers, gentlemen or ladies, by means of tickets.

That tickets be issued for this purpose in a printed form by the Committee, to be obtained by any member on application, at the price of 2s. 6d. each.

That each ticket be marked “not transferable,” and be not admitted unless it have in writing the name of the person bearing it and also the signature of the member who has applied for it.

The Honorary Secretary gave notice of an addition to the Society’s Rule 2, to be proposed at the General Meeting, providing for the filling up of casual vacancies in the Council.

The subject of a private Museum was again much canvassed. Eighteen new members were elected.

THE SEVENTH Annual General Meeting of the Society was held on the 4th and 5th of August, at Sandwich.

It was attended by,—The Marquess Camden, K.G., President, and the Ladies Pratt; Sir Brook Bridges, Bart., M.P.; Sir Walter James, Bart., Mr. and Miss James; Sir Walter Stirling, Bart.; Lady Dundonald and party; the Dean of Canterbury and Miss Alford; Charles Wykeham Martin, Esq.; L’Abbé Haigneré; the Rev. Canon Robertson, Mrs. and Miss Robertson; the Rev. Canon Blakesley; J. Kirkpatrick, Esq., and Mrs. Kirkpatrick; G. W. Norman, Esq., and Mrs. Norman; E. Foss, Esq., and Mrs. Foss; T. Wright, Esq.; C. Roach Smith, Esq.; M. H. Bloxam, Esq.; — Richardson, Esq.; the Mayor of Sandwich; the Rev. R. Jenkins; the Rev. R. Drake; the Rev. W. Wodehouse; the Rev. F. Scott; the Rev. F. E. Tuke; E. F. S. Reader, Esq.; G. Dowker, Esq.; J. R. Planché, Esq., Rouge Croix; W. H. Black, Esq.; R. E. Hussey, Esq.; G. E. Hannam, Esq.; W. Gibbs, Esq.; T. G. Faussett, Esq. (Honorary Secretary), and upwards of two hundred others.

The Preliminary Meeting was held at the Guildhall, which had been kindly lent to the Society by the Mayor and Cor-

poration, and was opened by the reading of the Report, as follows:—

The Council of this Society, in presenting to its members the Seventh Annual Report, cannot but congratulate the Society on its steadily increasing prosperity, from whatever point of view it is regarded.

First, as to our numbers. These were reported at our last meeting as about eight hundred and seventy: we then proceeded to elect twenty-eight new members, and at our Council Meetings have since added, in September, thirteen; in December, nine; in March, eleven, and in June, eighteen,—making a total of seventy-nine members elected during the year. Thirty-eight more candidates are now waiting for admission, and when, as we hope we may assume, you have elected these, our Society will not number less than nine hundred and fifty members. Though among the youngest, we already form the largest of County Archæological Societies.

Secondly, as to our finances. Their condition is on the whole good, in spite of the somewhat enlarged sphere of expenditure which we have this year admitted. We have at this moment at our Bankers' the sum of £498. 9s. 1d. Our printer's bill for our Fifth Volume has just been sent in, and will now be paid, amounting to £308. 8s., leaving us still a good margin for our year's expenses and towards our Sixth Volume. Most sad, however, are the shortcomings in our Bankers' Books from what we might and ought to read there, and we cannot too strongly urge upon our members, that the usefulness of our Society is seriously impaired by this one blot upon our prosperity,—the large number of subscriptions in arrear. We are at this moment suffering from a deficiency of this nature amounting to more than £300.

Thirdly, as to what we have done.

Our last year's meeting at Penshurst Place was most successful, and particularly distinguished by the magnificent hospitality with which we were entertained. The historical interest of Penshurst rendered it a most instructive spot for the Meeting, and was ably illustrated by Mr. J. H. Parker.

The Archæological Institute of Great Britain held their Congress last year at Rochester, and a deputation of our Society, headed by Lord Darnley, cordially welcomed to our county our elder brothers in Archæology. We need scarcely add how much the success which their Congress achieved was ensured by the Presidency of our own noble President. The Institute did us the honour of expressing much gratification at the reception which we gave them.

An enthusiastic and valued member of our Society, our Local

Secretary for Canterbury, obtained last year permission for us to make researches in a Saxon cemetery lately discovered at Sarr, in the Isle of Thanet, and himself conducted them with great energy and ability. In this, one of the best and most legitimate objects of such a Society as ours, we were eminently successful, and have added many new and interesting details to our previous knowledge of the Jutish inhabitants of Kent. The claims of Government on the gold and silver found, as Treasure Trove, had been courteously exercised by the gift of them to our own collection. The more portable of the relics are exhibited here to-day, and all will be placed in our museum at Maidstone.

Our Museum and Library have also received several kind donations, and the growing importance and wealth of our collection brings us to a subject which has been much discussed at our Council meetings, where no doubt has prevailed as to the necessity which exists of inaugurating a private museum of our own. Placed as our collection is at present in a public and very insufficiently guarded building, it cannot possibly be exhibited to any advantage. Our gold and silver relics, and we have many now and more promised, can be kept nowhere but at our Bankers', and become mere bullion in our hands. Our books lie useless in cupboards; one great object of our Society—the full enjoyment of its really good collection—is entirely lost.

Much has to be considered and adjusted. The rival claims of Canterbury, Maidstone, Rochester, and London, as to convenience of situation, have to be discussed. The subject of a keeper and the general financial arrangements require much thought. The Council hopes it is warranted in believing, that as soon as it can propose to you a well-matured scheme for this very desirable object, it may reckon upon the hearty co-operation of the Society in carrying it into effect.

We have to lament the loss of some valued members during the past year, among whom the honoured names of Mr. Clayton, of Dover, than whom were few more eminent antiquaries, and that of Mr. Hallows, of Tunbridge, one of our most active Local Secretaries, deserve especial mention. For the two local secretaryships thus vacant, we have been fortunate in securing the services of Major Luard and Dr. Astley.

The death of Mr. Clayton occurred in the very week of our last Annual Meeting, and owing to a deficiency in the rules of our Society, his seat at the Council has remained for a whole year vacant. A slight alteration in our second rule, with a view to prevent the recurrence of so long a vacancy, will be proposed for your approval.

The Fifth Volume of 'Archæologia Cantiana' has been lately issued, and, as we hope, will be considered not inferior to its predecessors.

This meeting is held in a somewhat remote corner of our county, and, full of interest as the neighbourhood is, we cannot expect so large an attendance of members as in more central districts. By the exertions of our Local Committee, and by kind permission of Mr. Denne, much of the subterranean building in the centre of the *Castrum* at Richborough has been laid open for your inspection, and cannot but be viewed with great interest by the Society. We hope too, that mainly owing to the kindness of another valued member, our temporary museum will be found more than usually interesting.

In conclusion, we can only remind the Society, that for the objects which it has in view, the hearty co-operation of all its members is necessary. We have so grand a field for our operation, in a county more eminent in history, and more fertile in relics of the past, than perhaps any other district of England,—a county, too, which from its situation may be said to be the connecting link between British and Foreign Archæology,—that our very vantage-ground seems to impose upon us the necessity of preserving a position in the front ranks of antiquarian science. It rests with ourselves that we continue to do so.

The following alteration in the Society's Rule 2, of which the Honorary Secretary had given due notice, was then proposed, and carried, viz. that it do now stand as follows (the words in brackets being the additional matter):—

2. The affairs of the Society shall be conducted by a Council, consisting of the President of the Society, the Vice-Presidents, the Honorary Secretary, and twenty-four Members elected out of the general body of the Subscribers. One-fourth of the latter shall retire annually by rotation, but shall nevertheless be re-eligible; [and such retiring, and the new election, shall take place at the Annual General Meeting, but any intermediate vacancy among the elected Council shall be filled up either at the General Meeting or at the next Council Meeting, whichever shall first occur.] Five Members of the Council to constitute a quorum."

Of the six retiring members of the Council, four were re-elected, Major Luard, Dr. Astley, and G. M. Arnold, Esq., being the new members elected in the place of E. Hussey, Esq., J. Rogers, Esq., and the late W. Clayton, Esq.

Thirty-eight new members were elected, and with a vote of thanks to the noble Chairman, proposed by Sir Brook Bridges, the Business Meeting closed.

The Society and their friends were then conveyed by train to the Castrum, at Richborough. Here they were met by Mr. C. Roach Smith, who delivered a very able and interesting lecture on this and other relics of the Roman occupation of Britain, taking his stand on the cross-shaped foundation built over the wonderful mass of subterranean masonry inside the area of the camp. He afterwards went round parts of the walls, and to the gates, explaining their structure, and comparing them with other specimens of Roman military architecture in England and on the Continent. For some weeks previously to the Meeting, the Society had been engaged, under the superintendence of the Rev. R. Drake and Mr. G. Dowker, and by kind permission of Mr. Denne, the landlord of the Castrum, in making excavations upon and around the central mass of masonry, and had completed the idea of the late Mr. Rolfe, who had dug a gallery more than halfway round the *enceinte*, hoping to discover an entrance. The Society's attempt, however, proved as unsuccessful as Mr. Rolfe's, and a shaft sunk for the purpose of ascertaining the depth of the masonry had to be abandoned, on account of the springs encountered, at a depth of twenty-five feet.

Dinner took place at the Bell Inn at a quarter-past three o'clock. Upwards of 150 sat down, the Marquess Camden presiding.

The Evening Meeting was held at the Town Hall, where the Rev. R. Jenkins delivered a most interesting lecture on the "History of Sandwich." He spoke as follows:—

It is now somewhat more than two centuries since the corporation of Sandwich petitioned the House of Commons in behalf of their town, in words which seem almost prophetic of our present invasion of its quiet scenes. The petition alleges that this Cinque Port is "seated in a place of imminent danger of foreign enemies, and both hath been and still is subject to bear the brunt of any foreign invasion, and is the gate which opens and shuts to the peril or safety of the kingdom." From foreign enemies the desertion of the sea has long since secured it; but it may well submit to the "brunt of an invasion" from its friends and neighbours of East and West Kent, to whom the gates of its hospitality have been opened, not (as we may well trust) to the peril, but to the safety and illustration of those

records of other races and other times of which it is the silent and peaceful depositary.

The approach to Sandwich from the west must have reminded many of you of those old Flemish pictures of which in earlier days, and at the period when it was the resort of so many sojourners from the Low Countries, it must have frequently formed the subject. The marshes of the foreground, the familiar mills on the left, and the two churches crowning the landscape, one of which, in its hard outline and quaint ogee cupola, looks almost an importation from Holland,—a kind of Dutch bulb,—must bring to mind very forcibly the long connection of the Cinque Ports with the havens of the Flemish coast; while the broad and impressive Norman tower of St. Clement's, the beautiful arcading of which becomes the most prominent feature of the town as we approach it more nearly, carries us back to a still more distant past, when the connection with Normandy was read on the stones of our churches and castles, recalling the memory of the great Lanfranc, who, as his biographer tells us, "brought squared stones in swift-sailing ships from Normandy," and with them rebuilt the churches and manor-houses of his See. If we may draw a little on our imagination as we look upon the Sandwich of the present, we may fill up the picture, so as to restore the features of that day of its greatest prosperity. St. Clement's was then a cruciform church, agreeing in all its parts with the stately tower, which is the only remaining portion of its first design. St. Peter's (which even yet is the most interesting church of the three which are left) was doubtless of the same character, for the vast quantities of squared Caen stone which remain in the building itself and in the walls and buildings of the town, give silent witness to the truth of the conjecture. The little church of St. Mary, in which these squared stones still predominate, and in portions of which the masonry is as close and regular as in the tower of St. Clement's itself, was probably always a church of smaller proportions, corresponding with the greater antiquity of its foundation. A fourth church, dedicated to St. James, of which only the name and tradition remain, closely adjoined this last, and one or the other is believed to have represented that branch or cell of the great nunnery of Minster which Domneva is said to have established in Sandwich. Such were the ecclesiastical buildings of the town in the twelfth century. Those of a military character, and designed for defence as well as ornament, were not less remarkable, though more difficult to reproduce. We must imagine the Stour a navigable river, of considerable width and volume, and place on the other side of the bridge which connects Sandwich with the meadows beyond, the ancient town of Stonar, still reckoned its limb, and then almost its rival. Mr. Reader, but for whose zeal and guidance Sandwich would have

almost been a sealed book to us, has been so fortunate as to trace out the foundations of the church and adjacent buildings of ancient Stonar. In the middle of the clump of trees which marks their site we are able now to picture the ancient church, and to add to our view of mediæval Sandwich the important feature which it has now lost, thus putting together, as it were, the Chatham and Rochester of East Kent. Along the river, and girding the town, ran the walls or ramparts, which probably in the earliest period were rather designed to mark its boundary than to form a substantial defence; for the mandate for fortifying the town was not promulgated until the eighth year of Richard II. These walls, as they were subsequently raised and strengthened with towers and gateways (two of which latter still remain), must have been a feature of great importance; and if we carefully study their foundations, still left, we shall form a very clear idea of the advantageous position of the haven, and of the prosperity which it enjoyed in days when small craft carried on so successfully the commerce of the world.

From the gates, which opened upon the river and the low country to the westward, the narrow tortuous streets ran almost like the limbs of a polypus. Most of you must have already found that though Sandwich has so long lost in her churches the "rich windows that exclude the light," she has preserved in her streets the "passages that lead to nothing." And I may observe that these streets, in their narrowness, their crookedness, and general oblique direction, illustrate the remarks of M. de Caumont, the greatest of French archæologists:—"In the fifteenth century," he writes, "our cities presented narrow curved streets, the openings of which rarely corresponded one with another." "In the middle ages," he adds in a note, "when the principal articles of commerce were transported by beasts of burden, and the use of carriages was unknown, there was no necessity for large streets. Narrow streets, moreover, appear to have been a tradition of the Gallo-Roman era. In ancient cities, and notably in Pompeii, the streets were very narrow. The oblique direction of the streets in our mediæval towns is by many writers considered to be the result of a combination of circumstances; either to break the force of the winds and to protect from cold, or better to defend the town in case the walls should be scaled."* An observation of the remains of the walls and gates (one of which has fortunately been purchased and preserved by Mr. Reader) will at once indicate this tortuosity of the streets as a method of defence.

And now that we have endeavoured to restore ancient Sandwich, not by appealing to our inventive powers (as do so many modern Church restorers), but by recurring to the records and relics of the

* 'Cours d'Antiquités Monumentales,' tome v. p. 465.

town itself, let us fill its silent streets with the bustling groups of its older inhabitants,—from its knightly denizens, whose works of piety still remain, the families of Sandwich, of Septvans, of Grove, of Loverick, of Ringley, whose costumes have been preserved for us on their monuments at Sandwich, at Ash, and in other neighbouring churches,—from these to the Ellises, the Manwoods, and other of the ancient burgher families who allied themselves to the knightly houses,—and thence to the mixed multitude of French, Flemings, East-Anglians, and Londoners, who carried on with the native inhabitants a trade so flourishing and so extended as to enable us to regard this port as the Liverpool of mediæval England. We may picture it at this time as filled with its light trading vessels, laden with objects of Continental importation, and above all, with the wines of France and Germany, which seem to have been its chief import. For these Sandwich appears to have been a privileged and principal port; and we find in the *Liber Albus* of the City of London that the king's prisage upon wines is laid down with special reference to the port of Sandwich:—"If the mariners of the ship or of the boat can shew that the king's prisage has been taken at Sandwiz, or any other seaport," etc.,—"the Chamberlain ought to take nothing at London." The ancient custumal of Sandwich, still preserved among the muniments of the town, enables us to discern this scene of ancient prosperity. In this we read the regulations for the town's government; the presentations to its churches; the law for the curfew at St. Peter's, still rung at this distance of time and in this change of state; the customs and dues of the market; and in view of all this, find it hard to realize a day when Sandwich represents the strange anomaly of a port without a haven, a fortress without fortifications, having a perfect code of trading without a trade. Casting our eyes to the seaboard, we may imagine the French or Spanish fleets in the "narrow seas," as the Channel was then called. We may almost see them land their armies to destroy the town, as they did so fatally in 1215, and again in 1456, two dates which, in connection with the architectural features of the churches, are to be borne clearly in mind. Then we may call to mind the many strange arrivals which the town has witnessed,—the landing of the Saxon heathens and the Christian missionaries in its neighbourhood, the triumphant landing of St. Thomas à Becket on his return from the Continent, when he was escorted hence to Canterbury by thousands of his admirers. We may picture the unhappy pretender Perkin Warbeck, who landed between this place and Deal, and whose pretensions the men of Sandwich had the credit or discredit of being the first to resist,—a fidelity acknowledged and rewarded by the then new dynasty of Tudor. Strange as it may seem, as late as 1689 the loyalty and perspicacity

of the natives had so degenerated, that I find in an old MS. diary of the town, preserved among its records, the following notice:—"One Cornelius Evans, a Frenchman, came to this town about May, 1689, and feigned himself to be the Prince of Wales; gained much credit among the people; was nobly entertained for awhile; afterwards was found to be an impostor and secured, but afterwards escaped." The diary of the town, like that of almost every other at this period, merely presents the ordinary alternations of plenty and scarcity, wonderful dearness and as wonderful cheapness; chronic visits of the plague; fights in the Channel; royal visits and transits; the vicissitudes of the harbour, and capricious inroads and desertions of the sea; falling of church steeples; hopes and fears in relation to the harbour, until the last hope held out by Queen Elizabeth faded away before the then terrible vision of £10,000, an impossible sum even to a queen who scarcely thought any demand upon her subjects unreasonable. Among the great dearths of the town was one in 1437, in which "bread was made of fitches, peas, and fern-roots." Among the visitations of the plague that of 1609 may be specially mentioned; while the year 1562 brought a combination of evils, a kind of Pandora's box, for there was then (in the words of the MS. which I am quoting) a "threefold plague, the pestilence, want of money, and dearth of victuals."

And now we may enter upon modern Sandwich, and endeavour to seize upon every relic which the hand of the spoiler has not destroyed. The different kinds of masonry which the walls of the churches, and by a natural imitation those of the more recent buildings present, will first arrest our attention. I venture to think that this element has been too much neglected by our architectural antiquaries. Here in Sandwich we observe three or four different varieties. First, there is that rude kind of building which the interior of the Roman walls at Richborough presents,—boulders and large irregular stones embedded in a rough concrete, the volume of which is almost as great as that of the stones themselves. Of these the walls of the aisles of St. Clement's church and of St. Peter's present striking instances. Secondly, we have something more nearly approaching masonry in prepared and faced flints, often alternated with squared stones; and this appears to me to indicate the close connection which subsisted between the Cinque Ports and the eastern counties, especially through the dependent borough of Yarmouth, for this kind of masonry was there very early developed and brought to a very high degree of perfection. Instances of it occur in the gates of the town, and in some few portions of the churches. Thirdly, we have the period of the Norman stone, squared and faced and finely jointed, of which the tower of St. Clement's, a considerable

portion of St. Mary's, and one or two fragmentary parts of St. Peter's present specimens. Nearly all these styles of masonry appear in the Roman walls of Richborough, the Norman builders apparently imitating the facing of those walls (then doubtless very perfect), while the builders of the thirteenth century were content to fashion their exterior after the rough model of the filling-up of the Roman walls.

The first church at which we arrive in our route from the west is that of St. Mary, the foundation of which is, with some reason, believed to be the most ancient in the town. There are here clear indications of a Norman origin, both internal and external. It would be difficult to imagine a more deplorable wreck than this church presents internally. The tower, probably Norman, fell as early as 1448. It was then rebuilt, but fell again in 1667, and destroyed the greater part of the church. The fine ship thus twice dismasted was soon cut down into a hulk, and, as if to add insult to injury, the stone pillars dividing the nave from the aisles were replaced with wooden props, —possibly the relics of some wreck, and the work of some seafaring churchwarden. St. Mary's is said to have been one of those destroyed by the French in the reign of Henry VI. (1457), and is alleged by a MS. on Sandwich, quoted by Dr. Harris and by Mr. Boys (but to which the latter historian did not assign great authority) to have been rebuilt by Sir William Loverick, of Ash, and his wife Emma, daughter of Sir John Septvans, of Ash. Their monument, partly hidden, is in the wall of the north aisle. That they were contributors to the rebuilding of the church after its destruction, and also founders of a chantry in it, appears very credible; but the churchwardens' accounts, which have been preserved with unusual care from the year 1447 downward, represent the parishioners as its chief restorers. It is memorable that a payment is recorded to the mason of Christ Church, Canterbury, for Caen stone and cutting. Notwithstanding this unusually perfect record, the early history of this church, which appears, in the point of foundation, to be the oldest in Sandwich, is involved in great obscurity. The account of Sandwich in Domesday, though it makes mention of three hundred and eighty-three mansions or tenements in the town, makes no allusion to the churches which had been erected for so considerable a population. The statement that a monastic building was founded by Domneva as early as 640 has no proper historic foundation; and the date is clearly too early, as Domneva's only established work, the nunnery of Minster, was not founded till nearly forty years after.

Bryan Faussett, in his valuable collections on the churches of Kent, made in the year 1760, to which I am much indebted on this occasion, mentions the existence at that period of some ancient foundations near this church, which I have been unable to trace. From

the Church Book of 1447 it appears that the church of St. James must have been pulled down and its materials employed for the reparation of St. Mary's about that date; and the rebuilding of the tower or steeple took place a few years later, as appears by a payment for consulting the masons of Christ Church in regard to its construction. A very remarkable fragment of a bead-roll belonging to St. Mary's Church ascribes the foundation of the chapel of our Lady at the east head of the church and of three windows at the north side of it to Thomas Loveryk and his wife. There appears also to have been a chapel in it dedicated to St. James, which probably succeeded or superseded the dismantled church of that name. It is difficult, however, to identify the ancient features of a church which has been so completely gutted as this. The small tower, or rather turret, which remains is built upon the porch of the older church, and contains a small bell, without inscription.

Passing away from the church of St. Mary towards the centre of the town, after threading a few narrow winding streets, we reach the church of St. Peter, which under a most uninviting exterior conceals some of the most singular and interesting relics to be found in this town or neighbourhood. At first sight the tower, rising from the ruins of the south aisle, reminds us of those churches in Norfolk portions of which have been suffered to fall into ruin designedly, and have been subsequently cut off from the church. But here we are enabled to trace the desolation to an accident. "On the 13th day of October, 1661," are the words of the Parish Register, "St. Peter's church fell down, that day the same year was a Sabbath-day; there was 2 sermons preached there that day and it fell down within 6 or 7 houres after the people were gone home. Presently after one quarter of an houre past 11 o'clock at night. Had it fell at the time when the people were there the chieftest of the town and parish had been killed and buried under the rubbidges, stones and timber, but the Lord was so gracious as to shew a miracleous mercy in that judgement for there was no man woman nor child killed nor hurt, and very few heard of it. The rubbige was 3 fathoms deep in the middle of the church, the bells underneath them." This disaster reduced the south aisle to a shapeless mass of ruins. In that aisle, as in the nave of the church, were several monuments of considerable antiquity and interest, and one of these (which has been removed into the church) has occasioned no little difference of opinion in regard to its age and identity. It is an altar-tomb, having a mailed figure upon the top, and is alleged to have belonged to Sir John Grove, who was living in 1450, and who was a great contributor towards the building of the steeple. I will not attempt to solve this question, but will pass on to the remarkable monuments in the body

of the church, three of which are still visible, though the central and most beautiful is hidden barbarously behind the pulpit. We will begin with the tomb on the east of this, which is completely exposed. All seem agreed that this marks the resting-place of that good and wealthy burgher of Sandwich, Thomas Ellis, and of Margaret his wife. He had endowed a chantry in this church, among many other pious gifts and appointments, and near the scene of this foundation it was natural that he should seek a burial-place. It is a simple altar-tomb, on which lie the figures of a man and woman in the costume of the age, without inscription and without coat-armour. In the tomb in the adjoining arch we are able to detect the features of a monument of singular beauty, resembling in the closest degree that tomb in the chancel of Folkestone church which has been assigned to a Fiennes, a Segrave, or a Rokesle. Tradition (supported and perhaps originated by the writer of the Sandwich MS.) assigns this tomb to one of the knightly family of Sandwich, who filled the most important positions in the Cinque Ports, and are very prominent in their history. They were nearly connected with the great Norman family of Averanches, lords of Folkestone, and to one of them that great inheritance devolved. But though the striking resemblance of the tombs, and the near connection of the families of Sandwich, Septvans, Segrave, and Averanches, would lead us at first to claim this monument as that of Sir Nicholas or Sir John de Sandwich, the principal coat of arms on the right side of the arch too evidently is that of the family of St. Leger to permit us to acquiesce in the received view. The shields above and below are as follows:—On the right of the arch a large shield, bearing, fretty, a chief,—the colours gone, but appearing to have been those of the St. Leger coat, azure, fretty argent, a chief or. Opposite to this are the arms of the Cinque Ports, probably adopted in consideration of some official connection with Sandwich. In the centre quatrefoil at the top is a very small shield, much decayed, but which appears to have had a chief and a chevronel in base between three figures, quite obliterated. Along the base of the monument are the shields following. The first, three wheat fans (for Septvans), with a crescent for difference; the second, a fess lozengy between three griffins' heads; the third, three lioncels rampant; the fourth entirely effaced. Now we find a very important branch of the St. Leger family settled at Woodnesborough, an adjoining parish to Sandwich, in the time of Edward III. We find it further connected with the Sandwich and Septvans families, some of the latter of which lived and are buried at Woodnesborough, in the windows of the church of which were formerly to be seen the arms of St. Leger. The manor of Woodnesborough was inherited successively by Edward de St. Leger and

Thomas de St. Leger, and some later descents. Edward de St. Leger was in possession of it in the 20th year of Edward III. (1347), and this date (if I mistake not) would represent with sufficient accuracy the period of the monument we are considering. The chantries which had been founded in this church might well lead the inhabitant of an adjacent parish to fix his last resting-place here; the near relationship between the Ellis and the Septvans families, and their probable union in the privileges of the chantry, rendering this conclusion still more reasonable. To the east of this is another of considerable elegance, which is not so clearly identified as the other two. It is possible that there are other tombs hidden behind the high pewing of the western extremity of the nave.

I think we shall agree in fixing the date of the present church very early in the thirteenth century, a restoration probably after the general destruction of 1215. But the lowest portion of the tower inside and the western entrance bear some evidence of a still earlier date. The ruins of the south aisle exhibit the clearest indications of Early English work in the window-frames and in other features. A remarkable and unaccountable feature is a very large window in the tower, evidently a part of the original design, and proving that this church could never have had the cruciform character of St. Clement's. The great beauty of the tracery of the north window of the chancel cannot but inspire the wish that it may be some day relieved from its filling up of bricks and plaster. Immediately adjoining the chancel is a desecrated portion of the church, which until recently was used as a wine-vault, and for the rescue of which we are indebted to the present incumbent, who, under the heavy burden of a large and poor population, is most laudably planning the restoration of his church. The building adjoining the ruined aisle, and abutting upon the chancel (which has been already alluded to), is believed to have been the abode of the chantry priest of the Ellis chantry, and on its floor may be seen the fragments of what must have been a very beautiful arcade, adorning the wall on the side of the altar. But the most remarkable feature of this church is, beyond question, the crypt at the eastern end. Several such crypts are said to exist in Sandwich; and we might reasonably conjecture that they served for hiding-places or the stowing away of what was most precious in the days when the town was liable to constant invasion and pillage. The crypt under St. Peter's would seem almost too small for a chapel, but it is not improbable that it might form the treasury of the church, the place where the plate and ornaments (which in these churches during prosperous days were of unusual value), were preserved. The double column which supports the central vaulting of this crypt is very remarkable and interesting. Those who call to mind the small

side-crypts recently reopened in Canterbury Cathedral will at once recognize a resemblance to this building in many features. We may hope that means will be taken to clear out this venerable undercroft, which is in good repair notwithstanding the desecration and hard usage of so many ages. The restoration of the upper portion of the tower in brickwork made from the mud of the harbour, reminds us sadly of the permanent decay of the haven, while it indicates the last sorrowful effort to relieve it of its choking burden, and at the same time to utilize the agent of all this mischief.

We arrive by a short walk at St. Clement's, in many respects the principal church of the town, and from its early features and grandeur of design more fully and faithfully representing the ancient dignity of the town than any of its remaining monuments. Fortunately it has retained its Norman tower, adorned with a succession of fine arcades, and resembling those of New Romney, St. Margaret's at Cliffe, and other places on the coast. All these recall the model of the churches of Normandy and Picardy, the masons of which were probably employed both here and at Canterbury, and reproduced in England these kindred structures. This tower, which has been preserved from the original fabric to form the centre of the present cruciform building, rests upon four massive Norman columns (which, as well as the arches, are nearly crushed under the vast weight of the structure), and above which there is an internal arcade, resembling the outside. The two portions of the nave which are divided by this central tower are of different periods; the eastern probably a restoration after the destruction of the town in the thirteenth century, while the western must have been restored after the second great calamity in 1456. The frightful wood-work of the church, and the obstructions which meet the eye at various points, may be attributed to the worthy burgesses of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, one of whom claims (in a Latin epitaph on the floor) to have "adorned the church" as far as he could; while another asks in plain English (in a rhyming epitaph now effaced, which Mr. Faussett has, however, recorded),

"Who ornamented this Church? Why, it was your friend,
Whose coffin then was made, and text chose for his end."

As this church was, up to the year 1692, the ordinary place for the election and installation of the mayors of Sandwich (a usage which was forbidden by a letter of the king in that year), we might well expect its secularization to be even before the age in its completeness. A portion of it has, however, been rescued from this "encumbered estate," and gives good indication of its stately appearance, were the rest relieved in like manner. The brasses that have

been torn from the stones have left traces of great beauty and costliness. One stone, which has been used as a gravestone, appears, from the crosses upon it, to have once covered an altar. The font is very interesting, and of unusual character. It is adorned with four escutcheons; the first France and England quarterly; the second, a merchant's mark in the form of a cross crosslet prolonged to the base, and throwing off two limbs with rounded ornaments from its shaft; the third, the arms of Sandwich; the fourth, those of Ellis, with a crescent for difference. We may conjecture it, from this combination, to have been presented to the church by a second son or grandson of Thomas Ellis, the munificent benefactor of Sandwich. The church is filled with records of the customers, jurats, mayors, and naval celebrities of a later day, which probably supplanted the monuments of a better age.

From the churches of Sandwich we pass to its hospitals, the foundations of its wealthy burghers, which happily escaped the general pillage of the sixteenth century. The principal of these, St. Bartholomew's, was founded by Simon de Sandwich, and is situated on the Deal road. Though grievously injured and defaced, the little church of the brotherhood presents features of singular beauty, and would, if faithfully restored, be an excellent model of a fourteenth-century building of this nature. As it is, the pillars and the beautiful arcade on the north wall of the chancel are hidden by woodwork of the meanest character. The small pillars of Bethersden stone are here, as ever, very effective, and harmonize well with the dark altar-tomb which is attributed to Simon de Sandwich, the founder. This tomb is of remarkable beauty in many of its features, and well deserves a close study: the form of the canopy, and the manner in which it dies into the plane, are peculiar. The church is unfortunately buried in a farmyard, the stabling of which is so built up to and into the walls as to endanger their state. An original portion of the church, containing a door and window of richly-carved Early English design, is actually used as a barn, and is so fast yielding to the pressure of age and misfortune, as to threaten the fall of the entire front. Bryan Faussett observes that "the floor of the great chancel is almost covered with old flat stones, whose inscriptions are all gone. They have most of them been inlaid." The same may be said of all the churches of Sandwich. Of the other hospitals little remains worthy of notice. St. Thomas's hospital was said, in a piece of old painting remaining in the hall in Mr. Faussett's time (*circa* 1750), to have been "founded by Thomas Ellis, and Margaret his wife, and children," in the year 1557. A coat of arms was in one of the windows, having England in the first and fourth, and in the second and third, lozengy az. and gules six fleurs-de-lys or.

Of St. John's Hospital Mr. Faussett writes: "I saw nothing remarkable in this hospital but three old bowls, two of them wood, and a brass one, somewhat in the shape of a patera. One of the wooden ones has the following inscription on a plate of gilt silver, round the figure of a man in a long gown, with a staff in one hand and a purse or scrip in the other:—

"*Orate pro animâ Pyne.*"

This writing Mr. Faussett describes as in Saxon characters; probably it is rather that kind of Lombardic character which was used as late as the fourteenth century. "This Hospital was also founded by Thomas Ellis and Margaret his wife."

Let us now stand upon the bridge, and look on towards the beautiful meadows studded with trees, which form the site of the perished town of Stonar. Upon that bank did St. Augustine and his missionaries land; the scene of his interview with the King of Kent was there. It is very probable that that interesting church whose foundations were explored by Mr. Reader, marked the meeting-place in which the king, under the open heaven, received the Roman missionaries; for Bede describes their landing-place to have been in the Isle of Thanet and on the bank of the Wantsom, and they were charged to remain in the island until the decision of the king was formed. Now as Sandwich was clearly at this time, and for some centuries after, the only point at which a landing could have been effected, and as here the separation of the Isle of Thanet begins, it is obvious that the site of ancient Stonar could alone fulfil the conditions of the historic narrative. "After some days," writes Bede, "the king came to the island, and, sitting in the open air, desires Augustine and his companions to come to a conference with him there." The king listened and wondered. The beauty of the doctrine enlisted his affections even before it convinced his reason. The missionaries had license to remain, and had a dwelling-place provided for them at Canterbury. Thence they went throughout Kent, and our county became, if I may so term it, the apostle-county of England.

And the scene of this greatest of all conferences that have happened in our land is here before us. The day of conversion was followed by the day of church-building and church-endowment. Sandwich, the scene of the one, became soon after the subject of the others; and we find that the town and port were given at a very early period to the church of Canterbury. There is a re-grant of both to the monks of Christ Church in 966 by King Edgar, reciting that they had been previously taken away and were now restored. Certain tenements which had been formerly bestowed upon the

Church in the town were confirmed to it by this charter.* A subsequent charter of Knut grants the port of Sandwich to Christ Church as a kind of supplement to the more important donations of the arm of St. Bartholomew, a large pall, and a golden crown from his own head. This crown is mentioned in the earliest recorded charters.

These altered conditions bring another picture before us, and Sandwich is still the scene. Christianity had triumphed; kings and queens and nobles had laid down their crowns before it; kings' daughters were among its honourable women: churches and monasteries filled the land. Even the charters and legal instruments of the age are filled with religious precepts and sentiments, and the very mind of the nation flows on into this new and purer channel. But the ecclesiastical soon swallowed up the temporal, and the excessive endowment of the Church led to a rivalry that never could have been prophesied in better days. In Ethelbert and Augustine we see the spectacle of a Christian king and bishop in a perfect union. In Henry and Becket we see the two in bitter disunion and animosity. Recalled in triumph from his temporary exile, here landed that great man,—for great we must call him, whether we view him as the martyr of the Church's liberty, or as the leader of a great clerical rebellion. It was rather a triumph than a return from exile, and the scene which Norman Sandwich presented on this occasion must have been as suggestive in political meaning as it was impressive in outward circumstances, for the archbishop at this moment represented the popular cause as against the king and the great nobility. The Church was popular as the best existing landlord, and as a powerful barrier between the people and the encroaching barons. If the latter were eager to rob it and reduce its influence, the former were equally anxious to sustain and to increase its strength. After a six years' exile in France, a hollow kind of peace had been patched up between the Primate and the King, by which he was enabled to return to his See. As he stood on the French coast preparing for his passage to Sandwich, "the coming event" of the martyrdom seemed to "cast its shadow before." The Count of Boulogne gave him sad and significant warnings. Men were lying in wait for him in England; there was treachery ahead. Even Louis, who had contrived the reconciliation, doubted the stability of his own handiwork. It should have been cemented with the kiss of peace; but the sug-

* It must be observed that both this and the three subsequent charters recorded by Kemble have the mark of questionable genuineness placed upon them. But though they may very probably have received some variations or insertions at a later age, there appears little reason to doubt the authenticity of their main features.

gestion was only met with the ominous words, "Fiat voluntas Dei;" while to the farewell of the Bishop of Paris the dark shadow of this reply deepened into a prophetic reality, "Vado in Angliam mori;" "I enter England to die." With such presentiments the Archbishop approached the port of Sandwich, and came in sight of that solemn old Norman tower, then, probably, as now, the leading feature of the port and town. Here and along his way to Canterbury, "wherever he passed, crowds of poor people, great and small, young and old, met him in continuous masses, some prostrating themselves in the road, others taking off their garments and straving them on the way, ever and anon exclaiming, 'Blessed be he that cometh in the name of the Lord.' The parish clergy, with their parishioners, poured forth to meet him, forming in regular procession, bearing crosses." But presently we read of new demands from the king, and fresh denials; then the solemn excommunication of Nigel de Sackville and Robert de Broc; then the conspiracy of the four nobles, and the last scene of murder and sacrilege. The next year begin the miracles of Becket, and the pilgrimages, and with them the increasing prosperity of Sandwich, through which so many of the Continental pilgrims passed to the favoured shrine, preferring, perhaps, to take the very path of the martyr himself to the scene of his martyrdom.

The old chronicler William de Newburgh, even in that early day, ventured to draw the contrast between those two great landings which attach so much interest to this spot. "It does not become our littleness," he writes, "to judge rashly the acts of so great a man; but I think that the blessed Pope Gregory would himself have dealt more mildly than (the archbishop) when the work of reconciliation with the king was so young and tender."

And now let us advance another stage in our retrospect, and recall a scene not less memorable, and little inferior in its pomp and circumstance, the landing of Richard I. at Sandwich in 1194, which is briefly described in the Chronicle of John de Oxenedes. As the king was approaching England, at about two o'clock in the day, "a kind of serene and unwonted splendour, brighter than the sun in its brilliancy, not far distant from it in position, and in breadth and length resembling a human form," appeared in the heavens, which was held by many to be prophetic of the return of the king. The monarch after his landing proceeded immediately to Canterbury, to visit the shrine of St. Thomas. Far different was the arrival of a much earlier prince, the unfortunate Alfred (nephew of Edward the Confessor), of whom we are told,

"E s'en vent de Normandie
A grant force de navie
Au port de Sanwiz arive."

He no sooner reached the shore than he was seized by Godwin and brought before Harold ; his eyes were put out, and he died wretchedly at Ely a short time after.

The year 1415 witnessed another arrival at Sandwich, illustrating at once the glories and the miseries of war. After the battle of Agincourt, the "hungry and weary archers" who had contributed to that great victory, having been denied admittance to Calais by the Earl of Warwick, from the fear that they would eat up his scanty supply of provisions, were sent over by the King in pitiful plight to Sandwich and Dover, where they were glad to barter their booty on any terms for bread.* In the following year King Henry V. started from Sandwich on the 4th of September, about midday, attended by a fleet of forty ships, to meet the Emperor of Germany, who had gone before him to Calais.

And now we come to the visit of Queen Elizabeth, which has been so minutely chronicled as to leave us nothing to draw upon our imagination. The two destructions and two rebuildings must have greatly changed the aspect of the town. The sea had all but deserted it ; the harbour, partially choked by the sinking in it of a large vessel of war of Pope Paul III., was become all but useless. The inhabitants, impoverished by the failure of their port, and diminished by the ravages of the plague, looked anxiously for the favour and patronage of Elizabeth, and all was prepared to give her such a greeting as would ensure the success of their suit. She came ; she heard the voice of the charmer ; she received the homage and the hospitality lying in wait for her ; and this entertainment, as detailed by its old narrator, could not have been unworthy of the occasion. But the Queen departed and gave no sign, and the hopes of Sandwich departed with her ; and though the inhabitants continued to appeal from time to time to royal munificence, their pleas were soon silenced in the troubles of the seventeenth century. Then they had only themselves to look to, and to look closely at the "narrow seas," as they were still termed. Some of the letters of Admiral Blake, written from the fleet in the Downs, will bring this period vividly before you.

And now we stand on the verge of the modern history of Sandwich, and its present state tells its story so well that we cannot affect to be altogether deaf to it. Indeed, the status of all the Cinque Ports is very interesting, both in its contrasts and in its resemblances. We have several ports which the sea has deserted, the decayed members of this ancient confederacy ; we have others, again, which the sea has almost washed away, but which have grown yet more vigorous by the very process of destruction,

* *Henrici V. Gesta*, p. 60.

“As if in death were propagation too.”

Sandwich, once wedded to the sea like Venice, and now so strangely divorced from it, is sinking into feebleness and obscurity; while Ramsgate, one of its members, which is being rubbed and washed away by every frost and every tide, gains strength and increase with each corrosion. Hythe, deserted in like manner, sinks into comparative poverty, and leaves Folkestone, a mere member of Dover, to take her place. Rye and Winchelsea sank into a still earlier state of decay; and the popularity of Hastings as a watering-place alone saves it from obscurity. Deal remains a nursery for seamen; and Romney, taking, as it were, reprisals for its desertion, reclaims the land which the sea has left, and becomes a place of pasture, a home of “shepherd-kings.” Dover, the great transit-place of Continental travel and the site of a new harbour of refuge, is the only port which retains its ancient place in the system. Manufactures and shipping have fled to the far north, and the ancient antagonism with France, of which the Cinque Ports were at once the exponent and the result, has passed through the phases of mere correspondence and alliance into that form of solid and intelligent friendship of which we must all say from our hearts, “*Esto perpetua.*”

The members who remained after this interesting lecture were much interested in looking over the temporary museums formed in the two upper rooms of the Town Hall. This was such as can seldom have been collected by any local society, and included the following, among many objects of interest:—

A fine collection of flint implements from the drift, exhibited (through Mr. Dowker) by Mr. Whitaker. Some bronze celts, exhibited by Mr. Gibbs, and the Society's golden armillæ, found in the Medway, as well as a few bronze armillæ, from the Charles Museum. A curious collection of Roman pottery, from Richborough, exhibited by the Society, and by Mr. Reader, of Sandwich, whose fine series of Roman, consular, and imperial coins, formed also a most valuable part of this branch of the collection; some magnificent Roman pottery from Ash was also exhibited by the Rev. H. Gilder. The Saxon period was illustrated by the fine jewellery and other ornaments and implements from the Society's collection, lately found in the cemetery at Sarr, and by many beautiful specimens sent by Mr. Gibbs from his magnificent collection; a beautiful glass cup was also exhibited by a lady, through Mrs. Reader. Mr. Reader sent, too, a very perfect series of English coins, from

William the Conqueror to Victoria, with other mediæval objects of great interest from his collection. Mr. Hussey contributed some drawings of mediæval tiles, a specimen of the writing of Hester Inglis, and a beautiful fragment of MS. illumination. The Mayor and Corporation of Sandwich sent their fine maces, their seals, and their ancient documents, among the latter of which was a very curious collection of Royal Proclamations. Mr. Smallfield contributed a collection of Kentish tradesmen's tokens, and a series of Kentish municipal seals in sulphur. And, with many other miscellaneous objects of great interest, the museum far exceeded any formed by the Society at previous gatherings.

On Friday, August the 5th, the second day of the Meeting, the Society met at St. Mary's Church, in Sandwich, and were with much kindness conducted through this and the other churches of the town, and St. Bartholomew's Hospital, by the Rev. R. Jenkins, who explained the features of interest in each. Members were then conveyed in carriages to Eastry, where the vicar, the Rev. Carus Wilson, with great courtesy illustrated to them the interesting features of his church. This party proceeded to Betteshanger Park, and was most hospitably received by Sir Walter and Lady James. The little church in Betteshanger Park, lately restored by Sir Walter James, was visited after luncheon, and progress was then made, by way of Wodnesborough and its Mount, to Ash.

Another party had been enjoying the hospitality of Sir Brook Bridges, at Goodnestone Park; and the two divisions met at Ash, and were conducted over the church by Mr. Planché, Rouge Croix Herald, the historian of Ash, whose interesting disquisition on its history was much appreciated.

A smaller party visited Minster Church and its conventual building, where Mr. M. H. Bloxam kindly acted as *cicerone*.

And so ended as successful a congress as the Society has ever held.

THE NEXT Meeting of the Council was held at Maidstone on the 29th of September.

Thanks were voted to Sir Walter and Lady James, and to Sir Brook Bridges, for their kind hospitality to the Society; to the Mayor and Corporation of Sandwich for the use of their

Guildhall, for placing their records, etc., at the disposal of the Society, and for all their facilities afforded to the Meeting ; to E. F. S. Reader, Esq., of Sandwich, for great kindness to the Society, as well as for valuable contributions to the local museum ; to W. Gibbs, Esq., the Rev. H. Gilder, G. Dowker, Esq., R. E. Hussey, Esq., and Mr. Smallfield, for contributions to the local museum ; to Denne Denne, Esq., for leave to excavate at Richborough Castle ; and to the Rev. R. Drake, G. Dowker, Esq., and G. E. Hannam, Esq., for superintending the excavations ; to the Rev. R. Jenkins, C. Roach Smith, Esq., J. R. Planché, Esq., M. H. Bloxam, Esq., and the Rev. Carus Wilson, for their kind addresses and guidance to the Society ; and to the authorities of the South-Eastern Railway, and the London, Chatham and Dover Railway, for their facilities to the Meeting ; also to J. R. Planché, Esq., for the present of his work, entitled ' A Corner of Kent, Ash-next-Sandwich.'

T. Wright, Esq., F.S.A., was elected an Honorary Member.

A letter was read from the Rev. R. Drake to the Hon. Secretary, detailing his progress at Richborough since the Annual Meeting ; and it was agreed to hire the acre of ground on which the Castrum stands for the ensuing year, for the sum asked by the tenant, £15 ; and the Rev. R. Drake, R. E. Hussey, Esq., G. Dowker, Esq., the Rev. R. Jenkins, and the Hon. Secretary, were requested to form a Committee for superintending further excavations.

A letter was also read from Mr. Brent, expressing his willingness to search for more Saxon graves at Sarr in October ; and it was resolved that he be requested to do so.

An offer to the Society from Mr. Randall, one of the trustees of the Charles Museum, of two private rooms in Chillington House, at a rent of £25 per annum, was read to the Council. The Council adjourned to inspect the rooms, and on reassembling requested the Hon. Secretary to enter into negotiations with the Charles trustees for the use of the rooms.

Ten new members were elected.

THE LAST Council Meeting for this year was held at Canterbury on December 9.

Thanks were voted to Lieutenant Clayton for his present of some Roman pottery, sent to his father, the late Mr. Clayton, of Dover, shortly before his death ; and to Mr. Swinford,

of Sarr, for much courtesy during this year's excavations there.

A resolution of the Canterbury Town Council was communicated by Mr. Brent, offering accommodation for the Society's collections in the Canterbury Museum. It was resolved that, pending the negotiations with Mr. Randall, the Council did not feel able to consider this liberal proposal.

Mr. Brent exhibited his later discoveries at Sarr, and the Rev. R. Drake some bronze fragments from Richborough.

Seven new members were elected.

Archæologia Cantiana.

EXTRACTS FROM THE LIFE OF ARCHBISHOP
BECKET BY WILLIAM OF CANTERBURY.

COMMUNICATED BY THE REV. J. C. ROBERTSON, CANON OF
CANTERBURY.

WILLIAM OF CANTERBURY is one of the writers from whom the Life of Becket, known by the titles of 'Quadrilogus' and 'Historia Quadripartita,' was compiled. But no part of his work except the fragments embodied in the 'Quadrilogus' has yet been published, and it had been long supposed that the rest was lost. In 1854, however, Mr. Baigent, in the 'Journal of the Archæological Association' (vol. x. p. 77), described a manuscript in the library of Winchester College as "corresponding with some of the fragments attributed to William of Canterbury, and with two paragraphs of Benedict of Peterborough;" and a fuller account of this MS. was given in the 'Dublin Review' of November, 1860 (pp. 5, 6). In consequence of having seen these notices, I lately visited Winchester for the purpose of examining the MS.; when I had the satisfaction of finding that it not only corresponds with the fragments which are rightly ascribed to William, but is without those passages of the life by Herbert of Bosham to which the name of Wil-

liam is prefixed in the 'Quadrilogus,' and that in other respects it is distinct from any of the biographies hitherto printed.¹ There seems, therefore, to be no reason for doubting that in it we have the genuine and complete work of William of Canterbury.

The MS., a small folio, very clearly written, and in excellent preservation (except that it seems to be imperfect at the end), is said to be of the fourteenth century, and was bequeathed to Winchester College by the founder, William of Wykeham.² The first leaf is occupied by an account of the conference at Montmirail, which had been omitted in its proper place, as a note³ there mentions. Including this leaf, the Life fills 107 pages written in double columns,—equal to about 120 pages of Dr. Giles's 'Sanctus Thomas,' or to 80 pages such as those in which the following extracts are printed; and the remainder of the 414 pages is taken up with an account, in six books, of the miracles done by the "glorious martyr." William tells us that in this latter part of his labours he was encouraged by visions of St. Thomas himself; and the 'Miracula' were sent by the monks of Canterbury to Henry II., in compliance with the king's own request. But although it would thus appear that the Miracles were originally regarded as more important than the Life, my time did not allow me to examine the portion of the MS. which contains them, even so far as to ascertain whether William's stories are to any extent the same with those in the collection ascribed to Benedict of Peterborough.⁴

¹ In some parts there is a close agreement with the chronicler Gervase of Canterbury; but it is evident that in these passages Gervase was indebted to William, whom he mentions as having written before him. 'X. Scriptores,' ed. Twysden, 1070.

² "Lego collegio meo Winton. . . . librum de vita Sancti Thomæ, vocatum *Thomas*." Will of William of Wykeham, in Lowth's Life of him, ed. 1, p. 389.

³ MS., p. 58.

⁴ I may mention, however, that towards the end of the volume there is

William tells as to himself that he was admitted into the monastery of Christchurch at Canterbury during the archbishop's exile, and was ordained deacon by him after his return. His candid account of his flight at the time of the murder bespeaks our belief in favour of his general truthfulness. Elias of Evesham and Roger of Croyland give him the title of "subprior" (S. Thom. Cantuar., ed. Giles, ii. 34, 45); and this may perhaps be correct, although by Gervase of Canterbury he is styled simply "monachus."¹ But it is apparently a mistake to identify him with "Guillelmus Brito, subprior," to whom John of Salisbury addressed a letter in 1167,—a time when the biographer William cannot well be supposed to have attained that dignity.² And Dr. Giles is certainly wrong in conjecturing that "he is probably the prior (William) of Canterbury who occurs as the writer of one of the letters in 'Epistolæ Gilberti Foliot;'"³ for, although it is quite possible that William may have lived until the date of that letter, half a century after the murder of Becket, we find on referring to the History of the Priors of Canterbury in the 'Anglia Sacra' (i. 140), that "W." in the address of the letter must be interpreted as meaning *Walter*.

It has been my wish to extract all that is valuable in that portion of the Life by William which has not been already printed,⁴ and I trust that this object has been

an account of King Henry's penance at the tomb of the saint. The other collection has been edited for the Caxton Society by Dr. Giles, who seems to be right in ascribing it to Benedict; but some of the passages which the editor in his preface has collected as to the author of a book of Miracles appear to relate to William rather than to Benedict.

¹ Twysden, 'X. Scriptores,' col. 1070.

² Joh. Sar. ep. 218.

³ Ep. 423; Giles, Pref. to S. T. C., ii. p. vi.

⁴ In the Fragments included in the 'Quadrilogus,' I have noted such variations between the MS. and the printed text as affect the sense in any considerable degree.

attained, although, from a regard to the necessary limits of a contribution to the 'Archæologia,' I have excluded passages which contained nothing new, and have occasionally substituted a summary in my own words, where the original would have taken up more room than its importance deserved. I must beg the reader to understand that I do not pretend to any critical accuracy; but, however imperfectly my work may have been done, these extracts will serve to show those who are interested in the subject what is contained in the Winchester MS., for the whole of which I trust that at some not distant time a competent editor will be found.

My best thanks are due to the Rev. the Warden of Winchester College for the very great kindness which I have received from him; and to Mr. Baigent for the valuable assistance which he has rendered the Warden in collating doubtful passages in my proof-sheets with the MS.

J. C. R.

March, 1865.

Incipit Prologus in Passionem gloriosi martyris Thomæ.

Quilibet pro modulo suo tabernaculum Domini donis suis exornat; alius auro, alius argento, lapidibus pretiosis, bysso, purpura, cocco, jacincto. Si nihil istorum potest, offert pelles et caprarum pilos, reputans contemptibilia sua necessaria esse, quibus tota tabernaculi pulchritudo contegatur, ut ardor solis et imbrium prohibeantur injuriæ. Hinc nostræ parvitatæ admoniti, quod tempus obtulit atque Dominus contulit offerimus, gloriosum martyrem Thomam, quem vidimus et audivimus atque manus nostræ contrectaverunt, in medio proponentes, atque propinantes non quæ in tertium vas transfusa coacuerunt, sed quæ statim de purissimo prelo commendata testæ suum saporem servaverunt. Dignus quidem ore rotundo erat et majori stilo, quia quod majus habuit impendit ecclesiæ. Sed quia qui

agnum non possunt columbas vel turtures offerunt, et Dominus ignobilia mundi et contemptibilia eligit ut fortia quæque confundat, et ea quæ non sunt ut ea quæ sunt destruat, sagum¹ nostrum ad operimentum tabernaculi conferre curæ fuit. Causa principalis dominus est et martyr, qui Domino similis est in passione. Nam sicut Dominus imminente passione sua loco passionis appropinquavit, ita Thomas sciens futurorum ad locum quo pateretur accessit. Sicut Jesum, ita Thomam quærebant apprehendere, sed nemo misit in eum manum quia nondum venerat hora ejus. Dominus triumphavit ante passionem suam; Thomas ante suam. Dominus passus est post cœnam; Thomas passus est et post cœnam. Dominus a Judæis triduo Jerosolymis custoditus; Thomas diebus aliquot intra septa ecclesiæ suæ custoditus. Dominus quærentibus eum occurrens, ait, "Quem quæritis Ego sum;" Thomas quærentibus eum, "Ecce ego." Dominus, "Si me quæritis, sinite hos abire;" Thomas, "Nulli circumstantium noceatis." Unus ibi, unus hic, vulneratur. Ibi milites iiij^{or}, hic milites iiij^{or}. (Page 2.) Ibi participatio vestimentorum, hic jumentorum. Ibi dispersio discipulorum, hic dispersio subditorum. Ibi velum scinditur, hic machæra frangitur. Dominus propinat aquam et sanguinem ad salutem; Thomas aquam et sanguinem ad sanitatem. Dominus perditum mundum reparavit; Thomas perditos multos ad vitam revocavit. Sed et privata causa martyr scriptorem suum compellit ad obsequium. Vivens quippe in carne sacros eum dignatus est ad ordines promovere, et monachilem habitum induere, vivensque in cœlo nihilominus servo suo tenetur ex promisso. Nam cum miracula ejus, quæ in scedulis occultabat incorrecta et imperfecta, rogaretur a fratribus exponere transcribenda, ait ei in visu noctis, "Elige tibi quod vis." Hac audita voce misericordiam in se martyris intellexit, volentis laborem suum, quem ipso præmonente subierat, imo donum proprium, remunerare. Itaque gaudens et securus expectat donec optio in optatum, visio in veritatem, et labor in requiem, convertatur, plenissime sciens quia quæcunque promisit potens est et facere; eo ipse securior, quod juxta dominicam admonitionem ea sola petere decrevit quæ merentur exaudiri. Lector itaque lege certamen fortis athletæ quem tibi

¹ "Fecit et *saga* undecim de pilis caprarum ad operiendum tectum tabernaculi." (Exod. xxxvi. 14.)

proponimus ad exemplum; ut, cum videris quo, quomodo, quare, cucurrerit, quam dignum bravium tulerit, tu quoque, si te Dominus ad stadium vocaverit, currere non refugias.

Explicit Prologus. Incipit Passio gloriosi martyris Thomæ Cantuariensis Archiepiscopi, iiij Kal. Januarii.

De Ortu et Habitu Corporis Thomæ.

Beatus igitur Thomas, ex Londoniarum civibus oriundus, quasi ex myricis cedrus excrevit . . . (*Fragm. 1, ed. Giles; Quadril. ed. Lupus, p. 4.*)¹

Page 3.) . . . gravitatem. Sed ut ordinem ab exordio passionis ejus, prout Dominus dederit et ipse suffragari dignatus fuerit, attingam, postquam litterarum . . . (*Fragm. 1, 2; Lup. pp. 4-5.*) . . . adhæsit. Exinde cœpit in flore sæcularis prudentiæ pubescere, et fructum discretionis polliceri, quamvis per levitatem curialium tum nugis tum seriis intenderet, eisque oblectaretur quæ juveniles animos capere solent. Nimirum dispensatio divina quem vocabat ad majora erudiebat et exercebat in minoribus, quasi in quibusdam futurorum præparatoriis.

De Conversatione ejus cum Primate Theobaldo.

Nam quasi post biennium vel triennium translatus in curiam felicis memoriæ Theobaldi, Cantuariensis archiepiscopi, promerente sua bonitate, gratisque suffragantibus obsequiis, inter primos et præcipuos ejus familiares in brevi admissus est. Qui videntes . . . (*Fragm. 3; Lup. p. 6.*)² interesset. Qui præsentés erant, per se vel pro absentibus agebant. Qui absentes erant, in præsentibus proficiebant.

De Promotione ejus in Archidiaconum.

Unde cum civitas Eboraca suo vacuaretur antistite, annuente (Page 4.) primate, R[ogerus] ejusdem civitatis pontifex, Thomas archidiaconus Cantuariæ, creatus est; forsan ut tempore suo, gradu suo, locoque suo, archidiaconus in archiepiscopum promoveretur. Succedente post modicum (*Fragm. 4; Lup. p. 7.*)³

. . . cujus ope et opera sæcularium hominum, in possessiones

¹ For "gratum senes mirarentur," read "gravem senes metirentur."

² For "de impetendis," read "in petendis."

³ After "pravorum hominum" insert "et juvenum."

ecclesiasticas sub obtentu publicæ potestatis irrepentium, ambitionem reprimeret, et regem insolentius agentem cohiberet.¹

De Conversatione ejus cum Rege Henrico, et de Castitate ejus.

Igitur Thomas sub sui scribatus ingressu conformans se regiis moribus (*Fragm.* 5; *Lup.* p. 6) . . . uti. In omnibus autem (*Fragm.* 6; *Lup.* p. 8) . . . in acie. Postremo, quod rarius accidere solet (*Fragm.* 5; *Lup.* p. 8)² . . . in homine. Igitur aliquanto tempore elapso postquam bonæ memoriæ Theobaldus rebus humanis excessit, videns eum rex . . . (*Fragm.* 7; *Lup.* p. 10).³

De Deliberatione suscipiendi Archiepiscopatus.

Vir autem experientissimus et solitus futura metiri tantæ curæ sarcinam satis acute ponderavit. Cogitabat enim onera pastoralis officii, regimen animarum, laborem, sollicitudinem, negligentiae pœnam. Ad hæc regis iram pertinacem, mores varios regum succedentium, et quicquid exosis libuisset inferre, delatorum calumnias, malignantium machinationes, invidorum morsus, ambitiosorum enormitates curiæ illius (Page 6.) considerabat, et conferebat universa; et visum est minus esse periculi respuere sublimia, quamvis pro fragilitate humana facilius respueret humilia. Namque si oblatum subiret officium, sciebat quia regem vel regum omnium Dominum cogeretur offendere, præsertim cum nemo possit duobus dominis servire, quorum præcepta discordant. Non autem videbatur sibi integrum regem dominum suum et beneficiorum collatorem ad iram provocare, et notam ingratitude incurrere. Sed et maximam reputabat insaniam mandata Regis regum contemnere, sub cujus signis militaret, Dominumque diffiteri, cujus se servum profiteretur officio. Contra, sciens scriptum, "Qui episcopatum desiderat, bonum opus desiderat," præesse desiderabat et prodesse desiderabat, non tam crescere fastigio quam humilitate decrescere. Optabat non tam delicias quibus affluebat, quam dignitatis opera, non tam honorem quam laborem quo verum con-

¹ The rest of the paragraph in the 'Quadrilogus' is from Herbert of Bosham, i. 17; as is also the first sentence of the next "fragment."

² After "certiorari" insert "timensque sibi si apud se dominus suus offenderetur."

³ For "cogitavit" read "procuravit."

sequeretur honorem.¹ Memorque professionis suæ, quia cruorem curiæ sæcularis abhorrebat, vitam secretiorem appetebat, qua competentius ad Rachelem intraret, et Liam non desereret, qua vicissim in campos cum Jesu et cum Moyse descenderet de monte. Sed et hoc cogitanti reclamabat alia scriptura,—“Locus superior, sine quo populus regi non potest, etsi ita teneatur et administretur ut decet, tamen indecenter appetitur. In Deo otium sanctum quærit caritas veritatis, negotium justum suscipit necessitas caritatis.”² Et item, “Sicut qui invitatus renuit, quæsitus refugit, sacris est altaribus admovendus, sic qui ultro ambit aut importune se ingerit procul dubio est repellendus.”³ Ob hoc quod potius sequeretur non invenit. Et eo usque dividuo animo fluctuabat, ut eligeret potius regem amicum privatus habere quam privilegiatus adversarium. Itaque ei aliisque eum promovere volentibus aliquamdiu reluctatus est.

Quomodo suscepit Archiepiscopatum.

Cæterum providens Dominus dñm̃ui suæ quam novo sole apud
(Page 7.) occidentales mundi partes illuminare disposuit, viri
venerabilis Henrici Pisani presbyteri cardinalis, apostolicæ sedis legati, spiritum excitavit, qui eum hortaretur et induceret ad regimen suscipiendum. Quo tandem quasi vice beati Petri compulsus, qui locum regiminis sicut desiderantibus negat, sic fugientibus offert, voluntati regis et consiliis amicorum adquievit. Igitur de voluntate ejus certioratus rex misit eum in Angliam ad expediendas regni necessitates, episcopos vero et optimates quosdam ad conveniendos fratres Cantuariensis ecclesiæ super eligendo pontifice. Quibus in medio eorum verba regis proferentibus, et allegantibus ipsi animo esse Cantuariensi ecclesiæ desolatæ pastorem providere, qui de electione ipsorum et de voluntate sua procederet, non aliud regno vel ipsis expedire, inito consilio archidiaconum suum postulare cœperunt, quem regi noverant acceptum, rebusque divinis et humanis expertum. Qua responsione lætati qui convenerant, cum quibusdam fratrum ad urbem Londonias profecti, clerum universum convocarunt, ut qui omnibus præesset

¹ In this and the following sentence there is a reference throughout to the ‘Glossa Ordinaria’ on 1 Tim. iii. 1. See Migne, ‘Patrologia,’ cxiv. 628.

² Aug. de Civit. Dei, xix. 19.

³ Greg. M., Ep. ix. 106. Probably cited through Gratian, Decr. p. ii. Causa i. qu. vi. c. 3.

ab omnibus constitueretur. Quorum unanimi consensu in pastorem ecclesiæ Cantuariensis electus est.

De Contradictione Electionis.

(*Fragm.* 8; *Lup.* p. 13) . . . præsumpsit. Cautum est autem ut novo regi, filio regis, qui pro securitate successionis hæreditariæ regni nobiles sibi jam accepta fidelitate et sacramento devinxerat, electio præsentaretur, cujus auctoritate roboraretur, ne schismaticus contraheret; et ut ipse tanquam devotissimus filius in eum consentiret, quem sibi in patrem eligi videret, et ei suffragator in expediendis existeret.

De Absolutione a Fiscalibus, et Consecratione. (Page 8.)

* * * * *

Quomodo post Consecrationem conversatus est.

Igitur consecratus, ut cum sacramento rem sacramenti consequeretur, veterem hominem renovare disposuit. Recordatusque quam ardua conscenderit, quam se curialis antea neglexerit, tempus redimere contendit. Unde (*Fragm.* 9; *Lup.* pp. 16–17) . . . dominari.

Quomodo Habitum Monachilem suscepit, et quare.

Habituque monachili (*Fragm.* 9; *Lup.* p. 17) . . . motus illicitos carnis reprimeret; gaudens quia exterius canonicus pateret, intime solitarius lateret, interius mandatum Domini compleret. Nam a quodam (*Fragm.* 9; *Lup.* p. 17) . . . insidere. His cum Maria sedens ad pedes Jesu (Page 9.) epulis reficiebatur. Ad hanc mensam divitis Architrilini angelorum pane refectus, supernæ Syon melodia delectatus, et aura rosarum et liliorum afflatus spirantium odorem vitæ in vitam, veteres mendicitatis suæ recolebat inedias.¹ Hinc inter missarum solemnia totus in lacrymas usque in miraculum diffuebat, ut putaretur possessor irrigui superioris et inferioris.² Hinc dolens quia anima tædiosum cum carne sua

¹ This seems to be from some sermon on the Rich Man and Lazarus.

² "Dedit itaque ei Caleb irriguum superius et inferius." (Josue, xv. 19.) St. Gregory the Great interprets the "springs" as meaning the "grace of tears." "Sed quia, ut dixi, duo sunt compunctionis genera, dedit ei (scil. Axæ) pater suus irriguum superius et irriguum inferius. Irriguum quippe superius accipit anima, cum sese in lacrymis celestis regni desiderio affligit. Irriguum vero inferius accipit, cum inferni supplicia flendo pertimescit." Dialog. iii. 34. (Migne, tom. lxxvii.)

pepigisset hospitium, cantabat cum propheta, "Quam dilecta tabernacula tua, Domine virtutum! Concupiscit et deficit anima mea in atria Domini." Sed et sciens quia caritas non quærit quæ sua sunt, non solum in se sed in proximo præmium venari cœpit, requiei contemplationis sarcinam activæ sollicitudinis apponens. Et quamvis sola Rachelis specie traheretur, et delectaretur amplexu, sub iudice tamen populari morigerari compulsus, lippienti collaterabatur ad sobolem. Itaque lares ægrorum et debilium per suos scrutabatur et beneficiis visitabat, quamplurimos eorum victu vestituque sustentabat, quotidie tredecim pauperum per se vel per alium religiosum pedes secretius abluens, plena refectione et quatuor argenteorum largitione singulos exhilarabat. Quid quod aliis præferebat, quos conversationis honestas efferebat?¹ Quid quod in cognitione causarum non modo manus excutiebat ab omni munere, et a domo sua sordes corruptionis eliminabat, sed æqua lance rationes et personas ponderabat?² "Ecce fragrantia vestimentorum Jacob, sicut odor agri pleni cui benedixit Dominus."

De Discordia Regis et Archiepiscopi.

Videns et invidens hostis antiquus novum hominem multiplice virtutis gratia pullulare, ne flores meritorum prodirent in fructus præmiorum, zizania superseminavit quæ fructum veteris amicitiae regis et pontificis suffocarent. Et inde seminarium (*Fragm.* 10; *Lup.* p. 32) . . . accendit. Fuit quidam canonicus Bedefordensis ecclesiae, Philippus nomine, nobilis genere. Qui, cum accusatus de homicidio fuisset, purgaverat innocentiam suam, et eo usque causam suam deduxerat ut ulterius ab adversariis non inquietaretur. Rex vero forsân zelo justitiæ ductus, et ne flagitia præsumerentur in regno suo, per Symonem quendam judicem sopitam ei litem suscitavit. Sub cujus jurisdictione cum de prædicto crimine rursus accusaretur, et non sustineret iudicis injurias, erupit in contumeliam ejus. Unde rex tanquam in propria persona contumeliam pertulisset commotus est. Primas vero, ne necandus vel mutilandus traheretur ad forum soli, clericum examinandum transumpsit in jus poli, præveniens præjudicium quod irrogari posset si traheretur ad sæculare iudicium, et cavens clero in clerico. Ubi cum rursus accusatus de crimine responderet sibi respondendum

¹ MS. "efferebatur."

² MS. "ponderabatur."

non esse super hoc, quod prius in lite terminatum fuisset, pro contumelia sententiam exceperit, quod canonicam suam per biennium pauperibus erogari permetteret, quod iudici corpus suum cædendum virgis exponeret, juraretque per omnia, quod si ille in se deliquisset, emendationem hanc ab illo susciperet. (Page 11.) Quam pœnam cum rex audiret, succensere cepit quod minus severam pontifices in hominem professionis suæ sententiam dedissent.

Convenit Rex Episcopos super Consuetudinibus Avi sui.

Et hinc occasione sumpta, vocatos episcopos omnes interrogat, si velint avitas consuetudines suas observare. Qui respondent, “Salvo jure ecclesiæ.” Replicat ille, “Illas tempore avi sui ab archiepiscopis, episcopis, privatis et privilegiatis observatas non oportere tempore suo isti iudicio damnari.”

Consilium Archiepiscopi super Interrogatione Regis.

Tunc cum eis seorsum evocatis primas colloquium habuit de conculcatione ecclesiæ, de periclitante cleri libertate. Postremo indicat quia vellet, si suffragio eorum juvaretur, consuetudinibus illis obviare. Illi per omnia suum pollicentur adjutorium, in eo adhuc proposito persistentes, ut in his quæ Dei sunt devote parerent, nec aliquam promissionem facerent aut obligationem cum eo inirent, nisi quatenus possent salvo ordine suo. Accidit post modicum (*Fragm.* 11; *Lup.* p. 35) . . . subvenirent. Probabat cœlestis nimirum figulus vasa sua, unum mittens in ignem quod in ministerium domus suæ transferre disponebat, et aurum a scoria separabat.

Divisio Episcoporum ab Archiepiscopo.

Igitur laboratum est et elaboratum (*Fragm.* 11; *Lup.* p. 35) . . . sustinebant. Adit Hylarius Cicestrensis primatem, et commendans pacem mutuamque summorum virorum concordiam, monebat ne dominum suum exasperaret, quia sibi non expediret, sed consuetudines ejus avitas confirmaret, et ipsum amicum haberet. Quem primas quærere sibi perhibebat in casu comitem et confusione consolationem. Adjecit ille, “Quid causæ est ut consuetudinibus obvietis, quæ non obviant ecclesiastico juri? Quod dignoscitur legi non refragari, quis prohibebit eum pro lege constituere? Quomodo

non ad consentiendum inducet, quibus imperare potest?" Hæc et hujusmodi prosecutus, ad propria regressus est. Sed et quodam die præsul Herefordiensis Robertus, vir religiosus et in divinis apprimè eruditus, comes pariter Vendomiæ (*Fragm.* 12; *Lup. pp.* 36-7) . . . degenerarent. Itaque magnorum virorum gravitate persuasus archiepiscopus ad regiam præsentiam protractus est, et ad consentiendum compulsus. Unde rex lætatus, quo promissa solemniter effectui manciparentur, jussit apud Clarendonam concilium cogi. Quo cum præsules et proceres convenissent, exegit instantius ut promissa sibi solverentur.

Resilit Archiepiscopus a Consensu quem præstiterat Regi per Admonitionem quorundam.

At archiepiscopus suspectam habens regis (*Fragm.* 13; *Lup.* p. 38) . . . avellitur, cui libertatis assertor adhærebat. (Page 13.)

Sic, ne longe petantur exempla, decessor suus Elfegus stetit immotus, dum in vinculis usque ad jactum lapidis facultates ecclesiæ tueretur, non minimum in minori causa præmium consecutus; cum enim maximam in minimis reputaret Creatoris offensam, non minimum dilexisse convincitur. Decuit autem dilectionem juxta devotionem suam trutinari. Sed ne victor in lite Thomas per superbiam tumesceret in mente (*Fragm.* 13; *Lup. p.* 38) . . . intelligat.¹ Igitur cum tertio per Ricardum, magni nominis virum, de templo Jerosolymitano, et Hostium quendam, ejusdem ordinis, sibi cavere mone- (Page 14.) retur et clero misereri, non tulit ipsorum supplicationes, non lacrymas, non geniculationes. Nam . . . (*Ibid.*) voluntati parere.²

Iterum consentit Thomas Regi per Suggestionem quorundam.

Quod etiam in verbo fidei pollicitus est, peccato peccatum adjungens. Sic, ne quis (*Fragm.* 13; *Lup. p.* 38) . . . resurgendi. Attendant ne cadant pastores ecclesiastici. Sit casus majorum tremor minorum. Audiant qui non ceciderunt, ne cadant. Audiant qui ceciderunt, ut surgant. Audiunt male audientes, et quærun sibi patrociniū peccandi. Attendant unde defendant quod committere paraverunt, non ut caveant quod

¹ The passage "Sic ne quis . . . resurgendi" comes later in the Winchester MS.

² The next words—"Primus . . . spopondit"—are taken with slight variation from Herbert, i. 114.

non commiserunt, et dicunt sibi, "Si Thomas, cur non ego?" Thomas nullum sibi proposuerat ad exemplum, ut tu. Cecidit zelo pietatis, non patrocínio sanctitatis. Cecidit ut clerus surgeret; multa projiciens in mare ut navem suam salvam in portum perduceret. Stultus factus est ut sapientes gladio destinatos lucrifaceret; stultitiam loco et tempore simulavit ut prudens, et in David defluentes salivas¹ emulatus est. Post casum divino respectus monitu, David jurantem respexit pœnituisse, Herodem juramento stantem periisse, et ex utriusque delicto profecit in martyrem. Tu tibi tanquam sanctum proponis ut pecces; non imitaris ejus sanctitatem, sed ruinam. Alii vero audientes salubriter, in casu fortis metientes infirmitatem suam, erudiuntur tanquam de vulnere contra vulnus sibi medicamentum sumere, ne illicitis consentiant, ne transeunti cervicem suam supponant, proponentes sibi casum Thomæ, et ad hoc magnum illum vident cecidisse ut (Page 15.) parvi nolint obligari unde possint cadere. Habito itaque archipræsulis consensu, sicut et præsulum qui cadentem cadentes attendebant, "Ite," ait rex, "ætate et sapientia provectiores, revolventes disquirite quas quondam consuetudines avus meus secundum assentationem procerum suorum observaverit, ut in scriptum redactæ deducantur in medium, publiceque recenseantur. Qui cum seorsum veteres actus et retro tempora revolvissent, hic in medium scripta protulerunt.

[Here are given the Constitutions of Clarendon.]

Requiritur igitur archipræsulis sigillum ad confirmationem. Ille nullatenus tam perversis usurpationibus adquiescit. (Page 18.) Nam revelata facie choriscum² contemplatur, quem co-opertum nesciebat, et subæratum nummismata deprehendit, quod nitebat exterius. Unde vociferatur, quia nulla promissione tenetur, ut verba quæ perfunctorie dixerit in scriptum redacta confirmet, et formam characteris imprimat, sed ut regem tanquam dominum suum, juxta quod petiit, coram optimatibus suis, cui

¹ 1 Sam. xxi. 13.

² Du Cange, s. v. *Coriscum*, quotes from a letter in R. de Diceto (Twysden, 'X. Scriptores,' 686), "*Corisco* cooperto et scripto nobis ignoto assensum nobis præbere . . . minime volumus;" and suggests, "*Forte codisco, parvo codici.*" In the Glossary to the 'X. Scriptores' *codicillo* is suggested as an emendation. But it appears from the recurrence of the word in the Winchester MS. that *corisco* (or *chorisco*) is right, whatever the derivation and the meaning may be.

coram visus est aliquando restitisse, verbo tenus honoret. Illi illius fixum in Domino propositum considerantes cyrographum ei in manus dederunt. "Hoc," inquit, "testimonio malitia eorum comprobabitur, qui tanquam filii degeneres excidium matris suæ moliuntur." In his abscedens a curiâ, se cum episcopis quibus timebatur, licet cum dispendio causæ, corporis eripuit periculo, pugillatori comparabilis, qui victor abit licet vulnera pertulerit.¹

* * * * *

(Page 19.) Unde rex, quia . . . (*Fragm. 17; Lup. pp. 44-5*)²
 . . . transferret.

Missio Regis ad Dominum Papam pro impetranda Legatione regni Angliæ.

Quod cum missis . . . (*Fragm. 17 continued*) . . . in hujusmodi causis habentibus.

[This is followed by a long string of authorities, derived mainly or wholly from Gratian's 'Decretum,' p. ii., Causa xi. qu. 1; after which the extract in the 'Quadrilogus' is continued: "Hæc considerans . . . non poterat."]

* * * * *

(Page 23.) [The Archbishop is cited to the Council of Northampton.]

Quo cum proficisceretur a villa sua quæ dicitur Herga,³ cœpit domus ejus lignea die serenissima, quodam futurorum præsagio, quasi scatentes e vena lacrymas distillare, sudabatque lignum in stuporem ædituorum et aliorum qui nunquam se in ea simile vidisse meminerant. Conjiciebatur autem quia malum futurum præfiguraret, et miserata lugeret dominum suum, cui de cætero datura non erat hospitium. Veniens itaque ad locum destinatum, regios ejecit armigeros, quos stabula sua repperit irrupisse.

[The story of John the Marshal is told, pp. 23-4. Instead of swearing on the Gospels, he swore,] quodam veteri codicello, quem de industria secum tulerat, arrepto, se judicis iniquitate a jure suo cecidisse. Instituerat siquidem rex,
 (Page 24.) ut qui longo litigio vexatus fuisset, si associato sibi

¹ The last paragraph of Fragment 13, the whole of Fragment 14, and the second paragraph of Fragment 16, are from Herbert, pp. 115-6, 124-5, 132-3.

² For "quasi legationem et legationis officium concederent" read "quæ legationem ei sine legationis officio concederent."

³ Harrow on the Hill.

alio juramentum præstare potuisset, corruptionem sui judicis obsistere suis postulationibus rectis, jurisdictionem majoris judicis, qui ei judici præesset, adiret. Hac fretus auctoritate, non veritus est, de quo diximus, falsitate sacramenti veritatem judicis infamare: contemnens in codicelli vetustate conditoris majestatem, parvipendensque, dummodo judicis exosi ditionem a se transferret, super membranam perjurare, sicut ait Augustinus, “ Qui super lapidem jurat falsum, perjurus est.”¹

[Here follows an argument to show that a false oath, if taken on a thing of no importance, is yet perjury; and it is added that John was punished by the deaths of his two (Pp. 24-5.) sons and his own death within the year. After an account of the Archbishop's illness at Northampton, it is related that he asked the bishops to advise him.]

Hic Suffraganeos suos consulit.

(Page 26.)

“ Quid in tanta turbatione factu potissimum judicatis, fratres et coepiscopi? Causa enim vestra agitur, sicut et mea; immo matris nostræ, si filii ecclesiæ reputandi sumus. Quomodo enim speratis domui vestræ refrigerium, cum in proximo pariete videatis incendium? Scio adversum me factam conspirationem. Non effugiam manus crudelitatis, nisi de indultu divinæ pietatis. Unde contra erectam securim securitas adhibenda videtur quam mihi Dominus inpræsentiarum inspirare dignatur, et cavendum est cervici suppositæ. Curiam intrabo crucem deferens propriis in manibus, quæ mihi de more præfertur, ut vel sic deferenti deferatur.”

Consilium Episcoporum.

[A bishop advises him not to provoke the King by such a display, but to put off his sacerdotal vestments, and to let his cross be carried before him by one of his clerks.]

Sed intelligens vir qui spiritu Dei agebatur, quia abjectis armis hostis exponitur hosti, respondit, “ Arma pacis nemini abjicienda sunt. Armis hujusmodi non ad bellum sed ad pacem provocamus. Vexillum enim Dominicæ passionis belli signum non est. Nemo succenseat nobis, si velimus in manu

¹ “ Qui per lapidem falsum jurat, perjurus est.” (Sermo clxxx. c. 12, ed. Bened.) The biographer may have got this from Gratian, p. ii., Causa xxii. qu. 5, c. 10, where *super* stands for *per*.

portare quod quivis Christianus portat in fronte. Quod vero dicitis, quia gladius ejus materialis est et penitus inscindit—noster quoque spiritualis est, et usque ad divisiones animæ et spiritus pertingit. Quod in arto constitutis consilium datis.” Tunc unus ait ex episcopis, “Archiepiscopatum in manus domini regis resigna, per quem ascendisti. Relinquatur datum arbitrio datoris. Sic poteris in gratiam ejus redire.” Subjecit (Page 27.) Thomas, “Non est hujusmodi consilio standum viro bono et sapienti. Unde facienda nos magni consilii Angelus et doceat et expediat.”

Portans Crucem suam exponit se Periculo pro Defensione Ecclesiæ.

[After Robert, Bishop of Hereford, had asked leave to carry the cross]—

Sed et Londoniensis idem postulat, asserens hoc sibi competere, tanquam Cantuariensis ecclesiæ decano. Volensque et non valens eam de manibus bajulantis extorquere, excidit a spe promotionis ambitæ. Ambierat siquidem culmen primatiæ, et promissione delinitus tempus expectabat, et jam sperabat adesse, quo primati exauctorato substitueretur. Sed quia nemo sibi sumit honorem nisi qui vocatus a Deo tanquam Aaron,

Ambitosarum periit spes Londoniarum,
Invitoque Chore Dorobernia pollet honore.

[The Archbishop is left holding his cross, and with only one (Page 28.) companion by his side, the bishops having all fallen away from him. Then there is talk with this companion, and the Archbishop withstands all entreaties of the bishops.]

Convenit Rex Episcopos super Consuetudinibus suis observandis.

[The King asks the bishops whether they will observe his customs, as they had promised. They suspend their reply, and go to the Archbishop, telling him that they had formerly at his command agreed to the customs, and begging him now to confirm his former oath to observe these.]

“Fateor,” inquit, “fratres, inexcusabilis sum ante Dominum, contra Dominum præstans sacramentum. Degenere timore compulsus, et hoste maligno circumventus, vetitis adquevi. Nunc autem non immerito judicabor infidelis, si fidem in vetitis

obseruo. Cæterum in male promissis rescindo fidem, temere præsumptum contemno sacramentum, legem legi diuinæ repugnantem non admitto. Prophetam David ^(Page 29.) super juramento suo pœnituisse non puduit. Herodes juramento suo stetit et periit.¹ Satius est ad animum redire quam perire. Propter quod præcipio quod et vos respuatis quæ respuo, suffocantes quæ suffocant libertates matris nostræ. Et quia in patrem vestrum prævaricamini, matrique laboranti debitum subtrahitis auxilium, coactus appello.”

Appellat Thomas.

Et cum Londoniensis oraret ut sibi remitteret appellationem, subintulit, “Tibi in virtute obedientiæ cum cæteris injungo quatenus si violenta manus in me fuerit injecta, districta excommunicationis sententia ecclesiasticas vindicetis injurias.” Illo autem gravamini suo per appellationis remedium subveniente, ait Wintoniensis, “Sub tanta partis utriusque . . . *(Fragm. 18; Lup. p. 52)*² . . . æstimari.”

“Si ergo cum eo volueris in gratiam redire, de culmine dignitatis hujus tibi descendendum est. Quod privilegiatus non potes, privatus obtinebis. Resigna tradens in manus ejus quod inter vos inimicitias parit.” “Non est,” inquit, “in manus laicorum tradenda potestas ecclesiastica, sicut nec ab ipsis accipienda. Cum itaque ad appellationis auxilium præsul confugisset, timentibus episcopis ne, si percuteretur, sibi causa percussionis imputaretur, quibus exosus habebatur, abducto seorsum Cicestrensi, Londoniensis et Elboracensis ad hoc sermonem perducunt, ne trucidaretur, fieretque quod sibi regique perpetuam irrogaret infamiam. Dicunt enim se posse videri criminis hujus reos, quos odium exulceraverat, suaque machinatione facti causam procedere, qui partes regias favore manifesto tuebantur. Itaque regi dicentes assistunt, “Gladius interim, domine rex, recondendus est. Via hac inpræsentiarum incedendum non est. Si consilio nostro adquiescitis, sine spe restitutionis exauctorabitur. Nam perjuros nos efficit, et quantum in ipso est gratiam vestram vestrorumque sacerdotium ^(Page 30.) rescindit. Hac quæstione in præsentia domini Papæ pulsabitur, et facile vincetur; convictus irremediabiliter honore privabitur.”

¹ We have met with this before, p. 13.

² Insert “in” before “perpetuum.”

Dant Consilium Eboracensis et Londoniensis ut incarcerationetur Thomas.

At Eboracensis et Londoniensis seorsum suggerunt, ne in tantâ solemnitate et frequentâ populi violentiam inferat, sed cum concilio dimisso, quando redierint ad propria, vocet eum, custodiæque carcerali sine testibus assignet.

[This is compared to the dealing of the Jewish priests and scribes,—“Not on the feast-day, lest there be an uproar among the people.” But the advice somewhat cools the King.]

Igitur indictâ pace, prohibitisque satellitibus, qui gladios suos in cervicem primatis acuerant, quasi triginta millium librarum rationem postulat.

Exigit Rex a Thoma XXX Millia Librarum.

[The Archbishop says that he had laid out the money in the King's service; that the King had often heard the statements of his accounts; that he could not be justly required to repeat such statements; and that he had been declared free from all secular claims at his promotion.]

Hoc cum rex audiret, ira totus incanduit. “Non,” inquit, “publicæ potestatis minister manus meas effugiet. Ad audientiam judicis alterius appellat. Sentiat æquitatem jurisdictionis nostræ cui derogare præsumit, et quam subterfugiendo suspectam reddit; debito privetur honore subjectus qui debitum domino non impendit honorem. Euntes,” ait, “judicio (Page 31.) decernite qua sententia feriat qui domino suo contumaciter adversatur.” Igitur decernitur uti tanquam regiæ maiestatis reus in vinculis habeatur.

Volunt Comites Thomam judicio damnare.

[The Earl of Leicester says—]

“Ejus tibi juri parendum est, citationibusque et judiciis assistendum, cujus nomine fundos et terras possides.” “Sæcularium,” inquit T., “fundorum possessores fisci muneribus tenentur obnoxii. Res autem ecclesiastica gaudet immunitatibus et libertatibus suis. Servitute non premimur qui Domino militamus. Eleemosynis decessorum incumbimus, a quorum liberalitate libertatem suscepimus. Hanc et ipse libertatem pro quo statis litteris suis confirmavit. Unde in potestate quæ mihi cœlitus collata est, tibi, comes Lecestriæ, tanquam filio eccle-

siaë præcipio ne adversum patrem et pastorem tuum pronuntiare præsumas."

[The Earl swears that he will have nothing more to do with the business, and leaves it to the Earl of Cornwall.]

In his antistes de medio illorum victor erupit.

Recedit Thomas a Curia.

(*Fragm.* 19 ; *Lup.* p. 53.)¹

(*Fragm.* 20 ; *Lup.* p. 60.)²

(*Fragm.* 21-2 ; *Lup.* pp. 65, 69.)

* * * * *

(Page 34.)

Petit Thomas sibi Conductum dari transeunti per Flandrias.

Exul vero mittens significavit comiti Flandriarum causam decessus sui a Britanniâ, et petens sibi per terram ejus transeunti conductum dari. Et accepto responso a comite, quia potens est ei apud se residenti necessaria subministrare, verba [ex]posuit³ in corde suo, et suspectam habuit cognationem regis et comitis. Sed de consilio Teruanensis episcopi, qui se visitare venerat, tanquam deducens eum sub crepusculo noctis revertentem ad propria, de medio Flandriarum evasit. Mane vero suos, quos tristes et dubios reliquerat, Suessionem venire jussit.

* * * * *

[Speech of King Louis to Henry's ambassadors.] (Page 36.)

"Si criminosus esset (Thomas), si ratiocinia nunquam reddidisset, remittendus erat." (*Fragm.* 23 ; *Lup.* p. 82.)⁴

Adventus Archiepiscopi ad Dominum Papam. (Page 37.)

... Quem dominus Papa benignius intuens, "Duos," inquit, "filios habet ecclesia, quibus tanquam firmissimis columnis innititur, Thomam Cantuariensem et Lucam Hungariensem."⁵

¹ The words "Abeuntem . . . acclamantis" are from Alan of Tewkesbury, p. 349, as appears to have been seen by Dr. Giles, who omits them here.

² After "Nam rege Anglorum" insert "venante."

³ "Ex" interlined—perhaps wrongly.

⁴ For "furor inanis" read "furor immanis." The passages "Quotidie igitur . . . movebunt" and "Vir itaque apostolicus . . . degerent" are from Herbert, pp. 111-2, 113-4.

⁵ Luke Bánfi, Archbishop of Gran, who protected King Stephen III. during the usurpation of his throne. Mailáth, 'Geschichte der Magyaren,' i. 123.

[The Archbishop then lays the Constitutions at the Pope's feet, confesses his own guilt in submitting for a time, and asks absolution.]

Mox, transsumens annulum a digito suo, Thomas rogabat ecclesiæ Cantuariensi dignum pastorem provideri, eo quod ipse nomen pastoris haberet, nec officium pastoris impleret. Complensque orationem in lacrymis, quem compellabat compulit in lacrymas.

* * * * *

(Page 39.) *Conversatio Thomæ in Monasterio Punteniensi.*

Igitur in monasterio Punteniensi Thomas ab exteriori actione quiescens, et quasi post peractum iter se componens, excutiebat veterem quem collegit pulverem per iter erroris, tolerans exilium quasi purgatorium vitæ laxioris. Monachumque quem sub strepitu sæculari minus explevit infra monasterii septa reperiens, nunc cum Maria sedet ad pedes Domini Jesu, nunc cum Martha desudat in ministerio Domini Jesu, experimento discens quam sit delicata sub Rachele jocunditas, quam dura sub sorore provincia.¹ Interdum, irrigui superioris possessor,² ad reproborum supplicia suspirat et præmia beatorum, dumque cœli terræque commercia discurrit, vicissim rebus hominum et colloquiis interest angelorum. Et factum est ut inter arbores fructiferas consitus in terebinthum excresceret, quæ resinam salutarem citra tempus messionis distillare cœpit. Nam, sicut dicitur, ad introitum ejus divina largitas hospitio quo quasi per biennium conversatus est benedicebat, stupidosque reddebat procuratores domus, hospiti simul et hospitibus, [ejus] gratia confluentibus, familiæque ejus numerosæ necessaria providentes, qui nec in revolutionibus annorum advertere poterant se propter hospitem sumptus fecisse majores.

[*Fragm.* 24; *Lup.* pp. 83-4, "Quomodo archiepiscopus cœpit arctius vivere," is from Herbert, pp. 214-15, 217.]

Quomodo Rex Archiepiscopum amoverit a Punteniaco.

Invidit ergo . . . (*Fragm.* 25; *Lup.* p. 85) . . . retinerent.³

¹ So Terence, *Phormio*, I. ii. 22-3:—

"O Geta, provinciam
Cepisti duram."

² See above, p. 9.

³ The rest of this paragraph is from Herbert, pp. 236-7, 241-2.

[Pp. 41-2. The vision which the Archbishop saw on the eve of his departure from Pontigny is related with some difference from the accounts of other writers.]

(*Fragm.* 27; *Lup.* p. 82.) Beati igitur . . . jurarunt.

[Pp. 42-3. Here are given the "Alia Constitutiones" printed by Lupus, pp. 167-9, and by Dr. Giles, ii. 206-8.]

[Page 44. Randulf (De Broc), "præter præcepta præsumens," persecutes any Canterbury monks who send letters or presents to the Archbishop.]

(*Fragm.* 27; *Lup.* p. 88.) Et tanquam . . . Luciferum sedere. Videres ea tempestate sacerdotis officium Cæsarem usurpare, Melchisedech se exhibere. Videres sacerdotem in civili foro declamare. Videres sponsum sponsæ suæ, non legitimo sponso copulatæ, dedisse libellum repudiî. Videres confusam legem poli et soli, et domum orationis factam speluncam latronum.

Appellatio Episcoporum et Abbatum contra Thomam.

Post modicum (*Fragm.* 28; *Lup.* p. 89) . . . fomites.

Exoniensis noluit ad formam aliorum appellare.

Exoniensis ad appellandum cogi non poterat. Cumque nimis et multa pulsaretur instantia, respondit, "Cogitis me a gravamine metropolitani mei, quod metuitis, appellare. Verum noveritis quia nec fratribus nec episcopis qui a vobis appellant consentio nec communico, cum ab eo quem appellant excommunicati dinoscuntur. Ne tamen suspectus habear domino regi, tanquam sinistrum machinans ei vel regno ejus, appello, sed salvo Dei dominique regis honore, sed salva quæ Romanæ ecclesiæ debetur obedientia, sed salva domini Cantuariensis reverentia." Hoc audientes et graviter ferentes qui jurisdictioni præerant, eum ad formam appellationis reliquorum re- (Page 45.)
torquere nitebantur. Ipse vero ad aliam appellationem cogi non poterat.

Petunt Monachi Inducias Cantuarienses.

Dehinc monachi Cantuariensis ecclesiæ super appellatione facienda conventi, qui et ipsi cum superiore suo jussi fuerant interesse conventui, petierunt inducias donec super hoc regiam voluntatem convenissent, qui, priusquam transfretasset, jusserat ne ipsi super ullo negotio inquietarentur.

Excusatio Episcopi Roffensis et Wintoniensis.

Episcopus vero Roffensis . . . (*Fragm.* 28; *Lup.* p. 89) . . . naufragium.

[Here is inserted a letter of Foliot to the Pope, "Vestræ supplicandum," etc.]

Sed successor . . . (*Fragm.* 28 *continued*) . . . præsumeret.

[A letter from the Pope to the Archbishop of York and others is here inserted. The remainder of the fragment is not in the MS.]

Interea ad instantiam regis (*Fragm.* 29; *Lup.* p. 90-1)¹ . . . abbatibus quamplurimis. [The rest is from Herbert, pp. 248, 251.]

[Page 52. The 'Letter of a Friend' (Thom. ep. 382), relating the proceedings of the legates William and Otho, is given.]

(Page 58.) *Quare quod hic deest ante Prologum Passionis.*

[This is a reference to the first leaf of the volume, where we find the following—]

Sub ea tempestate apud Montem-mirabilem habuit rex Anglorum cum rege Francorum colloquium.² Et ait, "Hac die, domine rex, qua tres reges Regi regum munera obtulerunt" (erat enim dies Epiphaniarum) "me ipsum, natos meos, et terram vestræ commendo custodiæ." Respondit rex, "Quia vobis hoc inspiravit Rex qui regum munera suscepit, exhibeant nati vestri præsentiam suam, ut a mansuetudinis nostræ titulo terras suas possideant." Quo facto, nobiles quidam et prior de Monte Dei convenerunt Thomam, dicentes, se ei viam pacis invenisse, si consilio ipsorum ipse staret.

[The conference is then related, much as by other writers. The French king and nobles are disgusted at the Archbishop's pertinacity in insisting on the words "salvo honore Dei," and refusing the King's proposal that he should do what his saintly predecessors had done.]

Archiepiscopus vero nihilominus in verbo persistens ait, "Si in manus Sarracenorum captivus incidissem, non mihi omitendus erat honor iste, qui in omnibus et ab omnibus quæ-

¹ For "Gallicana verebatur ecclesia" read "Gall. turbabatur eccl."

² Cf. Gervas. ap. Twysden, 1404.

rendus est.” Et non potuit extorqueri verbum istud ab ore ejus.

[At Montmartre, where he insisted on the kiss of peace as a condition of reconciliation—] (Page 58.)

Rex Francorum succensus eum a regno suo perturbare proposuit, dicens ipsum non pacem quærere, sed seditionem.

[But after a night's thought on it, Louis sends for him, and advises him to go on prudently.] Quia si consilio suo stetisset, periculum mortis incurrisset.

(*Fragm.* 34; *Lup.* p. 104.) Sollicitavit etiam . . . redderetur.

[The King, going to England about this time, is in great danger, his ship being dashed against a rock, while five others sink in his sight. This is interpreted as a warning to him.] (Pp. 59, 60.)

Several letters are then given.]

Accepto itaque mandato Romani pontificis, pontifices conveniunt in unum, et in Angliam iter arripientes, regi negotium suum significaverunt. Quibus ille renuntiavit, se per omnia præceptis apostolicis pariturum. Rogavitque ne se marinis periculis immergerent, sed Rothomagi residentes suum præstolarentur adventum. Interim impendente solemnitate beati Johannis Baptistæ. . . . (*Fragm.* 33; *Lup.* p. 102.)¹ (Page 63.)

[The Pope had forbidden the coronation of the young Henry;] (Page 64.)

Eboracensis vero nihilominus contra prohibitionem falcem suam in messem alienam mittere præsumpsit. Et quamvis cum rege Joachim² librum divinæ præceptionis litterasque domini Papæ non combussit, et temporaliter periit, non minus tamen divinum præceptum contempsit, et cæcitatem mentis incurrit. Unde traditus in reprobum sensum peccato peccatum addidit.

(*Fragm.* 34; *Lup.* p. 104.)³

(*Fragm.* 35; *Lup.* p. 107.)

(Page 65.)

¹ For “proceribus” read “multis majoribus et minoribus, causam vocationis suæ penitus ignorantibus.” Part of the first paragraph of this Fragment, and the whole of the second, are from Herbert, 297–9, 301.

² Jerem. xxxvi. 23.

³ The first part, “Sciens . . . affectu,” is from Herbert, 301; the remainder is by William, but comes earlier in his narrative. See line 10 of this page.

[Book I. ends (page 66) when the Archbishop is preparing to return to England.]

Una vero dierum (*Fragm.* 36; *Lup.* p. 110) . . . non graventur. Bibliotecam vero, quam cismarinis interim partibus deponere decreveram, una mecum transferre pro rei vario et incerto compellor eventu, ut quem retro merita non commendant, gratantius excipiat ad tumulandum possessor ex possessione.¹

* * * * *

Conspiraverant (*Fragm.* 37; *Lup.* p. 111) . . . obsidebant. Nihilominus tamen securus per omnia primas consilium suum et collaterales dimittebat a se. Nimirum Angelo magni consilii committens se, conventicula flagitiosorum parvipendebat. Ex quibus Cantuariensis ecclesiæ cimiliarcha Robertus littus Dourense tenens tentus est, quia sine litteris a regia clementia impetratis terram regis irrumpere præsumpsisset. Quo respondente se a domino primate præmissum ad præparatoria necessariorum quæ suscipiendis exulibus providenda erant, "Numquid," aiebant, "venit?" Subintulit, "Procul dubio venit; die crastina præsentiam suam, si mare permittit, exhibebit." "Expediebat," addebant, "tibi consultius venire, ne provido regiæ serenitatis decreto per surreptionem improvidus obviare; vel alium hujusce adventus auctorem laudare. Volumus igitur te fide interposita vel sacramento præstito de retransfretando cum primam dederit aura navigationem satisfacere." Data itaque fide dimissus est. Ecce reformatæ pacis initium! Revera si careret impostura, aut non injuriarentur, aut repatriantem primate primitivis donarent obsequiis, dominumque venerarentur in serviente.

Postera die, nondum se pelago credente pontifice, sed supellectilem suam transponente, hostis insultat. Nequit ulterius pridem conceptas inimicitias dissimulare. Irruunt arreptis armis, arbitantes in littore sanguinem fundere qui loco alio et alio tempore fundendus erat. Transferenda erat hostia in locum sanctum et religiosum, differenda in dies festos, dies altissimæ majestati dedicatos, uti ex altero sanctum sancto sepulchrum præpararetur, ex utroque vero sceleris enormitas indicaretur. En rursus alia provocatur injuria, et tanquam percussus ad reperiendum

¹ "Præcepit etiam hominibus suis ne libri, unde plurimam habebat copiam, alibi quam in ecclesia Cantuariæ reconderentur." (Gervas. 1413.)

invitatur! Nemo de cætero miretur, si suam, immo communem ecclesiæ, persequatur injuriam provocatus.

De Puero tradente Episcopis Litteras Suspensionis et Excommunicationis.

Dum itaque littus obsidentes expectant, ante expectatum puer Douram præmissus litteras suspensionis Eboracensi in oratorio beati Petri porrexit; ut apud eum, quem totiens enormitate transgressionis offenderat, sententiam damnationis tanquam ab ipso procedentem exciperet. Eadem (Page 69.) hora et Saresberiensis litteras excommunicationis in manus dedit ei Londoniensique episcopo directas; quarum forma hæc est. (Thom. Epp. 249, 272.)

De Bajulo Litterarum quæsito ad occidendum.

Lectis igitur his apostolicæ majestatis apicibus, quæ- (Page 74.) ritur occidendus bajulus. Sed hortatu quorundam benevolorum fugam iniens mortem evasit. Ipse funestus satelles Randulfus circumfuit, stricto ense discurrit, abscondita revolvit. Non invento autem cujus sanguinem funderet, nimirum sanctam venerandamque diei solemnitatem divinitus contaminare prohibitus, præsules hospitio, satellites castro quod imminet vico, cum confusione recepti sunt. Ubi de contumelia exulibus inferenda conferebant et auferendis instrumentis; sicut ex litteris domini Cantuariensis innotescere poterit. (Thom. ad Alex. Ep. 27.)

(Page 79.)

De Armatis paratis invadere Archipræsulem Thomam applicantem, et de Exactione Jusjurandi a Clericis.

Facto autem mane, illucescente die primo Dominici Adventus, accessum maris et recessum diligenter observantes, simul ac primatem portum Sandwicum tenuisse didicerunt, agmine facto densantur in aciem, fremunt furialiter in absentem, dicentes, "Seditionis auctor est. Vix portum intravit, et ecce patriam turbavit. Serenissimus rex et pacificus quod iræ, quod injuriarum, quod simultatis erat, totum remisera, et en ingrata recompensatione sopitas inimicitias resuscitat, et inter transactiones foedus abruptit, primos et primates, quibus regni status innititur, de medio separat, colloquio communi et convictu privat, tanquam viles et abjectos, maledictionis discrimine, quod in caput ei redundet. Eo superstite, non stabilietur regnum hoc

in perpetuum. Luat ergo fuso sanguine exterminium patriæ, episcoporum exactiones, satraparum dehonestationes, senioris et novi regis frequentes injurias." Igitur armati Sandwicum iter arripiunt.

Præerant huic cuneo tres. Caunteriatæ conscientiæ Randulfus, qui a die turbationis in Anglicana ecclesia usque in diem revisionis proscriptorum rapinis, redditibus, exactionibus et proscriptionibus fiscum ampliaverat, ab antiquo in dominum archiepiscopum graves inimicitias exercens. Præerat et alter,¹ cujus jurisdictioni Cantia subiciebatur, plus besses et centesimas usuras quam bonum et æquum attendens. Præfuit et tertius,² clarior stemmate, sed stigma sceleris præferabat in mente, frater germanus Willelmi comitis, qui rege Francorum Lodovico ad debellandos inimicos crucis Christi Jerosolymam proficiscente pridem profecit, et in captivitate vitam finivit, quantum exteriori generositate clarior, tam virtute generositatis sublimior. Hi tres armatorum multitudine confisi ad locum destinatum properabant. Jam exulum advectrix stabat in littore prora.

(Page 80.) Thomas adhuc tremulis genibus, vix compositis sarcinulis, excipiebatur hospitio, et jam prope limina nuntiatur hostis adesse. Spem capit exul de superna retributione, si prius quam blandiantur prospera, risusque fortunæ meritum vitæ diminuat, detur exilium hac meta terminare. Verum decanus Saresberiensis Johannes, graviter ferens temerariam præsumptionem, ascenso equo indignabundus occurrit. "Quorsum," vociferatur, "mente capti hæc et hujusmodi satellites funesti sæpe præsumpsistis præter conscientiam serenissimi principis? Cujus lenitas quia impunitatem permittit actibus vestris, quos ex mansuetudine dissimulat, insania vestra satis superque satis præsumptuosa licenter ex voto procedit, pro libidine debauchatur. Vulgo dicitur, 'Familiaris dominus servientem infatuat;' vobis ista machinantibus quibus pacem dedit, ipse notam prodicionis incurrit; quippe facientibus aliquibus crimen propter dominum, non ei qui facit, sed ei qui causa criminis extitit, crimen imputatur. Si occidendus, si contumeliis afficiendus exul est, et ego, cujus adventus comes et dux existo, ob hoc ipsum directus a rege ut pacem habeat et in rebus soli restituatur in

¹ Gervase de Cornehill.

² Reginald, brother of William de Warrenne, Earl of Surrey, who had died in the second Crusade, A.D. 1148. See Dugdale, 'Baronage,' i. 75.

solidum. Si suffecti regis mandata defertis, depositis armis patebit accessus ad colloquium." Adquiescentes itaque steterunt ante primatem, prævenientes eum salute sedentem; neque enim venientibus assurgere debuit quos prava conscientia solio dignitatis pepulerat. A quo resalutati dixerunt, se delegatos a domino rege tamquam custodes patriæ quosdam clericos alienigenas adductos suspectos habere, cum ex regio edicto prohiberentur alienigenæ vel indigenæ, maxime religiosi schematis, absque litteris dimissoriis portus intrare vel exire; velle se illos præstito fidelitatis sacramento de damno infecto cavere. Hoc autem dicebant propter Symonem archidiaconum Senonensem, quem primas secum adduxerat, a quo et domos terramque sibi successoribusque suis in territorio Senonensi comparaverat. Respondit primas neminem suorum clericorum sacramentum hujusmodi præstiturum, ne simile sacramentum ad consequentiam traheretur; quin se juramenta omnia quæ in læsionem ecclesiæ fiebant et passim exigebantur in irritum revocaturum.

De Susceptione Thomæ redeuntis ab Exilio, et Absolutione quorundam Fratrum qui communicaverant Excommunicatis.

Ita reverberatis illis verbo potentiæ, confluentibus circumquaque clero et populo, patremque suum pro debito (Page 81. venerationis obsequio cum lacrymis excipientibus, ad portam quæ ducit in cimiterium ecclesiæ Christi Cantuariæ devenit. Et ingressus . . . (*Fragm.* 38; *Lup.* p. 113)¹ . . . suscepit.

Namque quosdam ex eis excommunicatis communicasse audierat cum peregre esset, qui dum res episcopii ministrabant, pro nihilo confusionem suam ducentes, sese passim et imprudenter ingerebant, ubi et quando non decebat, non communionem sacrorum, non missarum solemnias reverentes, per magistrum Johannem. (*Fragm.* 38 *contin.*)²

[The discussion with those who were sent to demand the absolution of the bishops is reported much in the (Pp. 81, 82. same way as by other writers. They reproach the archbishop for his irritating conduct.] "Quid nisi regnum restat auferendum?"

Hæc prosequentibus illis adjecit Randulfus, "Residenti jam in solio diadema detrahare non poteris." (Page 82.)

¹ For "formam humilitatis" read "formam et humilitatem exulis." For "in osculo" read "et osculo."

² Before "injuncterat" insert "delegans."

[Pp. 82-3. He answers, as other biographers report him to have done, about absolving the bishops.] “Utemur autem in hoc facto consilio domini Wintoniensis episcopi, et aliorum fratrum probatæ vitæ perceptæque auctoritatis.” Quod postremo subjunctum est, quia malitiose dictum responsione dignum non erat. (*Fragm.* 39; *Lup.* pp. 114-5.)

(Page 83.)

De Primate præmittente ad Curiam Nuntium, et de Fuga Clericorum qui convenerant eligere Episcopos sine Primate.

Post aliquot dies sui reditus, volens primas adire curiam novi regis, Richardum venerabilem virum priorem Douræ præmisit. Qui veniens Wintoniam regem invenit, ubi optimates regni et aliquot archidiaconos et abbates coegerat, ut inde transmitteret ad patrem senas personas ecclesiarum vacantium, quorum consilio, citra conniventiam primatis et præsentiam cæterorum episcoporum, Wintoniensis, Exoniensis, Wigorniensis, Helmaniensis,¹ electiones episcoporum extra regnum celebrarentur; reclamante Karthaginensi concilio quarto.

[Here follow authorities and arguments against the intended scheme.]

(Page 85.) Veniens itaque legatus ad curiam, convenit tutores regis, nuntians se nuntium a domino primate directum, petens sibi accessum ad regem, et colloquendi copiam. Diffugientibus e vestigio clericis qui ad electionem convenerant, tutores regis, Willelmus de Sancto Johanne, Willelmus filius Aldelinæ, Hugo de Gundulfi-Villa, Randulfus filius Stephani, “Quænam,” inquiunt, “sunt verba quæ affertis? Priusquam deferantur ad audientiam domini regis, nostris auribus intimanda sunt. Agit enim quæ agimus, dicit quæ dicimus. Vox pupilli pendet ex responsione tutorum, apud quos quærentur consilia, discutiuntur negotia, trutinantur judicia, siquidem pacifica sunt, et ad animorum coherentiam invitant. Sin autem minarum et amaritudinis plena inimicitias suscitant et iram provocant, expedit ut sub silentio reprimantur, quam deducantur in medium, et multiplicentur mala. Quid sibi volunt litteræ sigillo inclusæ? Si pacem continerent, vel transcriptæ vel extra pendentes manifestæ fierent. Ex præteritis præsentia conjicere possumus.

This seems to mean the Bishop of Norwich, Elmham having been an earlier seat of the bishoprick.

Per eum pridem læsi sumus; ne et lædat inpræsentiarum formidamus.”

Responsio Missi a Primate.

Respondit missus, “Pacificus venit, nec quicquam mali molitur. Pater et pastor vester, pater patriæ, pater omnium, (Page 86.) omnes in Domino sinceritatis brachiis amplectitur. Cum pace et gratia Ejus venit qui misit eum; hanc vel injuriis affectus non violabit. Quod verbo ostendit, opere pariter exhibebit. Aliud enim litteræ et aliud verba non sonant. Si enim lepore verborum exterius deliniret, et interius ecclesiasticam præcisionem aut aliud malum moliretur, maculam proditiōis incurreret, et eum quem cum suis apicibus dirigeret ingrata retributione ad cruciatum exponeret.” Altercantibus autem illis et dicentibus, “Aliud verbum, aliud opus ostendit; cum enim pacem promiserit, rursus de novo nihil præter dilectionem suspicantibus excommunicando, suspendendo, paganismum inducit, statum regni concutit, et quantum in ipso est regnanti sceptrum grassator avellit.” Respondit, “Sicut duces, consules, satrapæ regibus, ita metropolitani, episcopi, archidiaconi primatibus subjiuntur. In sæcularibus potestatibus, qui aliorum nomine possident, juxta modum fundorum suorum, cum expeditiones et obsidiones exegerint, in angariis, parangariis, aut aliis muneribus exhibendis, tenentur obligati. Si autem servitutes has subtraxerint, citantur responsuri; et bello, siquidem juri parere noluerint, inquietantur, et ad onera servitutis compelluntur. In ecclesiasticis vero potestatibus, ubi minores a subjectione majorum resilierunt, aut alter alterius officium usurpavit, pro debito officii suam prosequuntur injuriam provocationibus, suspensionibus, excommunicationibus. Numquid æquanimiter feret rex, si solio miles insederit, edictum promulgaverit? Numquid æquanimiter feret metropolitanus, si pallium coepiscopus induerit, formatas epistolas aut dimissorias direxerit? Numquid merito non indignabitur primas, si regi diadema metropolitanus imponit, regiamque consecrationem, quæ non spectat ad se, celebrare præsumit? Quisnam se sic despectum habet hodierno die, ut suo jure renunciaret? Si culpa putatur vindicare quod debetur, cessent ergo vindicationes, quiescant lites, tristisque judicio fora damnentur.” Tunc ingressis eis, et cum rege super his quæ audierant conferentibus, introducitur nuntius ante sedem, quam adorans ait, “Domino

suo et regi suo Henrico primas et apostolicæ sedis legatus
 (Page 87.) Thomas salutem. Hæc dicit dominus primas, ‘Mi-
 serante Domino, cooperantibus fidelium orationibus,
 meritisque sanctorum suffragantibus in ecclesia requiescentium
 cui minister licet indignus auctore Deo deservio, ego et pater
 tuus in gratiam redivimus. Quod etsi celsitudinem tuam latere
 non credo, tamen et gratiam et reditum meum per me inno-
 tescere curavi, implorans ut quos Deus conjunxit homo male-
 volus non separet, non lingua mendax discordiæ zizania super-
 seminet, ubi pacis et amoris germina pullularunt. Scriptum
 est, *Nolite credere omni spiritui*. Scio enim nonnullos, reditui
 meo invidentes, et ob hoc pacis unitatem scindere cupientes,
 dicere quia coronationem tuam moliar irritare. Loquuntur
 malo animo ut odium excitetur in me. Testem enim Dominum
 invoco, quem nullum latet secretum, et cui omnis voluntas lo-
 quitur, quia nonnulla regna regno cujus moderaris habenas si-
 milia si superaddere possem in sumptu carnis et sanguinis mei,
 propensius ad id elaborarem, dum in periculum animæ non in-
 currerem. Sic novissimis meis propitiatur Trinitas Deus, sic
 cœlestis curiæ concio tota suffragetur. Quomodo ergo conse-
 quens est ut tibi, quem dominum meum, quem regem meum
 confiteor, exhæredationem machinari velim? præter quem nemo
 mortalium meo iudicio jus hæreditariæ successionis habet in hoc
 regno; quem præ ceteris mortalium post patrem tuum, Deo
 teste, paternæ dilectionis amplector affectu; cujus beneficio,
 dispensante Domino, ad hoc honoris culmen ascendi. Hoc solo
 moveor, quod pro consuetudine Cantuariensis ecclesiæ, præ-
 ripientibus aliis, tibi diadema non impono. Super his ubi et
 quando tecum conferendi copiam invenire queam, renunciare non
 displiceat.’”

Postquam siluit, quibusdam primati derogantibus, sedisque
 eum Romanæ legatum fuisse diffitentibus, rex nuntio, quamvis
 ex legatione gratiam non meruerat, tamen quia matrem reginam
 Alienor pridem accurate susceperat hospitio, sororemque suam
 duci Saxonum matrimonio copulandam, gratias egit.

De Dilatione regiæ Responionis.

Interim mandatis respondere distulit, donec missa legatione
 de reddenda responsione Gaufridum Ridel archdiaconumque
 Pictaviensem consulisset, qui de portu Suthamtune transfre-
 taturi erant.

Consilium Galfridi, Cantuariensis Archidiaconi. Page 88.)

Ex quibus Gaufridus, "Novi," inquit, "regis patris voluntatem, et consilio nunquam interero quo discernatur ille filii regis præsentiam videre; quem non dubiis indiciis contendit exhæredare."

Consilium Cornubiensis Comitis.

Diversis autem qui regi assidebant diversa sentientibus, Reginaldus comes Cornubiæ, "Electi iudices," ait, "sic de trutina discretionis æque libranda sententia nobis ferenda est, ne dum minus prosequimur debita cognitionis, notemur elogio reprehensionis. Tanto namque diligentiore ventiletur examine necesse est, quanto nos in majori culmine constituti; quod facinus, ipsa claritate prodente celsitudinis, occultare non possumus. De plano pronunciatum iudicium simultatem indicat aut impetum animi, si damnat; si absolvit, gratiam vel turpis lucri mercimoniam. Cum vero diligenter examinatum ordine suo procedit, ei adversus quem pronuntiatur locum querimoniam non relinquit. Advertamus igitur quando, cur, quo duce, repatriaverit is de quo conferimus. Si enim sine conductu, sine gratia, sine litteris regio caractere signatis, sine spe restitutionis amissorum, rediisset, facilitati ejus posset imputari, qui auso temerario fines alienos invito domino præsumpsisset ingredi. Si copias armatorum alienigenarum induxisset, posset indigenis non immerito suspectus haberi. Nunc vero paucis admodum familiaribus contentus religiosæ conversationis, pastoralis baculo subnixus, pacem ferens pacemque promittens, suam optat præsentiam dominumque suum videre, cui paratus est sicut domino quævis quæ Domini sunt pro debito subjectionis exhibere, cui, sicut præstito juramento testatur, in dilectione neminem mortalium æquiparat. Igitur non video qualiter illi de ratione prohibeatur accessus. Non adverto quare non permittatur audiri, qui permissus est ab exilio revocari." Similiter et cæteris sententiam suam pro varietate animorum proferentibus, evicit qui nosse se voluntatem transmarini regis asseruit. Jubent ergo a secretis nuntium remeare, primati per proprios nuntios responsuri.

De Duobus Militibus missis prohibere Primatem ne per Civitates regias iret.

Quo abscedente, missi sunt duo milites, Thomas de Turnebuhe, et Gochelinus, frater Adeliciæ quondam re- (Page 89.)

ginæ, quando carnis sensibus subjecta terra minus pueriles in civibus suis lugebat excessus, quando requievit unusquisque sub vinea sua et sub ficu sua, et non erat qui exterreret. Igitur missi milites Londoniam venientes invenerunt primatem ad curiam proficiscentem, quem et convenerunt dicentes, "Hæc vult et hæc mandat rex—'Inpræsentiarum tecum mihi sermo non est. Reversus ad ecclesiam tuam civitates meas et vicos perambulare denuo non apponas.'" Respondit primas, "Ergo diffiduciat me?" Subjungunt, "Nequaquam." Ait, "Prohibere minatur me curæ pastoralis officium exsequi, quem civitatum et vicorum suorum jussis inauditis arcet ab introitu. Quomodo enim diocesim meam visitare potero, quæ per civitates et vicos ejus diffusa est, si per eos mihi transitus aut introitus inhibetur? Videat Dominus. Non permittit ecclesias passim sitas dedicari, virgines neophytas consecrari, sanctis admonitionibus et exhortationibus desolata cœnobîa privat, pastoremque amovet ut lupo dominicum gregem rapiat et dispergat." Adjiciunt, "Mandata venimus nuntiare, non de mandatis disputare." Rursus adjecit, "Si et mandata mea regi vestro renuntiaturi estis?" Subjiciunt, "Minime; suppetunt complures ordinis vestri quibus intermeantibus familiarius et confidentius hæc mandata dirigantur." "An et illis," inquit, "ducatum et præsidium conferetis?" Illi autem exsistentes, quosdamque illustres objurgantes, quod in apparatu militari primati comites advenissent, regressi sunt. At primas jussis fiscalibus obtemperans, revocato progrediendi proposito, intra septa ecclesiæ suæ et sancti carceris angustias recidivam impugnationem sustinere decrevit.

[And this is compared ("si viro bono vir Belial comparandus est") to the case of Shimei keeping within the walls of Jerusalem, lest, if found beyond them, he should be put to death by Solomon.]

(Page 90.) *De Duobus Legatis missis ad Curiam a Primate.*

Legatis igitur aulicis abeuntibus, denuo Cantuariensis antistes legatos, virum venerabilem de quo supra diximus et abbatem cœnobii Sancti Albani, cum clerico Londoniensi genere, transmisit ad curiam.

De Legato misso ad Comitem Reginaldum.

Et vocato quodam de domo sua dixit, "Eundem tibi est ad

comitem Cornubiensem; eris ibi nobis necessarius. Quod enim secreti fuerit et de domo regis audieris, alter Chusy¹ ad nostram notitiam referes. Nuntios intercurrentes vicissim provideamus. Laborat fistula; rogavit obnixe ut medicus transmitteretur ad se. Pergens salvabis corpus ejus et animas nostras." Ille, licet multum renitens, ad locum qui dicitur Breamore² profectus est, et susceptus est a comite. Quem super conversatione domini sui interrogans et accipiens, palam domesticis suis ait, "Multum patriam conturbavit; cam, ni Dominus partes suas interposuerit, ad perpetuam trahet infamiam. Adhuc modicum, et universi per eum ad inferos detrudemur." Postera die salutavit rex comitem, mittens venationem. Stabat autem cliens exenii bajulus, considerans ministerium domus, sicut fit, et assidentes comiti, dixitque, "Nonne Willelmus est quem video, de domo archipræsulis Thomæ?" Negante eo cum quo confabulabatur, et perhibente medicum esse qui domino suo mederetur, "Multis," ait, "retro temporibus novi Willelmum familiarem Cantuariensis antistitis." Comes igitur, curæ suæ famam præponens, ait medico seorsum, "Iter arripe festinus, et longa spatia trans mitte. Dices archipræsuli, provideat et consulat sibi. Nihil est securitatis. Una est de ipso sententia, Johanne Saresberienti, Johanne Cantuariensi, Gunterio, Alexandroque Walensi; quocunque loco reperti, gladio ferientur." Proditis hujusmodi, medicum, interpositione fidei ne se proderet obstrictum, dimisit. Qui de nocte consurgens, latis terrarum tractibus in timore et fatigue magna trans- (Page 91.) missis, stetit ante primatem. Qui mandatum comitis enarrans, Johannem Saresberientem, quem solum huic colloquio voluit interesse, compulit in lacrymas. Sed ignara formidinis constantia viri,³ collum suum protensum levi ictu palmæ perstringens, "Hic, hic," ait, "garciones invenient me."

Interea legati ad curiam directi collaterales regis (non enim ad regiam præsentiam dabatur accessus) conveniebant, et perorabat abbas, "Dominus primas et legatus nos ad celsitudinem vestram transmisit; in cujus prætextu personæ hæc allegamus."

The representation of grievances is under five heads:—

(1) The affliction of the clergy in being imprisoned, tortured,

¹ 2 Sam. xviii. 21.

² Breamore, near Fordingbridge, Hants. See Domesday Book, i. 39.

³ So in MS. Perhaps we should read "vir."

and tried by secular judges. "Petimus igitur, ut sicut divisa sunt ecclesiastica negotia a sæcularibus, ita divisim, et apud quos oportet, tractari permittas. Actor rei forum de more sequatur, ut juxta quod decreto cautum est, clericus sive laicus, si crimine aut lite pulsatus fuerit, non alibi quam in foro suo provocatus audiatur.¹ Educantur vincti de carcere; parati sumus eos qui nostræ jurisdictionis sunt ubi et quando debemus exhibere. Educatur de luto et latere populus Domini peculiaris, ne in obstinatione Pharaonis nova plaga percutiatur Ægyptus."

(Page 92.) (2) The restoration of the archbishop's estates has not been performed. He enlarges on the damage and waste which had been committed during the exile.

(3) "Quid de vino nostro dicemus? quod in tanta malignitate grassator ille Randulfus eripuit ut ad audientiam absque læsione regii nominis quod factum est produci non possit. Cum enim vinum de navibus transposuisset, malis et antennis et cæteris navium armamentis confractis naves ipsas submersit. Unde factum est ut miserabiles naucleri non habeant unde remanere possint vel redire, quasi naufragium passi."

(4) The invasion of churches which belonged to the archbishop as patron.

(Page 93.) (5) The restraint placed on the clergy as to going abroad or landing in England.

Hæc cum dixisset abbas, adjecit et clericus una cum ipsis directus, "Hæc dicit dominus primas, '*Sic nos existimet homo ut ministros Christi et dispensatores mysteriorum Dei.* Nisi enim hæc fiant sicut et fieri debent, proculdubio quod nobis incumbit, et quod ad officium sacerdotale pertinet, exsequemur.'"

Sententiæ Comitum et Comminatio Hugonis.

Dixit Reginaldus de Warennæ, "Multum tenduntur arcus utrimque." Comes Cornubiæ subjunxit, "Ante medium quadragesimale tempus factum perpetrabimus exitiabile." Non hoc pro se (cum puræ conscientie esset) proferebat, sed quia machinationem primati ex curiæ nota feritate suspicabatur imminere. Hæc in loco Ferringesbregge² facta sunt. Cum autem responsum fuisset legatis quod in petitionibus suis primas nul-

¹ Gratian, Decret., p. ii. Causa, xi. qu. 1, c. 48; cf. c. 16.

² Probably Fordingbridge, at no great distance from Winchester, where the younger Henry had lately been.

latenus audiretur, etsi multa emendanda viderentur, dum sic in obstinatione persistens regi et optimatibus refragaretur, egredientibus ipsis de concione, minanti minans dicit unus clerico curialis, quia nisi præsentiæ regis deferretur ipse gravissime puniretur, qui quorum faciem vereri debuisset tanquam degeneres terrere præsumpsisset.

Ordinationes Cleri.

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Interea primas redierat, et instante Decembri jejuniocomplures de monasteriis et ecclesiis comprovincialibus ad ordines promovit. De suo autem monasterio perpaucos, unum subdiaconum et tres presbyteros; et eum qui sermone qualicunque reditum ejus describit, solum ex his quos post decessum suum in suo monasterio monachilem habitum suscepisse reperit, de peregre rediens primum et postremum diaconem ordinavit. Cæteros autem ad tempus ordinare distulit, eo quod ipso inconsulto monasterium subintroierant; omnes autem indifferenter ad tempus extra capitulum fieri præcepit, ne quod ad se non spectaret usurpantibus aliis alio tempore, et ad consequentiam indebita trahentibus, daretur occasio præsumptionis, ipsisque pastoribus vel exilio vel alia causa dimotis privilegia deperirent dignitatis. (Page 94.)

Instante autem solemnitate Dominicæ Nativitatis, ne quod fecerat ex dispensatione videretur ex crudelitate differre, quos prius amoverat capitulum jussit introduci, de novo licentiam in Cantuariensi ecclesia conversandi petituros, ut et capitis et corporis titulum habentes alteri præjudicium non inferrent. Petitione itaque de more celebrata, erumpens in singultum subjungit, "Misericordiam hanc præter spem et opinionem multorum, carissimi, vobis impendimus. Vos estis creatura nostra, unde quod intuitu pietatis et liberaliter facimus ad memoriam revocare tenemini. Gratiam et benedictionem suam det vobis Dominus!"

De Excommunicatione solenni Duorum, et de Efficacia Excommunicationis.

Ipso die sacro sanctæ Nativitatis, postquam (sicut moris est) sermonem exhortationis fecerat ad populum, vicarium Nigelli cujusdam Robertumque de Broc cum ministro suo publice excommunicavit; illum quia claves unius ecclesiarum suarum,

hunc quia ecclesiam quam occupaverat laica manu detinebat. Et quia tam detestandum hominem inviti denuo revocamus ad partes, cujus efficaciam fuerit sententia . . . (*Fragm.* 41; *Lup.* p. 116)¹ . . . abstinere.

De Confessione Primatis.

Evoluta autem quadriduo a die Dominicæ Nativitatis, iiij^o kalendas Januarii, de more circuibat altaria, incipiens a primo, et ad memorias sanctorum suffragia diutius et diligentius implorat; tenensque illud Jacobi memoriter, *Confitemini* (Page 95.) *alterutrum peccata vestra, et orate proinvicem ut salve mini*, vocato fratre Thoma pœnitentis formam induit, ad confitendum peccata minori se subjiciens. Quæ in tanta humilitatis exhibitione cordisque contritione revelavit, ut qui pœnitentiam suscipiebat miraretur et perhorresceret. Positis postmodum mensis succincto ministerio jubet cibos apponi. Sciebat namque quod capiti suo gladius immineret, et tempus instaret immolationis suæ. Nunc quo ordine martyrium Dei athleta compleverit, paucis expediemus.

De Litteris missis ad Regem de Conturbatione Regni.

Postquam archiepiscopus Eboracensis Rogerus et ejusdem erroris alii mare transierunt, regiam præsentiam adituri, litteras suæ confusionis præmiserunt. Quarum rex perspecto tenore, (salva pace ejus dixisse velim,) super regiæ serenitatis modestiam paulisper motus est. Et cum sibi parum moderaretur, "enutrisse se," replicabat, "ignavos et strenuitatis ignaros; non esse ex omnibus caris suis qui vices suas doleret." Cumque se aliter haberet quam deceret, audientes domestici quia de se quereretur, dixerunt, "Quænam est hæc repentina mœstitia? Nec si filios aut uxorem amisisses, aut a dimidii regni (quod absit!) possessione cecidisses, sic regi lugendum erat. Si sinistra nuntiantur, audiantur qui viva voce loquantur, et quæ viderint vel audierint hæc testentur. Non temere verbis omnibus et rumoribus incertis fidem convenit accommodari. Ecce parati sumus castra vel civitates quantalibet obsidione vallare, hostes in periculo animæ vel corporis persequi vel sustinere. Quidnam sit nescimus, dolentem videntes, causam vero doloris ignorantes. Si quietis amatores laborum

¹ For "mittentibus" read "mirantibus."

dispendia subterfugeremus, arridentes in prosperis, tergiversantes in adversis, querimonia locum haberet. Hæc est igitur summa petitionis nostræ, quatenus reveletur mysterium voluntatis.” “Multis,” ait, “diebus retro novistis voluntatem et dolorem meum, qui eatenus inpræsentiarum excrevit ut invalescente morbo vitalia mea graventur. Unus homo qui (*Fragm.* 42; *Lup.* p. 119) . . . solio.” Cœpit igitur in (Page 96.) regia clientela percrebrescere se ignaviæ argui, irrogatas injurias domino non curare, contumelias obtentu pacis dissimulare; concipiunt animos, iram exacuunt, odium mutuo loquentes instigant, et unanimes in primatem inflammantur.

De Episcopis accusantibus Primatem.

Præsules adventantes interea ad pedes domini sui solo tenus se projecerunt, lugubri quidem facie querimoniam deponentes, et prostrato corpore vindictam postulantes. In pedes jussi consistere, ex dolore meruere favorem; ex causa vero doloris prius perorabant quam orarent. “Domine rex,” ait Eboracensis. (*Fragm.* 40; *Lup.* pp. 115–6.)

De Litteris lectis palam omnibus.

Postera die, lectis litteris in conspectu aulicorum et aliorum qui pro loco et tempore cogi poterant, quo furore, (Page 97.) quibus minis et obloquiis debacchati sint, cum se damnaibili cauterio notatos audirent, qui facili provocantur auditu, qui non injurias didicere pati, plus curiæ quam disciplinæ scientes, conjici potest, non cognosci.

De Conjuratone Procerum.

Igitur conceptam malitiam constituentes explere, ipsa nocte Dominicæ Nativitatis, quæ lucescit in sextam sabbati, conveniunt in unum adversus Dominum et adversus Christum ejus, ut simul mundo Dominus nasceretur et ipsi Domino morerentur. In primis contra primatem jurantes, post fide vicissim interposita arctius se obligantes, mutuaque securitate caventes, ad mare ea celeritate digressi sunt qua scelus aggredientes moveri solent. Et diversos portus occuparunt, condicentes ut mari transmisso diligenter portus cismarinos obsiderent, ne vel primati vel alicui, siquid de hujusmodi machinatione præsciret, pateret effugium. Hæc ipsa dicimus ex relatione ejus qui videns et audiens interfuit. Nemo regiam serenitatem con-

scientia vel conniventia tanti facinoris involvat. Namque super internecone martyris post passionem ejus suam purgavit innocentiam in præsentia magnorum virorum et perceptæ auctoritatis, Alberti videlicet et Theodini cardinalium et apostolicæ sedis legatorum, propositis sacrosanctis evangeliiis jurans, de propria tamen voluntate, quod nec præcepit nec voluit ut occideretur, et quando pervenit ad eum plurimum doluit. Et nos pro eo præsumere possumus, quia si reus fuisset, sacramento tali in tanta solemnitate, præcipue cum non compelleretur, crimen non abjurasset, quod pœna pecuniaria vel alio quovis modo sine sui damnatione sopire potuisset. Quis enim, si compos mentis sit, semetipsum volens interimit?

De Excusatione Regis.

Quam etiam ipse rex in hoc factò prætendat excusationem audiamus. Cum audisset gladio suorum occubuisse primatem, (Page 98.) post paucos dies misit clericos duos deferentes litteras. Qui Cantuariam venientes, fratribus congregatis dixerunt . . .

[Here follows c. 1 of the "Gesta post Martyrium," *Lup.* pp. 143-4; *Giles*, ii. 201-3.]¹

Digressi sumus; revertamur ad propositum.

(Page 99.)

De Transfretatione IIII Spiculatorum.

Properantibus igitur omnibus prædictis ad mare, quatuor alios omnes prævenientes, fortasse sceleris avidiores, Reginaldus, Hugo, Willelmus et Ricardus, absque maris vel navium impedimento, vel alia causa quæ solet itinerantibus moram innectere, in Angliam delati sunt. Unde cœlum terramque (*Fragm.* 44; *Lup.* p. 121) . . . blandiebantur. Eadem nocte e diverso venientes juxta condictum castellum de Saltwede se immerserunt (?) mussitationibusque et susurris noctem transegerunt. Abierat Randulfus de Broc in occursum eorum, domi uxore relicta, totaque (*Fragm.* 44, *continued*) . . . adventabat. Cum autem dies erupisset, denuntiato oppidanis militibusque comprovincialibus ut se armatos exhiberent, et sine excusatione ad explendum mandatum regis accingerentur, duobus duntaxat pueris in castro relictis, ad urbem Cantuariam præcipiti

¹ In page 203, ed. Giles, for "regiam serenitatem" read "regiam sinceritatem."

curso transvolantes steterunt ante primate, colloquendi cum eo copiam postulantes. Quorum nomina (*Fragm.* 43; *Lup. pp.* 119–120).¹

(Page 100.)

Collocutiones Primatis et Spiculatorum.

Venientes itaque quatuor isti petierunt cum primate colloquium. Quibus ait, “Vultis publice vel privatim?” Subjiciunt, “Ut libet.” Secedentibus igitur eis in penitiorem partem domus, jussi sunt exire domestici. Recolens autem illius evangelici quodam presagio futurorum pontifex, *Jesus non credebatur semetipsum eis, eo quod Ipse nosset omnes*, revocavit jam divertentes familiares. Ait igitur Ursides, “Exhibe præsentiam tuam adiens regem tuum et dominum tuum, debita subjectionis impendens.” Respondit, “Feci quod debui, non memini me non fecisse quicquam eorum quæ tenebar debuisse.” “Non?” inquirunt; “episcopos et clericos quos excommunicasti nondum absolvisti.” Subjunxit, “Non a me processit excommunicatio.” Adjiciunt, “Perinde est ac si processisset a te, quia provenit tuo molimine.” Respondit, (Page 101.) “Ratum et gratum habeo, si patronus ecclesiarum meas et ecclesiæ cui deservio vindicat injurias. Tu Reginalde præsens aderas, ducentique milites (si res testimonio eget), ubi dominus rex permisit, inquisitione facta super his qui statum ecclesiæ conturbassent, depravata corrigere et ad condignam satisfactionem præsumptionis enormia retorquere. De necessitate quidem compellerer et ego, nisi pœnitentia delinquentium expectanda esset, injurias persequi quæ mihi inpræsentiarum affatim inferuntur. Nam potus mihi diripitur qui ministerio domini regis et conductu de transmarinis advectus est. Jumentum in nominis mei contemptum, tanquam in diminutione bestię dehonoriari possim, cauda truncatum est, et adhuc ab invasoribus occupatæ detinentur ecclesiæ.” Subjiciunt citra clausam sententiam, “Hujusce permissionis testes non sumus. Si autem querendum est de illatis injuriis, quare in regia præsentia querimoniam non deponis? Ad cognitionem optimatum retulisses, et satisfactionem pro modo trans-

¹ For “propria voce” read “patria voce.” The English words stand thus in the MS.:—“Huge de Moreville, ware, ware, ware, Lyulf heth his swerd adrage.” A later hand has written in the margin:—“Lyulf haveth his swerd ydrawen.”

gressionis reportasses.” “Non,” inquit, “pro quolibet frivolo currendum est ad curiam; quando et in quos pœna deposcit officii sacerdotalis exserendus est gladius.” Ad hanc vocem exsistentes exclamant, “Minæ, minæ! Domini monachi, nomine regis præcipimus, custodite diligenter hominem istum. Si abit, de manibus vestris requiretur.” Respondit, “Noveritis me non venisse ut fugiam, sed ut grassantium rabiem et impiorum malitiam expectem. Deo autem propitio minas vestras parvipendo.” “Non minæ tantum,” inquit, “sed et aliud.” Et prosequens usque ad ostium erumpentes, apprehendit ad unius mussitationem quia se diffiduciasset rex.

Invasio Domus Primatis et Introductio Gladiatorum.

Igitur considerata imminutione domus exeuntes in curtim et immittentes eos quos in facinus acciverant, sub moro ramosa loricis superindutas vestes abjiciunt, gladiisque exsertis in ostia domus exterioris, quam pueri metuentes obseraverant, impingunt. Ubi videntes se repelli, duce miserrimo clericorum Roberto, scito diverticulorum, irruentes a virgulto posticii gradus interruptos inveniunt, ubi architecti (sicut fit) ad
 Page 102.) necessaria digressi ferramenta sua reliquerant. Hinc ad infringendas seras occasione sumpta, scalis pro gradibus nitentes, nemine resistente aditus irrumpunt. Et egregius athleta Dei securus horam suæ passionis expectabat.

[Then follows a reference to the vision by which his death had been foreshown at Pontigny.]

Igitur non hortatu, non prece, non lacrymis suorum loco moveri poterat, donec de vespertina synaxi decantanda suggerentes vim inferrent ei, et ostium obseratum quod in claustrum ducit infringentes reluctantem propellerent.

Progressio Primatis ad Monasterium.

Inde pedetentim et lento gressu progressus est, tanquam ultroneus mortem expectaret. Præcurrerant (*Fragm.* 45; *Lup.* p. 128) . . . nuntiantes.

Quibusdam igitur ex fratribus ad orationem adhuc persistentibus, quibusdam diverticula petentibus, quibusdam subvenire volentibus (*Lup. pp.* 128-9; *Giles*, ii. 64-5)¹. . . ne ostium occludatis.

¹ This is the first part of book iii. c. 16, of the ‘Quadrilogus.’ The

Irruptio Spiculatorum in Monasterium.

Adhuc eo loquente, ecce lictores (*Fragm.* 46 ; *Lup.* (Page 103.) p. 129).

[Then follows an apostrophe to the murderers.]

Postquam patens ostium irruerant, divisi sunt ab invicem ad medium postem cui testudinis onus innititur. Ursides dextram partem, tres alii sinistram occupant. Perstans autem mente et corpore agonotheta Dei fixit ex adverso gradum ubi pridem per somnium viderat se crucifixum, sicut asseritur ; habens a læva præviam crucem suam, a tergo parietem, præ se beatæ Mariæ virginis iconiam, circumque memorias et reliquias sanctorum. Irruit Ursides, et quærit a quodam quem offendit, " Ubi est archiepiscopus ? " Præveniens ille omnium responsiones, respondit cum levi motu capitis, " En ego. Reginalde, Reginalde, multa tibi contuli beneficia. Ingredieris armatus ad me ? " " Scies," ait, " Tunc ille regis proditor ? huc abscedes ; " pileumque mucrone decussit. " Non," inquit, " proditor sum, non egrediar, vir abhominabilis ; " palliique sui laciniam de manu excussit. Ergo subintonat, " Fuge ! " Subjunxit, " Non fugiam ; hic tuam explebis malitiam." Quibus verbis sicarius percussus duos passus vel tres resiliit.² Percussurus quidem erat, sed hærebat, aut quia timebat aut quia vires suas colligebat, vel quia interim domino suo inemor præteritorum parcebat, per quem promotus regiam familiaritatem adeptus fuerat. Interea tres alii insurgunt insultantes, " Inpræsentiarum morieris." " Si caput,"³ inquit, " meum quæritis, prohibeo sub interminatione anathematis ne cuiquam circumstantium noceatis. Mortem libens amplector, dummodo ecclesia in sanguine meo libertatem consequatur et pacem." Dixit, caputque protensum ferientibus coaptavit, hæc verba novissima psallens, " Deo³ et beatæ Mariæ, et martyri Dionysio patronisque hujus ecclesiæ sanctis, commendo spiritum meum et ecclesiæ

rest of the chapter (" Omissis . . . revelationem") is not in the Winchester MS. and is probably taken from Benedict of Peterborough, to whom Dr. Giles (ii. 64-5) refers the whole. For " timebitis interitum " read " tenebitis introitum ; " and for " observari " read " obversari."

¹ This speech is quoted in the ' Quadrilogus ' (page 130, as from Benedict, and may very possibly have been reported by him as well as by William.

² This sentence is part of *Fragm.* 47 ; *Lup.* p. 130.

³ Cf. *Joh. Saresb. ap. Lup.* p. 130 : *Giles*, i. 336.

causam.”¹ Accelerans autem Ursides (*Fragm.* 48 ; *Lup.* p. 131) . . . vulnus incussit, exclamavitque tanquam de victo hoste triumphans, “Percutite, percutite !”¹ (*Fragm.* 49 *init.* ; *Lup.* p. 132.)

Dispersio Monachorum.

Ego qui loquor, hoc verbo, sicut et cæteri, arbitrans me gladio pariter percutiendum, tamquam peccatorum conscius et minus idoneus martyrio, celeri tergiversatione gradus ascendi, complectens manus. Protinus quidam stantes (*Fragm.* 49 ; *Lup.* p. 132) . . . reportavit. Divina nimirum dispensatio pro martyre suo agebat, percusso pastore dispergens oves ; quia si cum ipso vel unus occubisset, quacumque ex causa percussus fuisset, ei et non martyri quicquid pro martyre mirifice gestum est postmodum ascriberetur. . . . Inde est quod famæ martyris consulitur, et solus occumbit.

Unus autem ex carnificibus jam cadentem vel jacentem martyrem persecutus lapideo pavimento mucronem incussit ; sed acie dissiliente præsignabat Dominus in sanguine martyris ecclesiam triumphare, malitiam superari. Petra siquidem Christus est, præses innocentiae, relidens omnes machinationes superbiae, ut adversus ecclesiam, cujus fundamentum est, portæ inferi prævalere non possint.

[This is followed by an account of the outrage done to the dead body by Hugh Mauclerc, and by a description of the martyr’s appearance after death, of which *Fragm.* 50 is a part.]

Passus est autem quarto kalendas Januarii, etc.

¹ Cf. Joh. Sarisb. ut supra.

VISITS TO ROCHESTER AND CHATHAM MADE BY
ROYAL, NOBLE, AND DISTINGUISHED PERSON-
AGES, ENGLISH AND FOREIGN, FROM THE YEAR
1300 TO 1783.¹

BY WILLIAM BRENCHLEY RYE, ESQ.

“Lo, ROUCHESTER stondeth here faste by.”—*Chaucer*.

THE situation of ROCHESTER has been peculiarly favourable for the observation and remarks of travellers: its Bridge, its Castle, its Cathedral, and its shipping must always have been objects of considerable attraction and interest to all who in former days, in their passage to and from the metropolis, Canterbury and its famed shrine, Dover and the Continent, would be pretty certain to halt at Rochester, secure a bed at an inn,—most probably the Crown (for as an inn it can boast an antiquity as high as the year 1300)—take some needful refreshment, and proceed then, in the words of Shakespeare, to—

“Satisfy their eyes
With the memorials and the things of fame
That do renown this city.”

I have gathered up from time to time every stray note or notice by travellers—whether English or foreign—which I have happened to meet with, in print or

¹ Read at the Congress of the Archæological Institute at Rochester, July, 1863.

manuscript, of my native place, Rochester, and its vicinity. Accounts of visits of this description have been generally overlooked in topographical works, but I think it will be admitted that they frequently supply valuable historical information; and as regards the observations of foreigners, are usually, if not strictly accurate at all, events entertaining.

The poet Southey, in one of his essays, ‘On the Accounts of England by Foreign Travellers,’ remarks:—

“From such books a judicious reader may derive a double advantage; by the hasty conclusions which are drawn from misapprehended facts, and the many errors which he cannot fail to detect, he will learn not to rely implicitly upon the unfavourable accounts which his countrymen may publish of other countries; and by seeing things in the light wherein they are seen by strangers, he may sometimes be taught more justly to appreciate his own.”

I commence with—

KING EDWARD I., 1300,

Who, in February of this year, as appears from the Wardrobe Account of the 28th year of his reign,¹ made a progress into Kent, and passing through Rochester on the 18th of this month, offered the sum of 7*s.* at the shrine of St. William in the church of the Priory. On the following day, the like amount, specially termed “the King’s oblation,” is bestowed on the said shrine. On this day likewise (Feb. 19) the King gave 12*s.* to Richard Lamberd of the city of Rochester, in recompense for the loss sustained by him of a certain horse [*haken*] hired of him for the King’s service, which, whilst crossing the Bridge, was blown over by the wind into the Medway, and there drowned. On Feb. 27th, on the King’s return from Canterbury, he offered the sum of 14*s.* to the two shrines of Saints Ithamar and

¹ Published by the Society of Antiquaries, 1787, 4to, pp. 28, 30.

Paulinus, 7s. for each, in the church of the Priory; and on the same day 21 shillings are expended at Chatham church, viz. 7s. offered by the King to the image of the blessed Mary; a like sum given to the said image by Prince Edward, the King's son; and a similar sum presented in the name of the Queen by Richard de Manton.

In further illustration of the dangerous state of the ancient wooden Bridge at Rochester, I would call attention to a curious French poem, narrating a catastrophe not unlike the foregoing, but attended with a more pleasant result, which happened about this time to a poor Minstrel or Harper, who was crossing the Bridge,—described as “very dangerous, and over which many a one had fallen.” He had reached the “mid-way,” when a violent gust of wind blew him into the Medway. In his distress he calls to the Virgin for help, *in English*:—

“Help wsvyf, help wsvyf,
Oiyer nu—I forga mi lyf.”

And “our Lady” graciously deigns to save him, he all the while harping her praises as he floated down the stream. At length he lands about a league from the city, and followed by a crowd who had witnessed the Minstrel's mishap, makes his way to a church “situated in the said place,” to offer up his thanks to the Virgin for this miraculous act of preservation:—

“De voyle ankes dyre,
Entre Lundres e Caunterbyre,
A Roucestre, ce oy cunter,
U checun jur a munte la meer,
Avait un punt mu periluz,
Dunt maint home fu declus.

Ja en milu de le punt fu,
Taunt ly traversout le vent de su,
Ki en milu li ad gete,
Que Meduay est apelle,” etc.¹

¹ This story (*fabliau*) of the “Harpur a Roucestre” is contained in a

ISABEL BRUCE. 1314.

It may not be uninteresting to mention here the fact of the Queen of Robert Bruce having been detained a prisoner in Rochester Castle from March till October, 1314. The writ issued by King Edward II. on March 12, printed in Rymer's 'Fœdera' (vol. ii. part 1, p. 244), commands Henry de Cobham, the Constable, to receive her into his custody; to assign for her use a suitable chamber within the said Castle; that the sum of 20s. be allowed for her weekly expenses; and also that she should be permitted at convenient times to walk, under safe custody, within the precincts of the aforesaid Castle and the Priory of St. Andrew.

The day of the Lady Isabel's freedom, however, was near: the battle of Bannockburn, so fatal to the English, was fought on the 24th of June, and on the 2nd of October the Constable of Rochester Castle is directed to conduct the wife, sister, and daughter of Robert Bruce to Carlisle, where an exchange of prisoners was made.

JOHN II., KING OF FRANCE. 1360.

John was taken prisoner by Edward the Black Prince at the battle of Poitiers, and was a captive in England three years. On his way back to Calais (July 2, 1360) he made an offering at the church of Rochester of 40 crowns, valued at £6. 13s. 4d. On the following day, he dined at Sittingbourne ("Stiborne") and supped and slept at Ospringe.¹

Cottonian manuscript in the British Museum (Cleop. A. xii. fo. 64, formerly belonging to Dover Priory) and consists of ninety-nine lines of Norman-French verse. It was probably composed in England by the minstrel himself, who, from the concluding lines, would seem to have made the pilgrimage to Cologne. The piece has been printed, not very correctly, by M. Francisque Michel in his 'Roman d'Eustache le Moine.'

¹ From the Roll of Expenses during the Captivity of the French King in England, published by the Société de l'Histoire de France, 1851.

SIGISMUND, EMPEROR OF GERMANY. 1416.

About the beginning of May, Sigismund passed through Rochester with a magnificent retinue of 1000 Knights (chiefly Hungarians) on his road to London to visit King Henry V. At Rochester ("Rotschetter") he was received by John, Duke of Bedford, the King's third brother. A narrative of this journey, written by a German in the Emperor's suite, is printed in Menckenius, '*Scriptores Rerum Germanicarum*,' vol. i. The Emperor was created a Knight of the Garter at Windsor, and stayed in this country four months.

LOUIS DE BRUGES, SEIGNEUR DE LA GRUTHUYSE. 1472.

He was an eminent patron of learned men, particularly of Colard Mansion, the first printer at Bruges, and possessed a magnificent Library of Manuscripts. He was received in England and entertained with great honour by Edward IV., who created him Earl of Winchester, in September, 1472. In the British Museum is a manuscript narrative of his arrival in England, from which the following passage relating to his reception at Rochester is extracted:—

"And when the Lord Grauthuse com to Rochester, he was presented by the Meyre and his brethren to his souper with wyne, capons, fezantes, partryches; and after souper with frute and swete wyne."

MARGARET OF YORK, Sister of Edward IV., and Widow of Charles the Bold, Duke of Burgundy. 1480.

In this year Margaret visited her brother, being entrusted by Maximilian, Duke of Austria, with a negotiation, the object of which was to endeavour to withdraw the English monarch from his engagements with the King of France, Louis XI., and to obtain a supply of

troops. She informs the Duke of the success of the negotiation in two letters,—one dated London, 27 July; the other addressed from Rochester, 14 Sept., 1480.¹ She returned into Flanders towards the end of September, after staying in England about three months. This Lady was the patroness of William Caxton, England's first printer, at the time he was translating and supposed to be printing in Flanders.

HENRY VII. 1492-1498.

The Privy Purse Expenses of this Monarch show that Rochester was visited by him in the years 1492, 1494, and 1498. The sums paid on these occasions were as follows:—

* “1492. Oct. 18. To the fery bote of Rochester in rewarde £2	
24. To the torches brended at Rochester . . .	£1 1”

These expenses were incurred on the King's journey from Windsor to Sandwich.

“1494. April 8. At Rochester. To the fery bote in rewarde £2”	
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This payment was made during the King's progress to Canterbury and Sandwich.

“1498. April 27. At Rochester.”

It would seem from the above mention of payments for the “fery bote,” that the stone Bridge—at that time a century old—was so much out of repair that the passage was made by the ferry; and an entry in the same document records that a few months after the date of his last visit, the King himself generously contributed the sum of £5, “To the Mayr of Rochester toward the

¹ The above Letters are printed in Münch's ‘Margarethe von York, und Maria von Burgund,’ ii. p. 19, etc. (1832.)

Brige there." Archbishop Morton had been then recently endeavouring to raise money by a method very different; for, in 1489, as we learn from his successor, Archbishop Parker, he had granted indulgences, remitting from purgatory all manner of sins for forty days to all persons who would contribute towards the repairs of Rochester Bridge.

CHARLES V., EMPEROR OF GERMANY. 1522.

Some interesting papers relating to the Emperor's visit in this year—probably the most splendid royal visit ever paid to England—are printed in the 'Rutland Papers' of the Camden Society. According to the programme of the reception and entertainment, the Emperor and his numerous retinue (said to have amounted to about 2000 persons) were to be provided with lodgings at "Rochestre, or nere adjonyng thereunto in gentlemens houses." King Henry VIII. accompanied the Emperor from Dover. On the 31st of May, 1522, the two Sovereigns came to Sittingbourne, and on Sunday, June 1st, to Rochester, resting here the same night, and proceeding on the following morning to Gravesend. The wines consumed at Rochester were:—

"Rochestre ij mealis—Gascon wyne, j dolium: Renyssh wyne—demy fatt."

The "nombre of lodginges: xiiij strange beyddes, c beyddes, and v^c h[orses]."

In the British Museum there is a contemporary German account of the Emperor's reception and entertainment in England.¹ The passage relating to Rochester is as follows:—

"On Sunday, the 1 June, we came to Raygestir, a little city and bishopric, and slept there that night."

The Emperor remained in this country six weeks.

¹ "Wie und in wellicher gestalt Kay. Maj. vō Bruck [Bruges] auss gen Lunden in Engeland gezogen, ankōmen und empfangen worden ist." 4^{to}.

HENRY VIII. AND ANNE OF CLEVES. 1540.

The chronicler Hall writes as follows:—

“As she [Anne] passed toward Rochester on New Yeres even, on Reynam Down met her the Duke of Norffolke and the Lord Dacre of the South, and the Lord Mountjoye with a gret company of Knyghtes and Esquiers of Norffolke and Suffolke, and the Barons of the exchequer, all in coates of velvet with chaynes of golde, which brought her to Rochester, where she lay in the Palace all New Yeres day [1 Jan. 1540]. On which day the Kyng, which sore desyred to see her Grace, accompanied with no more than viii persons of his prevy chaumbre, and both he and thei all appparelled in marbre [*i. e.* made with wool or silk of various colours mixed together] coates, prevely came to Rochester, and sodainly came to her presence, which therewith was sumwhat astonied: but after he had spoken and welcomed her, she with most gracious and lovyng countenance and behavior him received and welcomed on her knees, whom he gently toke up and kyssed; and all that after noone com-moned [communed] and devised with her, and that night supped with her, and the nexte day he departed to Grenewich and she came to Dartford.”

The above passage was written eight years after the event. Stow's account is very different, but in neither is to be found the commonly accepted anecdote about the Flanders mare. Stow reports thus:—

“The King being ascertained of her arivall and approch, was wonderfull desirous to see her, of whom hee had heard so great commendations, and thereupon hee came very privately to Rochester, where hee tooke the first view of her; and when he had well beheld her, hee was so marvelously astonished that he knew not well what to doe or say. He brought with him divers things, which he meant to present her with his owne hands, that is to say, a partlet, a mufler, a cup, and other things; but being sodainly quite discouraged and amazed with her presence, his mind changed, and hee delivered them unto Sir Anthony Browne to give them unto her, but with as small shew of kingly kindnes as might be. The King being sore

vexed with the sight of her, began to utter his heart's griefe unto divers: amongst whom hee said unto the Lord Admirall—'How like you this woman? doe you think her so personable, faire and beautifull as report hath beene made unto mee of her—I pray you tell me true.' The Admirall answered: 'I take her not for faire, but to be of a browne complexion.' 'Alas,' said the King, 'whom shall men trust? I promise you I see no such thing in her as hath bin shewed me of her, either by pictures or report, and am ashamed that men have praised her as they have done, and I like her not.' ”

THE DUKE OF NÁJERA (DON MANRIQUEZ DE LARA).
1543-4.

A Spanish nobleman, whose Travels were written by his Secretary, Pedro de Gante.

“Saturday, the 9th of February, the Duke and suite departed from Canterbury and proceeded seven leagues to the town of Rochester, consisting of about 500 houses, near which flows a beautiful River. There is an elegant Stone Bridge of 11 large arches, and on the top of the parapet is on each side an iron railing.”

The Duke reached London on the 11th.

QUEEN ELIZABETH. 1573.

The Queen in her summer progress this year into Kent—termed by Archbishop Parker a “cold and wet progress”—arrived at Rochester on Saturday, September 18th. She remained four days at the Crown Inn—“the only place” (says Francis Thynne, a Kentish man) “to intertaine Princes comming thither; as in my time I have seene both King Philip and the Queene [Mary] to have rested themselves there.” On the Sunday, her Majesty attended divine service and heard a sermon in the Cathedral, and on the last day she was entertained by that charitable man, but withal most determined enemy to Rogues and Proctors, Mr. Richard Watts, to

whose house on Boley Hill the Queen herself, according to the inscription on the monument in the Cathedral, gave the name of "Satis," in answer, it is supposed, to some apology made by the host on the Queen's departure.

Unfortunately, very little is on record concerning this royal visit, or the owner of Satis House; the Corporation Records might, however, furnish some new information on the subject. That Watts was a man of money and considerable consequence, there can be no doubt: it is known that he represented the city in Elizabeth's second Parliament. I am enabled to adduce two new facts in his meagre biography. The one is, that on May 20, 1557, the ferm of a tenement and forty acres of land in Chatham, parcel of the possessions of the late Carthusian Monastery [*i. e.* the Charter House] in London, was sold to Richard Watts for £57. 8s. by virtue of a Commission from King Philip and Queen Mary for the sale of Crown lands, principally monastic. The original entry of this transaction is contained in the Harleian MS. No. 606, fol. 61. The other is, that in March, 1560, he was appointed by the Queen to be Paymaster, Surveyor, and Clerk of the Works for the making of a certain bulwark at Upnor [*i. e.* Upnor Castle].¹

¹ The word *Proctor*, with which Master Watts's name is constantly associated, has long been a good joke aimed against the members of a well-known profession. The following quotation from Harrison's 'Description of Britain,' 1577, p. 107, affords an apposite explanation of the term as used by the benevolent founder of the charity, and as understood in his time:—

"Among *Roges* and *idle persons*, we finde to be comprised all *Proctors* that go up and downe with counterfeit licences, cosiners, and suche as go about the countrey using unlawfull games, practizers of phisiognomie and palmestrie, tellers of fortunes, fencers, bearwards, players, minstrels, jugglers, pedlers, tinkers, schollers, shipmen, prisoners gathering for fees, and others so oft as they be taken without sufficient licence." And as the word gradually lost its degraded significance, doubtless many a poor wayfarer, as his eye caught the strange inscription over the portal of the quaint-looking tenement in the High Street, has been led to think with

QUEEN ELIZABETH AND THE DUKE OF ANJOU. 1582.

The following is extracted from the narrative in Holinshed (Chron. 1587, iii. 1330) which is translated from the French:—

“The Queene determined to accompanie the *Monsieur* to the sea-side; whereupon hir Majestie tooke hir journie with hir whole Court the first daie of Februarie, and lodged that night at Rochester. The next daie, abiding still at Rochester, hir Majestie shewed him all hir great ships which were in that place, into most whereof his Highnesse and the Prince and

one of those ‘Seven Poor Travellers’—friends of Mr. Charles Dickens—
“Now I know I am not a Proctor; I wonder whether I am a Rogue.”

The Statute 1 Edw. VI. c. 3, s. 19, enacts that it shall be lawful for all leprous and bedridden people, for their better relief, to “appointe their *Proctor or Proctors*, so there be not appointed above the nombre of two persons, for any one house of Leprouse beddred people, to gather the charitable almose of all suche inhabitauntes as shalbe within the compasse of iiij miles of any of the saied houses of leprous and beddred persones.” A similar saving clause is inserted in the “Act touching the punishment of vagabonds and other idle persons” (3 & 4 Edw. VI. c. 16). In a paper printed in the ‘Archæologia,’ xviii., ‘On the word Proctor,’ Sir Francis Palgrave says, “It seems, from a passage in Decker’s *Honest Whore* (pt. ii.), that these Proctors were the mendicant lepers, the bearers of the clap-dish so often alluded to—

‘You’re best get a clap-dish, and say

You are a *Proctor* to some spittal house.’

These privileged beggars were deprived of the immunity which the statutes of Edward VI. had bestowed upon them, by the “Act for punishment of Rogues, Vagabonds, and sturdie Beggars.” (39 Eliz. c. 4.) It declares that “all persons that be, or utter themselves to be *Proctors*, procurers, patent gatherers, or collectors for gaoles, prisons, or hospitals; all Fencers, Bearewards, common Players of Interludes, and Minstrels, wandering abroad,” etc., are to be adjudged Rogues and Vagabonds. “The reasons,” adds Sir Francis, “for refusing admittance either to a true Proctor of a lazar house, or to a simulated one, are sufficiently obvious.” Rochester and Chatham had each its leper hospital.

I wish moreover to offer a remark respecting the curious coloured bust of Watts in the Cathedral: it has been variously stated that the bust is formed of marble, of stone, of plaster, and quite recently by Mr. Phippen, the writer of ‘Sketches of Rochester,’ “of leather or some composition;” to which he adds, that it “formerly vibrated upon being touched, in a similar manner to the effigies of Chinese mandarins.” This, however, is very improbable. My own suggestion is that it is of terra-cotta.

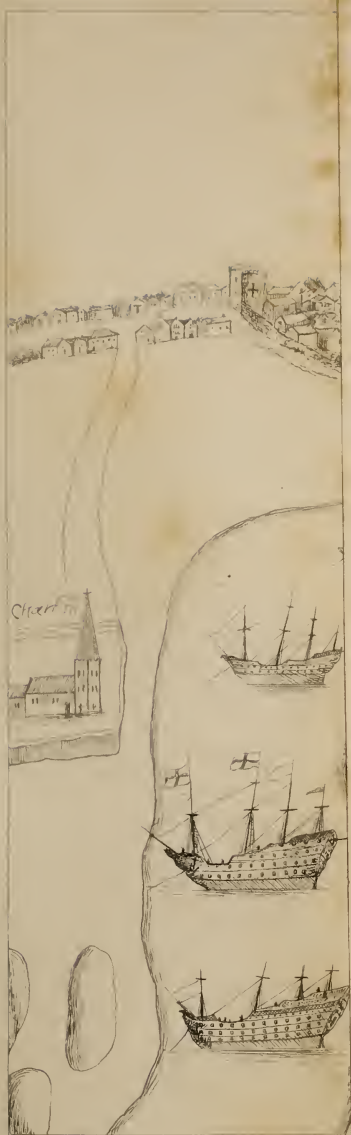
Lords of his traine entered, not without great admiration of the French Lords and Gentlemen, who confessed that of good right the Queene of England was reported to be Ladie of the Seas. Also he beheld how all those ships were readie furnished and well appointed. And hir Majestie told him, that all those vessels and the furniture of them should doo him service whensoever he would imploie them, for the which he most humbly thanked hir Majestie; and so after all the great ordinance had beene shot off, they returned for that day againe to Rochester. The third day they went to Sittingborne."

The Monsieur had come on an errand of love, and her Majesty was now cunningly practising a little bit of flirtation with the royal suitor.

WILLIAM SMITH, ROUGE DRAGON PURSUIVANT. 1588.

We must allow Master William Smith to have paid a visit to Rochester, in order to have accomplished so accurate a representation of the old city as seen in the accompanying etching. His manuscript, 'The Particular Description of England,' which he presented to Queen Elizabeth, is in the British Museum. (Sloane MS. 2596.) He writes as follows:—

"Rochester ys but a litle cittie, but very ancient, as may appeare by the walles thereof, which now in many places are gone to decay. Also the Castell, which seemeth to be builded when the Tower of London was, and is lyke y^e same building. The cheiffest Church is called St^t Andrewes. There is a very Fayer Bridge of stone, Founded by Sr Rob^t Knolles, knight, wth a Chapell at y^e est end therof, which Bridge is builded uppon pyles, lyke as London Bridge is, I meane, in the selfe same maner. The River of Medway passeth under the said Bridge. . . . It is of such depth that all the Quenes Maties shippes do ryde there, at a low water, all along the River from Rochester to Upnor Castell. And thus much touching y^e Cittie of Rochester, whose Picture hereafter enseweth."



W.B. Rye

From

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W.D. Rev

Rochester — 1588.

From a Drawing by W. Smith, Rouge Dragon Pursuivant.

THE DUKE OF SULLY, Ambassador from Henry IV.,
King of France, to James I. 1603.

In his 'Memoirs,' Sully says:—

"From Canterbury we came to Rochester, and on the way thither the nobility escorted us according to custom; but a thousand difficulties presented themselves with regard to lodgings, inasmuch as the inhabitants had effaced the marks which the King of England's own harbingers had made on the doors of their houses."

JAMES I. 1604.

The Count de Beaumont, the French Ambassador resident in England, in a letter dated July 18th, writes that James had been to Rochester to visit his fleet, and that he took so little notice of it that not only the seamen, but likewise persons of all ranks were much offended, and said that he loved stags more than ships, and the sound of hunting-horns more than that of cannon. (*Dépêches*, Royal MSS. 126, fo. 421.)

CHRISTIAN IV., KING OF DENMARK; JAMES I. AND HIS
QUEEN, AND PRINCE HENRY. 1606.

Christian was brother to Anne of Denmark, James's Queen. The following is from the contemporary narrative, 'England's Farewell to Christian IV.,' by H. Roberts:—

"Time hath brought them neare the Citie of Rochester, where they are met with the Mayor and Bretheren of the Citie, who with reverence delivered his mace unto his Majestie; which graciously did accept the same, and re-delivered it to the Mayor, willing him to keepe it and to use it with justice as before. Which done, the Mayor taking his footecloth-horse which was ready, and rode on before his Majestie, bearing the mace before him throughout the Cittie to the house of the

Right Worshipfull Sir Peter Bucke,¹ knight, one of His Highnes' officers of the Navie; which house was the lodging of the King of Denmarke, whom our King there left to his repose, and returned himselfe to the house of the reverend Byshop of Rochester, Doctor Barlow; and the Queene and Prince to their lodgings, which were all severall. The next day, being Sunday, which holy appoynted day of the Lord, their Majesties came to the Cathedrall Church of the Colledge, where they heard a most learned sermon by a reverende grave and learned Doctor [Parry]. The sermon ended, their dinners prepared aborde the shippes, and their boats and barges attending them, they sette forwardes to the waters side, where every officer in his place served; the Right Honourable Earle of Nottingham, Lord High Admyrall, being present, Sir Robert Mansell, Sir John Trevor, and others. The King had a note delivered him, contayning the names of every shippe, what burthen they weare, and what munition and men they had; which note his Highnes observed, and viewed every shippe as they rowed alongst, keeping their way untill they came to the shippe prepared for them to dine; which shippe was perfumed with sweete and pleasaunt perfume, and hanged with cloth of golde all the sides within; wherein three chaires of estates was placed for the two Kinges and Queene. The dinner was furnished with all kinde of daintie provision, in such abundant manner that the King of Denmarke marvelled where such store of meate should be dressed; and to see the manner of it, his Majestie tooke occasion after dinner to goe uppon a spacious gallarie made upon lighters betweene the two Royall shippes, the *Elizabeth-Jonas* and the *White Beare*, neere which two shippes ridde a great hulke, which was furnished with ovens for baked meates, and had in it three faire ranges to roast with; all which his Majestie in person saw, and thorowout that shippe, went from place to place, noting every roome.

"The time passing away, the Kinges tooke their barges, accompanied with the Queene, Prince, and noblemen, and rowed on towards Chatham, where they had sight of all the shippes, which were rich in ancientes, [*i. e.* ensigns] pendants, flagges, and streamers; and withall, so furnished with goodly men as might joy their Majesties to beholde; all which made so glori-

¹ This was "Eastgate House," which still stands, although considerably altered, in the High Street.

ous a show, that might well amaze the minde of a man to thinke on, being a friende, but terrifie the heart of the proudest enemy to see it. When their Majesties had viewed the whole fleete, they were rowed to the shore, where on a hill,¹ very convenient, they might overlooke the whole navie, there was ordayned places for them. When being seated, and the word given, every shippe in their due course discharged orderly their whole ordinaunce in such order and forme, the one shippe after the other, as was greatly pleasing to their Majesties, and gayned great credite to the gunners, performers of the service. The great shot then discharged was two thousand three hundred, besides the health at dinner, which was begun with shot and answered. This welcome² most honorably performed, the Kinges gave the Lord high Admyrall and the Officers thankses for their paines and care taken herein, and returned to Rochester to their lodgings. That evening, the Gunners of the Navie shewed very excelent and rare fier-workes.

“The next morning, being Monday, and the 11th of August, the Kings, the Queene and Prince, with their traynes, set forward towards Gravesend, by the way so followed with people as was wonderfull, and did make the trayne of courtiers admire; yea, such was the multitude of people, Londoners and others, which came to Rochester, that thousands could get no lodgings or meate for their money.”

Christian IV. paid a second visit in 1614.

PRINCE HENRY. 1611.

Phineas Pett, master shipwright of Chatham, enters in his MS. Diary particulars of this visit:—

“On Monday morning the 6th of May, the Prince’s Highness took his barge at Whitehall by five of the clock. He was ac-

¹ “A windmill Hill,” in another account. This windmill stood on the hill between the Quarry House and Frindsbury Church. It is seen in Almond’s Plan of 1685, and in maps of the middle of last century.

² A letter of the time mentions that “this thunder made such *musique* in the King of Denmark’s eares, as he told the King if he had spent half his kingdom in a banquet, he could not have contented him so well.” But it must be remembered that a dainty dinner had been demolished before the King of Denmark’s witty remark.

accompanied with the Earls of Shrewsbury, Arundel, and Mar, Sir Thomas Chaloner, Sir Oliver Cromwell, Sir Robert Mansell, and some others of his household servants. About nine of the clock His Highness came on board, where we were ready to receive him after the sea-manner with trumpetts and drumms; and after he had refreshed himself, the Lords breakfasted, and the watermen relieved with fresh spells, we went on against the tide till we came within Queensborough water, and it was ebbd before we could get as high as Upnor; and so passing about by all the ships, His Highness was landed at the Old Dock at Chatham a little before six at night; and thence walked on foot to Mr. Legat's house,¹ where his supper was ready prepared for him and his train, to his great content. The Earl of Arundell was lodged at a Boatswain's house next Mr. Legat's; the Earl of Shrewsbury and the Earl of Mar were lodged at my house; the others of the train in other convenient places. Tuesday morning betimes, according to his Highness' directions over-night, barges and boats were ready to attend his Highness, who had broke fast, and was ready by seven of the clock, and took his barge and went first on board *the Prince*,² and so from ship to ship of the Lower Reach, taking particular private information from Sir Robert Mansell and myself (none else suffered to come near) of the state and condition of each several ship, in his own table-book. This done, he landed and went to dinner, where he was very merry and pleasant, we having placed 15 great brass chambers in the garden to be fired when His Highness drunk any healths; and were attended by Mr. John Reynolds, Master-gunner of his own ship, who carefully performed his charge. Dinner done, his Highness proceeded again in viewing all the ships and pinnaces in the Upper Reach, not leaving out any one which he was not on board of, taking the same course with them as was done with the others in the forenoon, by which time the day was far spent, and his Highness returned to his lodging, supper being ready against his coming.

“On Wednesday, after his Highness had broak fast, he took

¹ Mr. John Legatt, a gentleman of property, resided in 1615 at his “Mansion House,” called “Roome,” which is still remaining.

² Pett himself built this ship for the young Prince Henry. She was launched in September, 1610, at Woolwich, being the largest that had yet been built in England, and having cost upwards of £26,000.

his barges and went up to Stroud by water, all the ships of both reaches giving him a Royall farewell with their ordnance, which he commanded to be shot even over his barge, notwithstanding all persuasion to the contrary. He was landed at Stroud, where his coaches attended him; and thence went to Gravesend, whither I also waited on him, and there his Highness was received by the Magistrates of the Town with all their small shot, and the ordnance of the block-houses at his parting. In his barge he was pleased to grace me with kissing his hand, expressing how well he was pleased with his journey and entertainment."

FREDERICK, ELECTOR PALATINE, afterwards King of
Bohemia. 1613.

Who was now returning to his dominions with his bride, the Princess Elizabeth, the eldest daughter of James I. The following is translated from a contemporary German narrative, '*Beschreibung der Reiss-Empfahung, etc.*,' printed at Heidelberg in 1613:—

"On the 13th of April, his Majesty [James I.] departed from Greenwich, and on the road rested at the house of a Jeweller: towards evening he arrived at Rochester. Here his Majesty and suite were met by the Mayor, who was accompanied by about 70 horsemen. His Majesty was then most honourably received by the Town-Council, who respectfully and with due congratulations presented his Highness the Elector and the Princess [Elizabeth] with a silver-gilt ewer. The next day His Majesty, Prince Charles, the Palsgrave and the Princess walked out to view the ships and galleys; and shortly after their return the Elector and the Princess took an affectionate farewell of the King and Queen, who then returned to Greenwich. Prince Charles accompanied their Highnesses to Canterbury."

CHARLES I. 1625.

Phineas Pett notices this visit as follows:—

"The 28 of March, 1625, certaine Newes was brought to Chatham of King James' death, and the next day after, his Maj^{tie}

was proclaimed amongst us in the Navy at the Hill House:¹ the Masters, Boatswaines, Gunners, Purser, and all belonging to the Navy were present. All Aprill and May I attended at Chatham to prepare the fleet, that was then bound to fetch over the Queen. In the latter end of May, his Majestie came to Rochester, where I presented myself unto him in the Dean's Yard and kissed his hand, and had speech with him till he came into the house, where he dined, and I attended all the dinner, while thence I hasted home and waited his Majesties coming by towards Canterbury, who alighted at my house and stayed there awhile, and gave me leave to drink his health, and then returned to his coach, giving me charge to follow him."

In vol. xii. of the 'Archæologia' is printed a series of Letters to the Corporation of Rochester respecting this visit of Charles I., at the time of his marrying the Princess Henrietta Maria. The original Letters are said to be preserved in the Town Hall, Rochester. It appears from these that the King intended to sleep at Rochester as he went to and returned from Dover, and orders are given to the Mayor to secure all the lodgings for the accommodation of the retinues of their Majesties.

The return of Charles, in company with his Queen, is thus narrated in a contemporary pamphlet, entitled, 'A true Discourse of all the Royal Passages . . . observed at the Marriage of Charles I.," 1625, 4to.

"On Wednesday the King and Queene departed from Canterbury, and rode in the most triumphant manner that might be to Cobham Hall, finding all the high-waies strewed with roses and all maner of sweet flowers, and here at Cobham they lodged all that night, where there was all plentiful entertainment, and nothing wanting that might adde any honour either to the King or Kingdome. On Thursday the 16 of June, the King and Queene departed from Cobham, all the waies prepared as hath been before shewed, and so in most glorious manner came to the city of Rochester,² where there was expectation of some

¹ See Note under Pepys's visit of April, 1661.

² In order to reach Cobham, the royal pair must have passed through the towns on the preceding day; but by this arrangement of returning to

stay ; but the day being spent too farre, they rid thorow the City, notwithstanding the Maior, Magistrates and Citizens of that city gave both the King and Queene a noble and most hearty welcome, and the Recorder of the city made unto them a most learned and eloquent Oration, for which both the King and Queene returned back their royall thanks, and so passing away from the city, a brave volley of shot and great ordnance was delivered from the shippes which lay upon the River."

CHARLES I. 1631.

Phineas Pett has recorded this visit:—

"Wednesday being the 15 day of June, all the shippes in the Navy at Chatham being compleatly trimmed in all poynts, rigged and all the sailes at yardes and ordnance on board, His Majesty attended by diverse Lordes came to Stroude about 2 o'clock in the afternoon, where the Officers of the Navy attended his Highnesse with barges and boates, and being imbarqued row down the river on board the *Prince*, and from her on board all the shippes rideing thereabouts : at His Ma^{ty} imbarquing, the shippes did orderly discharge their ordnance. The King went to his lodgeing at the Crowne in Rochester ; next morning betimes His Majesty took his barge againe and went on board the rest of the shippes rideing in the upper reach, beginning with the *Lyon* being the uppermost shipp, so to the rest in order, observing the course and order of the discharging the ordnance as the day before ; then landed at the Old Dock and viewed all the ordnance upon the wharfe, then walked on foot to the New Dock, by the way takeing notice of the Rope house and storehouses without the dock gates ; then came into the yard and viewed the stores and houses ; after came into my lodgeings, where he stayed a pretty while ; then went to the top of the hill on the back side, where His Majesty stood to see the ordnance fired from the shippes ; from thence walked back to the Old Dock where His Highness took his barge to Rochester, by the way hovering to observe the trane bands placed in two battallions, and scarmished in warlike manner to His Majesties great content. His Majesty landed at Rochester and went to dinner, there called for the officers of the Navy, Rochester on the following morning, it was probably considered more gracious to confer this marked attention upon the city.

giving them many thanks for their care and paines, then takes his coach to Gravesend, thence up by water to Greenwich."

NORWICH OFFICERS. 1635.

The following description is taken from a 'Relation of a Short Survey of the Western Counties of England. By a Lieutenant, a Captaine, and an Ancient [Ensign] of the Military Company in Norwich;' extracted from Lansd. MS. 213, in the British Museum. The party were mounted on horses, and seem to have made a very merry trio, determined to enjoy themselves under any circumstances. The Lieutenant appears to have been the journalist:—

"From hence [*i.e.* Gravesend] I am to passe to Rochester, and in the midway, I fear'd no robbing although I pass'd that woody, and high old robbing Hill (Gadds Hill) on which I alighted, and tooke a sweet and delightfull prospect of that faire streame, with her pleasant meads she glides through, and fertile downes of either county, a long and broad way. My way was very pleasant and faire to Rochester, which I found situated in a sweet and pleasant valley, having gliding by it a delightfull brave River, that runs through the heart of this county from the Towne of Bridges, (Tunbridge) and passing by her on 2 parts; over which to enter her, I mounted over a faire, stately, long and strong Frestone Bridge of 11 goodly arches, with strong battlements and iron railes, all along on both sides, the which for its length, and without buildings on it, is not much inferior to that unparalell'd London's. This was built at the very great cost and charge of a noble Knight (S^r Robert Knowles) and coped with iron by a right reverend Archbishop (Deane).¹ The water noyseth, ebbeth and floweth every tide, according to the breadth of the streame, as that other doth. Close upon the banke of that sweet streame, and not farre from the Bridge, stands an old and ruinated Castle, of which there is yet soe much remayning as a man may adventure an ascent of 140

¹ Leland (Itin. ed. Hearne, 1774, vii. 119) says that one John Warner, a Merchant of Rochester, made the new coping of the bridge, and Bishop Warham the iron bars.

staires up to the top thereof, without any great danger. The moddell of this building sheweth strength and antiquity: the yard is about 2 acres wall'd about, and hath on it 10 towers, whereof there are 6 still standing, the other 4 being quite ruined, and those that yet stand are much decay'd; it is also intrench'd in with a ditch, into which they wold let in the flowing of the tide at pleasure and drowne it, which was an additionall strength thereunto. As I found this Citty little and sweet, so I found her cheife and best structures correspondent to her smallnesse, which was neat and handsome, and neither great nor sumptuous.

“And first I’le begin with her cheife seat the Cathedrall, which was consecrated in Hen. the 1. time; and though the same bee but small and plaine, yet it is very lightsome and pleasant: her quire is neatly adorn’d with many small pillars of marble; her organs, though small, yet are they rich and neat; her quiristers though but few, yet orderly and decent; her Pallace and Deanery though both little, yet are they both handsome and lively.¹ Her monuments are but few, yet are they very ancient. First, 2 Bishops in blew marble, in their pontificall postures lye flanking either side of the High Alter, so ancient as without name or inscription; yet one of them is suppos’d to be Bp. Gundulphus who built a great part of the Castle, and that Tower yet standing there. He was appointed by W^m the Conqueror principall Surveyor of that great worke, the building of that strong and famous Tower of London. He also new built this Church more faire than itt was before, and encreas’d her revenues much. The monuments of Bp. Merton, Lord Chancellor to Henry the 3^d and Founder of Merton Colledge in Oxford. Two old Monuments, the one in Freestone, and the other in blew marble. The monument of one Mr. Stritton, who had been 9 times Commaunder of the silver ore [Mayor] there. Sir Alexander Temple’s monument with his lady; and some few other of churchmen and citizens, of later yeeres, which I will heere omit, and diverse others also of antiquity, so dismembred, defac’d and abused as I was forc’d to leave them to some better discovery than I was able to render of them; as also the venerable shrine

¹ The Cathedrall, St. Andrew; Bishop Bowles; Dr. Balcanquall, Deane; Dr. Cheeke, Sub-Deane; Dr. Jackson, Prebend, and 4 more; 16 singing men; 6 Petty Cannons; 8 Boyes.

of St William.¹ In the Pallace, I view'd that which is not usuall in such a place, the Armory, which was taken away from a Lord (Forster) not farre remote from that city, in a little island thereby, by the L^d Bishop of this diocesse, upon a speciall commaund from our late Sovereigne for some speciall reasons and there kept: And when prayers were done, I march'd from the Cathedrall into the city againe, which I found govern'd by a Mayor, with his mace and 12 aldermen. Betweene this City and Chattam, in that sweet streame where his Majesties Navy securely rides, I view'd 10 stately, goodly, faire ships newly equipped and trimm'd, well victuall'd and mann'd, ready to be sent to the rest of the Fleet; but just at that instant of my being there, there came a commaund from His Majestie for their stay and discharge, which made those press'd soldiers and saylors swarme thereabouts like bees and as busy as gnats, and (as it was much fear'd) would have beene much more busy, if strict and speciall care had not beene speedily taken over them, which might very well hasten Travellers away the sooner, not to run the hazzard of being benighted. Therefore away from the Kings Head, in the cheife street there, I posted to the next poste Towne (Sittingbourne)."

FRENCH AMBASSADOR, Jacques d'Estampes, Marquis de la Ferté-Imbaut, Marshal of France. 1641.

The following is a translation from the Travels in England in 1641, written by a Gentleman in his suite:—

"The country is beautiful, especially near the large village of Rochester, which is chiefly observable on account of its Bridge, furnished with high iron railings,² that drunkards, not uncommon here, may not mix water with their wine."

¹ The 'Mercurius Rusticus' records the wanton mutilations and injuries done to the monuments in the Cathedral at the beginning of the Civil War, especially to Bishop Walter de Merton's monument, which fact is commemorated by an inscription thereon. The above evidence is valuable as to the condition of the monuments before the outbreak of England's troubles, showing that in 1635 they were much "dismembered, defaced, and abused;" so that it behoves us to deduct something from the charges laid upon the Parliamentary rebels.

² It is remarkable with what persistency our travellers allude to the iron railings on the Bridge; I am sure if the Rochester authorities of last century could have had any notion how highly they were appreciated by

CHARLES II. *Restoration.* 1660.

The ‘*Mercurius Publicus*’ of May 31 announces as follows:—

“On Monday the 28 of May, His Majesty came into Rochester about five of the clock in the afternoon, and went immediately to Coll. Gibbon’s house,¹ where His Majesty, the Dukes of York and Gloucester lodged. After his Majesty had in his chamber eat something to refresh himself, he went to Chatham to see the *Royal Sovereign* and the rest of his ships, where he gave Commissioner Pett so much honour as to receive the entertainment of a Banquet from him. Thence he returned to Rochester, and about eight of the clock supped, shewing himself very courteous and gracious to the Colonel, who presented to His Majesty a very dutiful address, signed by himself and all the officers of his regiment, in behalf of themselves and the souldiers in it, which his Majesty received very graciously, and by many expressions to the Colonel, gave a testimony of his affection to him in particular, and to all the Army in general, of which his lodging with his Royal Brothers in his house was not the least demonstration. The next morning Mr Francis Clerke² and Mr William Swan, both gentlemen of that county, received the honour of Knighthood from His Majesty. The Maier and Corporation of the City presented His Majesty with a bason and ewer of silver gilt, of a good value, which was well received. His Majesty took his journey from Rochester betwixt four and five in the morning, the Militia forces of Kent lining the wayes, and maidens strowing herbs and flowers, and the several towns hanging out white sheets.”

travellers, particularly foreigners, they would have renewed them from time to time, and not have substituted for them the stone balustrades,—a great portion of which were used on the demolition of the late Bridge to ornament the esplanade beneath the walls of the old Castle.

¹ This, I believe, was Eastgate House, still remaining in the High Street.

² Sir Francis Clerke was subsequently M.P. for the City. He resided in an ancient mansion still remaining in Crow Lane. It is known by the name of “Restoration House.” According to Rev. T. Austen, it was built by Sir T. Knight; and it seems to be of the time of Elizabeth or James I. In 1681 it was occupied by David Jones, a physician. It is shown in Almond’s Plan of the City in 1685.

A loyalist contemporary pamphlet, entitled, 'England's Joy,' etc., 1660, records the reception as follows:—

"From Canterbury he [the King] came on Monday to Rochester, where the people had hung up over the midst of the streets as he rode, many beautiful garlands, curiously made up with costly scarfs and ribbands, decorated with spoons and bodkins of silver, and small plate of several sorts, and some with gold chains, in like sort as at Canterbury, each striving to out-do others in all expressions of joy! On Tuesday, May 29th (which happily fell out to be the anniversary of His Majesty's birthday) he set forth from Rochester in his coach, but afterwards took horse on the further side of Blackheath."

The Republican, Ludlow, in his 'Memoirs,' remarks sarcastically:—

"Because it was suspected that the Army which had fought against him, might still retain some of their former inclinations, it was resolved that the King, with his brothers, should lodge at the house of Col. Gibbons, one of their officers at Rochester."

Evelyn, in his Diary of 29 May, speaks of "trumpets, music, and myriads of people flocking, even so far as from Rochester, so as they were 7 hours in passing the city" [of London].

There is an entry in the 'Customal' of the City of Rochester, that the Recorder, Anthony Welldone, Esq., was dismissed from his office for refusing to address King Charles II. on his restoration, and for neglecting to take the Sacrament.

SAMUEL PEPYS, ESQUIRE, SECRETARY TO THE ADMIRALTY.
1661.

"8 April. About eight o'clock, we took barge at the Tower, Sir William Batten and his lady, Mrs. Turner, Mr. Fowler and I. A very pleasant passage and so to Gravesend, where we dined, and from thence a Coach took them, and me, and Mr. Fowler, with some others come from Rochester to meet us on horseback. At Rochester, where alight at Mr. Alcock's, and

there drank and had good sport with his bringing out so many sorts of cheese. Then to the Hill House¹ at Chatham, where I never was before, and I found a pretty pleasant house, and am pleased with the armes that hang up there. Here we supped very merry, and late to bed; Sir William telling me that old Edgeborough, his predecessor, did die and walk in my chamber, did make me somewhat afraid, but not so much as for mirth sake I did seem. So to bed in the Treasurer's chamber.

"9th. Lay and slept well till three in the morning, and then waking, and by the light of the moon I saw my pillow (which over night I flung from me) stand upright, but not bethinking myself what it might be, I was a little afraid, but sleep overcome all, and so lay till nigh morning, at which time I had a candle brought me, and a good fire made, and in general it was a great pleasure all the time I staid here to see how I am respected and honoured by all people; and I find that I begin to know now how to receive so much reverence, which at the beginning I could not tell how to do. Sir William and I by coach to the Dock, and there viewed all the storehouses and the old goods that are this day to be sold, which was great pleasure to me, and so back again by coach home, where we had a good dinner, and among other strangers that come, there was Mr. Hempson and his wife, a pretty woman and speaks Latin; Mr. Allen and two daughters of his, both very tall and the youngest very handsome, so much as I could not forbear to love her exceedingly, having among other things the best hand that ever I saw. After dinner, we went to fit books and things (Tom Hater having this morning come to us) for the sale, by an inch of candle, and very good sport we and the ladies that stood by had to see the people bid. Among other things sold there was all the States' armes [*i. e.* coats-of-arms] which Sir

¹ The Hill House was situated on the Hill leading to the Upper Barracks just above Chatham Church, then within the boundary of the Old Dock. It was long used as the Pay Office for the Navy, and afforded lodging to the Commissioners and Clerks when sent from London. A View of it is contained in a Royal MS. in the British Museum, being a Survey of Chatham Dockyard in 1698. On erecting the extensive fortifications about the middle of last century, the Hill House was pulled down, and the inhabitants from this point to a place called Smithfield Bank, (a name no longer remembered, but which is distinctly marked in Almond's MS. Plan of 1685,) were obliged to quit their dwellings for the purposes of this great undertaking.

W. Batten bought, intending to set up some of the images in his garden, and the rest to burn on the Coronacion night. The sale being done, the ladies and I, and Captain Pitt and Mr. Castle took barge, and down we went to see the Sovereigne, which we did, taking great pleasure therein, singing all the way; and among other pleasures, I put my Lady, Mrs. Turner, Mrs. Hempson, and the two Mrs. Allens into the lanthorn, and I went in and kissed them, demanding it as a fee due to a principall officer, with all which we were exceeding merry, and drunk some bottles of wine, and neat's tongue, &c. Then back again home, and so supped, and after much mirth, to bed.

"10th. In the morning to see the Dock-houses. First, Mr. Pett's, the builder, and there was very kindly received, and among other things he did offer my Lady Batten a parrot, the best I ever saw, that knew Mingo so soon as it saw him, having been bred formerly in the house with them; but for talking and singing I never heard the like. My Lady did accept of it. Then to see Commissioner Pett's house, he and his family being absent, and here I wondered how my Lady Batten walked up and down with curious looks to see how neat and rich every thing is; and indeed both the house and garden is most handsome, saying that she would get it, for it belonged formerly to the Surveyor of the Navy. Then on board the Prince, now in the dock, and indeed it has one and no more rich cabins for carved work, but no gold in her. After that, back home, and there eat a little dinner. Then to Rochester, and there saw the Cathedrall, which is now fitting for use, and the organ then a-tuning. Then away thence, observing the great doors of the church, as they say, covered with the skins of the Danes.¹ And also had much mirth at a tombe. So to the Salutacione Tavern, where Mr. Alcock and many of the towne come and entertained us with wine and oysters and other things, and hither come Sir John Minnes to us, who is to come to-day to see the Henery, in which he intends to ride as Vice-Admiral in the narrow seas all this summer. Here much mirth, but I was a little troubled to stay too long, because of going to Hempson's, which afterwards we did, and found it in all things a most pretty house, and rarely furnished, only it had a most ill accesse on all sides to it, which is a greatest fault that I think can be in a house.

¹ There is a learned Dissertation on this curious subject by Mr. Albert Way. See Arch. Inst. Journ., vol. v. 1848.

Here we had, for my sake, two fiddles, the one a base viall, on which he that played, played well some lyra lessons, but both together made the worst musique that ever I heard. We had a fine collacion, but I took little pleasure in that, for the illness of the musique, and for the intenttness of my mind upon Mrs. Rebecca Allen. After we had done eating, the ladies went to dance, and among the men we had, I was forced to dance too; and did make an ugly shift. Mrs. R. Allen danced very well, and seems the best humoured woman that ever I saw. About nine o'clock Sir William and my Lady went home, and we continued dancing an houre or two, and so broke up very pleasant and merry, and so walked home, I leading Mrs. Rebecca who seemed, I know not why, in that and other things to be desirous of my favours, and would in all things shew me respects. Going home, she would needs have me sing, and I did pretty well, and was highly esteemed by them. So to Captain Allen's (where we were last night, and heard him play on the harpsichon, and I find him to be a perfect good musician), and there, having no mind to leave Mrs. Rebecca, I did what with talk and singing (her father and I), Mrs. Turner and I staid there till two o'clock in the morning, and was most exceeding merry, and I had the opportunity of kissing Mrs. Rebecca very often.

"11th. At two o'clock, with very great mirth, we went to our lodging and to bed, and lay till seven, and then called up by Sir W. Batten; so I rose, and we did some business, and then come Captain Allen, and he and I withdrew, and sang a song or two, and among others, took great pleasure in "Goe and bee hanged, that's twice good bye." The young ladies come too, and so I did again please myself with Mrs. Rebecca; and about nine o'clock, after we had breakfasted, we sett forth for London, and indeed I was a little troubled to part with Mrs. Rebecca, for which God forgive me. Thus we went away through Rochester. We baited at Dartford, and thence to London, but of all the journeys that ever I made, this was the merriest . . . and the pleasantest in all respects that ever I had in my life."¹ (Diary, 4th edit. i. 165, etc.)

¹ Pepys records another visit to Chatham in 1665:—"October 2nd. Having sailed all night (and I do wonder how they in the dark could find the way) we got by morning to Gillingham, and thence all walked to Chatham; and there with Commissioner Pett viewed the yard; and among other things, a team of four horses come close by us, he being

COSSUMA ALBERTUS, PRINCE OF TRANSYLVANIA. 1661.

Cossuma Albertus, a Prince of Transylvania, in the dominions of the King of Poland, being worsted by the German forces, and compelled to seek for relief, came to our gracious King Charles II. for succour, from whom it is said he found a kind reception and a sufficient maintenance.

On the evening of Tuesday, Oct. 15, 1661, this Prince Cossuma was approaching Rochester in his chariot, attended by his coachman and footboy, when within a mile of Strood (and here I do not hesitate to lay the scene at the famous Gad's Hill, called by one of our previous travellers, that "high old robbing Hill—") the vehicle stuck fast in the mire; whereupon the Prince resolved to sleep in the coach, pulling off his coat and wrapping it about him to keep himself warm. Being fast asleep, his coachman, Isaac Jacob, a Jew, about midnight takes the Prince's hanger from under his head, and stabs him to the heart; and calling to his aid his companion—whose name was Casimirus Karsagi—they both completed the tragedy by dragging him out of the carriage, cutting off his head and throwing the mutilated remains into a ditch near at hand. The Prince was dressed in scarlet breeches, his stockings were laced with gold lace, with pearl-colour silk hose under them. The two men having possessed themselves of a large sum of money which the Prince had about

with me, drawing a piece of timber, that I am confident one man could easily have carried upon his back. I made the horses be taken away, and a man or two to take the timber away with their hands."

Pepys was at Chatham again on June 30, 1667, busily investigating the circumstances connected with the disastrous expedition by the Dutch up the Medway, and examining the defences at Chatham and Upnor. It is not generally known that the celebrated marine painter William Van der Velde the younger was present in his own yacht during this engagement. The fine sketches which he executed on this occasion are now in the British Museum.

his person, then took back the carriage and horses to Greenhithe, where they left them "to be called for." On the following Saturday, an arm of the murdered Prince was brought by a dog belonging to a Doctor of Physic of Rochester, who was riding by the spot, whereupon search being made, the other remains were discovered.

Not long afterwards the Jew and the footboy were both taken in London, and being brought before the Lord Mayor, the footboy confessed the whole murder. They were tried at Maidstone Assizes before Sir Orlando Bridgman, and were sentenced to be executed—the coachman being hanged in chains at the place where this horrible and cruel murder was committed; of which there are two different printed accounts in the British Museum, dated respectively 1661 and 1662.

The Prince was buried with great solemnity in Rochester Cathedral, the particulars of which are extracted from the 'Mercurius Publicus' Newspaper for October, 1661 :—

"Rochester, 26 Octob. On Tuesday last [22^d] the body of Cossuma Albertus, a Prince of Transylvania (which was most inhumanely murdered, robb'd and mangled, in the parish of Strood, within a mile of this place by his own servants Isaac Jacob, alias Jacques, by religion a Jew, his coach-man, and Cassimirus Kansagi his footman) was honorably interred in this place: the manner thus—His body being brought to the parish of Strood, was accompanied from thence to the West door of the Cathedral Church of Rochester by the Prebendaries of the said Church in their formalities, with the gentry and commonalty of the said City and places adjacent, with torches before them. Near the Cathedral, they were met by the Choir, who sung *Te Deum* before them; when Divine service was ended, the Choir went before the body to the grave (which was made in the body of the Church) singing *Nunc Dimittis*. Thousands of people flockt to this Cathedral, amongst whom many gave large commendations of the Dean and Chapter, who be-

stowed so honorable an interment on a stranger at their own proper costs and charges.”

MONSIEUR SAMUEL SORBIÈRE, a French Physician, Philosopher, and Historiographer Royal. About 1663.

He says:—

“Rochester is much larger than Canterbury, if you take in the suburbs, which extend about half a league along the Medway, upon which the Town stands. It is distant seven miles from Gravesend and the sea. We went out of town over a stone Bridge, that consists of several arches, and is adorned with a parapet of iron balusters, six feet high, to hinder people from going upon it, and their hats to be blown away by the wind. From this Bridge you have a very agreeable prospect of the river and of the suburbs of Canterbury [*sic*], as far as Chatham, where most of the men of war are built, and where after their return from sea they are usually laid up.”

Monsieur Sorbière came up from Canterbury to London in a waggon, preferring this method of conveyance to the stage coach or travelling post. It was drawn by six horses and driven by a waggoner, a very merry fellow, dressed in black, who walked by the side. The author was not very complimentary towards England. His remarks seem to have excited great indignation here, and in no person more than in Thomas Sprat, Bishop of Rochester, who in 1708 published a smart Answer to the Frenchman's work, which he terms “an insolent libel on our nation.” Referring to Rochester, the Bishop says:—

“He (Sorbière) commends the convenient form of Rochester Bridge, which he says is so contrived that mens' Hats cannot be blown over. Who can deny but in all this he is a very circumstantial and faithful relator? But I pray, Sir, mark that he spends very many more lines in speaking of each of these toys, than of the most magnificent Arsenal at Chatham, which lyes just below that Bridge. Of this he only in passing says: ‘here our ships of war are built, and here they are laid up

when they return.' And what was a fitter prospect to have stopp'd at? Where could the antient or present world have shewn a nobler sight? For there, in one view, he might have seen the ships that command the ocean . . . And without question, the *Sovereign*, the *Charles*, the *Prince*, the *James*, the *Henry*, the *London*, the *Resolution*, and above an hundred more, the best in the world, might have been thought worthy naming by him, that almost reckons up the windows and cellars in Canterbury, and expresses himself so well satisfy'd to see that there was care taken that a plume of feathers should not be disordered upon Rochester Bridge."

CHARLES II. 1664.

"Whitchall, May 25 [Wednesday]. About 10 this morning, His Sacred Majesty returned to this place from Chatham, having been there since Monday last, together with his Royal Highness [the Duke of York, aft^{ws} James II.] and divers of the prime Nobility to take a view of his Navy, wherein His Majesty has received a singular satisfaction to find all things in so wonderful a readiness and in such excellent order." ('The Newes,' May 26, 1664.)

COSMO III., Hereditary Prince, afterwards Grand Duke of Tuscany. 1669.

This Prince made the Tour of Europe in order to relieve the *tadium vitæ* occasioned by the conduct of his wife, the beautiful Margaret Louisa of Orleans. His 'Travels,' translated from the Italian manuscript, which has never been printed,¹ were published in a quarto volume in 1821:—

"On the 6th of June, 1669, he resolved to go to Chatham to see the place where several ships were burnt during the last war by the Dutch; and where one in particular, the *Royal Charles*, was captured and carried into Helvoetsluys, at which

¹ In the Grenville Library is a copy of this MS., as well as copies of large Views of places in England executed by the Italian artists who accompanied the Prince.

place it was seen by his Highness the year before, when he was on his tour in Zealand and Brabant. . . .”

The King's yacht met him near Upnor and took him down to Sheerness, on returning from which place he went over the ‘Sovereign,’ then at anchor in the Medway, of which huge vessel he gives a particular description;¹ noticing also the ‘Royal Charles,’ “built to supply the place of the other of that name captured by the Dutch,” and twenty-two other ships of war. He walks through the town of Rochester:—

“He saw, however, nothing worthy of notice except the Gothic Cathedral, which is deprived of all internal ornaments, like all the others in England; and the Castle, which is a square building, and according to an ancient tradition among the common people, is said to have been erected by Julius Cæsar. It stands near the Cathedral and also near the Bridge across the Medway, the latter of which has a parapet surrounded by an iron balustrade, to shelter passengers from the wind. . . .

“Rochester in former times was a very small place; but now being greatly increased by the erection of new houses and by the population of the villages, which extend to a great distance along the Medway on which it stands, it has not only become larger than Canterbury, the capital of the County of Kent, but is justly reckoned among the most considerable cities of this very fertile County, and among the best in England, its inhabitants being estimated at 16 or 18,000, who devote themselves to handicrafts or to the sea-service. . . . The buildings of this town are for the most part constructed after the English fashion, low and narrow, with pointed roofs; the windows project outwards, forming as it were, a gallery with several angles, and from the large quantity of glass, they render the front part of

¹ This ship was built at Woolwich by Peter and Phineas Pett. A Description was printed in 1637 by Thomas Heywood, the dramatist, and a large Engraving by John Paine published. Evelyn, on 19 July, 1641, “rode to Rochester and Chatham to see the *Sovereigne*—a monstrous vessel so called, being for burthen, defence and ornament the richest that ever spread cloth before the wind, and especially for this remarkable, that her building cost his Majestie the affections of his subjects, who quarrell'd with him for a trifle, refusing to contribute either to their own safety or his glory.” She was accidentally burnt at Chatham on Jan. 27, 1696.

the houses transparent, and the habitations very commodious and lightsome. . . .”

MONSIEUR JOUVIN DE ROCHEFORT,¹ Treasurer of France.
1670.

Writes as follows;—

“Here [at Canterbury] we took the ordinary coach for Gravesine (Gravesend) in order to embark there for London, and we passed by Arbertoon (Harbledown); from thence we found some woods near Baten (Boughton) and Asbery (Ospringe). We passed through Grinsrit (Greenstreet), Sitingborn, Nieuvetoon (Newington) and Renem (Rainham) which has a fine tower to its church. We observed all along this road high poles, on the tops of which were small kettles, in which fires were lighted to give notice when there is any danger in the country, and robbers on the way. The towns and neighbouring villages are obliged to send guards to drive them away or take them, and to keep the highways always safe and secure for passengers; these likewise serve as I imagine in time of war to give notice to the neighbouring towns of the march of the enemy and of his designs: these poles are about a mile distant from each other, and to every one there is a small hut for those persons whose business it is to light the fires. We passed afterwards through Schatenne (Chatham) the street of which is paved and bordered by houses almost to Rochester. Rochester is situated at the influx of the river Medway into the Thames, where the sea has a reflux of more than two fathoms, which renders this town a good sea-port, and has made it chosen for a sea-arsenal, where every year there all built many ships of war. We there passed over a stone Bridge—one of the finest in England, and esteemed among its greatest curiosities. This Bridge is built on a rock and is much elevated; it is enclosed with iron balustrades above its walls: I should like to know whether these iron balustrades are meant for ornaments, or to prevent persons falling over in the night; be it as it may, we went to walk

¹ A translation of the portion of this author's *Travels* relating to England was published in vol. ii. of the ‘*Antiquarian Repertory*,’ where the name was misprinted JOREVIN, and under this erroneous form he has been invariably quoted since.

near the Castle, at which place is the port: it will contain many vessels on account of its vicinity to the Thames, where there is a good road. We also saw an open space, near to which is the Cathedral and Episcopal Church, enriched with two high towers rising above its portal. The streets are as straight as a line, and the houses are inhabited chiefly by merchants and seafaring persons. We did not remark any fortifications capable of holding out against a siege, but its Castle and the number of vessels there might stop an enemy."

JOHN EVELYN, ESQ., of Wotton, Surrey, and Sayes Court,
Deptford. 1672.

"May 31. I receiv'd another command to repaire to the sea-side: so I went to Rochester, where I found many wounded, sick and prisoners newly put on shore after the engagement on the 28th, in which the Earle of Sandwich, that incomparable person and my particular friend, and divers more whom I loved, were lost.

"June 2. Trinity Sunday—I pass'd at Rochester; and on the 5th, there was buried in the Cathedral Mons^r Rabinière, Reare Admiral of the French squadron, a gallant person, who died of the wounds he received in the fight. This ceremonie lay on me, which I perform'd with all the decency I could, inviting the Mayor and Aldermen to come in their formalities; Sir Jonas Atkins was there with his guards, and the Deane and Prebendaries; one of his countrymen pronouncing a funeral Oration at the brink of his grave, which I caus'd to be dug in the quire. I went to see Upnore Castle, which I found pretty well defended, but of no great moment." (Diary, 4to, 1819, i. 454.)

JAMES II. 1688.

The visit and escape of the unhappy James II. enter properly into the History of England, and are too well known to need any further observation.

THE EARL OF ROMNEY [Henry Sydney]. 1694.

"On Tuesday, 29 May, the R^t Hon. the Earl of Romney, Lord

Warden of the Cinque Ports and Master General of the Ordnance came to Rochester, where he was met at the water-side by the Mayor and Aldermen in their formalities and by a great number of the gentry of the country, one of the Militia Regiments of Foot being drawn up on each side the street. And in the afternoon, the Mayor and Aldermen waited on his Lordship at his lodgings, and presented him with his freedom of the City. The 30th his Lordship saw Colonel Smithe's Regiment of Militia Horse, and Sir Philip Butler's Regiment of Militia Foot, drawn up about a mile from Rochester, and then proceeded on his journey to Canterbury."—('The London Gazette,' June 4-7, 1694.)

MONSIEUR FRANÇOIS MAXIMILIEN MISSON, a French Lit-
térateur. About 1697.

"Rochester, a Bishoprick in the county of Kent, is a long, straggling City, dirty and ill-built, but its Bridge is finer than that of London, although it has not been so difficult to build, on account of its being somewhat shorter. You see at Rochester very great ruins of a Castle built by the Conqueror."

PETER THE GREAT. 1697-8.

In the 'Post Boy' for February 3-5, is this announcement:—

"It is said that the Czar of Muscovy will go to Chatham to see a man of war launched, which he is to name."

MONSIEUR AUBRY DE LA MOTRAYE. About 1725.

The following is a fair specimen of French-English, extracted from the author's 'Voyages du Sieur de la Motraye,' three vols. fol., La Haye, 1732. Some of the engravings in this work were done by Hogarth.

"We lay at Dartford that night, i part'd the next day from my Freind and reach'd Rochester before noon, crossing the River Medway over a stone Bridge, one of the finest at least the longest in England. This City according to some writers is the Vigniakis of the Ancients and to others Durobrivis, it has

often and very much sufferr'd from Fire and Wars, it consists chiefly of a long and broad Street, almost as Slevise in Holstein, that causes it to be call'd the longest at same Time the narrowest in England: viz. with Strand [Strood] which is only separated from it by the Bridge and may pass for a Town by it selfe. It is pretty well built, there is not however much worth observing there, the Cathedral is large enough and a Gothick building tho not of the best of this order, it was founded by Ethelbert King of Kent and dedicated to S. Andrew; i had seen it already. i observ'd nothing new in it but an Epipitaph [*sic*] of a Physician, Augustus Cæsar.

“That which deserves most attention and is seen with the greatest satisfaction is Chatham which with Strand [Strood] and Rochester, which between them holds the midle [*‘qui est entre deux’*] makes up a kind of Tripolis or Triple City. Chatham is the ordinary and the safest Harbour of the Great British Fleet, the Houses for Sea-Officers, Directors, Inspectors, Workmen, are extraordinarily well built. A numerous variety of Stately Buildings environing spacious Yards cover'd or spread, for great part, with Cannons, Mortars, Bullets, Bombs; with Anchors, Iron unwrought and other Things that can resist to the injuries of the weather, of divers high and large Magazines stored with all that belong to the equipping and fitting out the greatest Fleet that ever any other power was able to keep, Rop-yards of a prodigious extent and Bigness, Channels and Ditches regularly cut and full of water whereupon swim the Pin-Trees for masts, Oak and other sorts of Timber, with Docks for the building of new ships and repair the old ones, etc. This variety with the private Houses composes Chatham which is no less populous than magnificent. Captain Falkner in whose Room i had a Bed in my return from Sweden on board of Admiral Norris's [the Admiral Norris] would have me lodge at his House in Chatham, where i staid two day and he shew'd me all what that Time permitted to see. I went back againe thro Rochester and Strand, the Town-House and a Charity school are the best publick buildings in Rochester and Strand.”

WILLIAM HOGARTH AND HIS FRIENDS. 1732.

This visit was made by a merry party of five, consisting of Hogarth, Scott, Tothall, Thornhill, and Forrest.

The latter gentleman undertook the office of journalist, and the journal, illustrated with drawings by Hogarth and Scott, was printed in 1782. He remarks on the Castle and its well; Watts's hospital and its exclusion of proctors; Upnor Castle, which Hogarth sketched; Chatham Dockyard, and the 'Marlborough,' 'Royal Sovereign,' 'London,' 'Royal George,' and 'Royal Anne,' men-of-war lying in the harbour; and relates minutely their bill of fare at the 'Crown,' and how Hogarth and Scott played at hopscotch in the colonnade under the Town Hall.

DR. SAMUEL JOHNSON. 1783.

In the last year but one of his life, at the great age of seventy-four, and in the night of the 16th of June, 1783, Dr. Johnson was stricken with paralysis, which deprived him for a time of speech, but his marvellous understanding was mercifully spared. The circumstances attending this affliction were related by himself in a remarkable letter to Mrs. Thrale two days afterwards. On July 3rd, writing to Boswell, he says;—"The Physicians consider me as cured. . . . I designed to go next week with Mr. Langton to Rochester, where I purpose to stay about ten days, and then try some other air." Boswell remarks:—"Such was the general vigour of his constitution, that he recovered from this alarming and severe attack with wonderful quickness, so that in July he was able to make a visit to Mr. Langton at Rochester, where he passed about a fortnight, and made little excursions as easily as at any time of his life." I am fortunately enabled from sources other than the faithful chronicler James Boswell, to add a few particulars connected with this Kentish trip of the author of the 'Rambler.'

Mr. Langton, above mentioned, was Bennet Langton, Esq., one of Johnson's most valued friends. "Sir," said the Doctor, "the world does not bear a worthier man

than Bennet Langton." On another occasion he exclaimed:—"I know not who will go to heaven if Langton does not." This was the man who was now to entertain the great Doctor Johnson,—his "guide, philosopher, and friend,"—at his house in Rochester, but in what part situated, or how otherwise Mr. Langton was connected with the city, we have at present no means of knowing.

Johnson writes to Mrs. Thrale on July 8th:¹—

"Langton and I have talked of passing a little time at Rochester together, till neither knows well how to refuse, though I think he is not eager to take me, and I am not desirous to be taken. His family is numerous, and his house little. I have let him know for his relief, that I do not mean to burden him more than a week. He is, however, among those who wish me well, and would exert what power he has to do me good."

The Doctor quits his cherished London, and on Saturday, July 19, the 'Morning Chronicle' announces this satisfactory intelligence:—

"We are happy to find that Dr. Johnson has recovered his health considerably at Rochester."

It appears that while here he met a gentleman in whom we must be allowed to take considerable interest; this was the learned Recorder, John Longley, Esq., father of the present estimable Primate, and who lived at this time at "Satis House," once the abode of Richard Watts:—

"My heart (said Johnson)² warms towards him; I was surprised to find in him such a nice acquaintance with the metre in the learned languages—though I was somewhat mortified that I had it not so much to myself as I should have thought."

Another anecdote from Langton's collectanea is told of the Doctor during this visit:³—Mr. Langton and he

¹ Letters, published by Mrs. Piozzi, 1788, ii. 293.

² Boswell, vii. 356.

³ Boswell, vii. 369.

having gone to see a freemason's funeral procession when they were at Rochester, and some solemn music being played on French horns, he said "This is the first time that I have ever been affected by musical sounds,"—adding, "that the impression made upon him was of a melancholy kind." Mr. Langton saying that this effect was a fine one,—JOHNSON, "Yes, if it softens the mind so as to prepare it for the reception of salutary feelings, it may be good; but inasmuch as it is melancholy *per se*, it is bad."

On July 23, the Doctor, on reaching home, writes thus to Mrs. Thrale :¹—

"I have been thirteen days at Rochester, and am just now returned. I came back by water in a common boat twenty miles for a shilling, and when I landed at Billingsgate, I carried my budget myself to Cornhill before I could get a coach, and was not much incommoded. . . . While I was with Mr. Langton, we took four little journies in a chaise, and made one little voyage on the Medway, with four misses and their maid, but they were very quiet. I am very well, except that my voice soon falters, and I have not slept well, which I imputed to the heat, which has been such as I never felt before for so long time. Whether this short rustication has done me any good, I cannot tell; I certainly am not worse, and am very willing to think myself better."

A little more than a year rolled by, and Samuel Johnson was no more in the world.

Having now rambled over a period of nearly five centuries, we thus end these genuine notices of Rochester with our great English Lexicographer; and although there have doubtless been many and distinguished travellers through the old City since his time—our monarchs included—such records of their visits as we have met with, present but meagre, dull, court-news-like an-

¹ Letters, published by Mrs. Piozzi, *ut supra*, p. 294.

nouncements, and are of little interest. But there is one celebrated description which we cannot pass over without notice, delivered at the prompting of the mighty Magician on Gad's Hill, by a well-known character, and an antiquary—a certain Mr. Pickwick—as he stood upon the old stone bridge of Rochester (now wholly gone) enjoying an uninterrupted prospect of the magnificent scenery on either side. With what feelings would he now regard that hideous obstacle—the Railway Bridge—which deprives the traveller of to-day of one of those beautiful views formerly beheld with so much delight ! Its iron companion which has replaced the old stone arches and now spans the ‘ Medway smooth,’ (not particularly smooth, by the way, at this part,) is worthy of all praise, but must surely be ashamed of its sadly deformed twin-brother. With iron bridges, however, Rochester passes from our province ; standing on them we can no longer be said to tread what Thomas Warton so beautifully describes as—

“The winding ways
Of hoar Antiquity, bestrown with flowers.”

ON GOWER, THE KENTISH POET, HIS CHARACTER AND WORKS.¹

BY W. WARWICK, ESQ.

IN introducing the once popular and still famous John Gower to your notice as a Kentish worthy, it may be expected that cause should be shown in support of the claim of Kent to the appropriation. For is it not, or, at all events, was it not an universally received tradition that the poet of the Plantagenets belonged to Yorkshire? Was he not alleged to have been one of that ancient and noble Anglo-Saxon race, whose head at the time of the Norman Conquest was Sir Allan Gower, lord of the manor of Stittenham in that county; and whose present chief, the Duke of Sutherland, sits among the peers as Baron Gower of Stittenham? Did not Mr. Todd, a client of that noble house, publish a book on the poets Gower and Chaucer about half a century ago, and declare that this connection with the poet was a "proud family tradition"?² Nay, did not the Marquess of Stafford, in 1830 (then the head of the family, for the dukedom of Sutherland was not created till later), give the strongest proof of his own belief in

¹ Read to the Archæological Institute, at its meeting at Rochester, August, 1862.

² Todd's 'Illustrations of the Lives of Chaucer and Gower,' page xxi. London, 1810.

this connection, by reinstating the poet's tomb in the transept of St. Mary Overy, Southwark?

But the inquiring criticism of modern times has shaken this tradition. In the first place, the authority on which it rests is inconclusive. The testimony relied on is that of Leland,¹ the antiquary of Henry VIII.'s time. But he advances no evidence: he had only heard it ("ut ego accepi"); somebody had told him that Gower was a native of Stittenham in Yorkshire. And another report, with apparently still less foundation than Leland's, had prevailed at an earlier period. Caxton, who was born within a few years of Gower's death, and who printed the first edition of the '*Confessio Amantis*' in 1483, says that its author was born in Wales. But as he also says that his birth occurred in the reign of Richard II., whereas Gower is known to have been born thirty-three years, at least, before that king's succession, it seems clear that Caxton spoke without any certain knowledge.²

Yet some better information seems to have been current for upwards of two centuries after the poet's death. Weever, in his '*Funeral Monuments*,'³ published in 1631, indicated the true origin of John Gower;—a family of respectability and position holding property in Suffolk, and very probably in Kent, before the poet's time. A Sir Robert Gower was buried at Brabourne, near Smeeth, in Kent. And it is in describing his monument in the chancel of that church that Weever states, "from this familie John Gower the poet was descended." This assertion, however, seems to

¹ *Comment. de Scriptoribus Britannicis*, ed. Hale, page 414; quoted by Dr. Pauli in his edition of the '*Confessio Amantis*,' introductory essay, page vi.

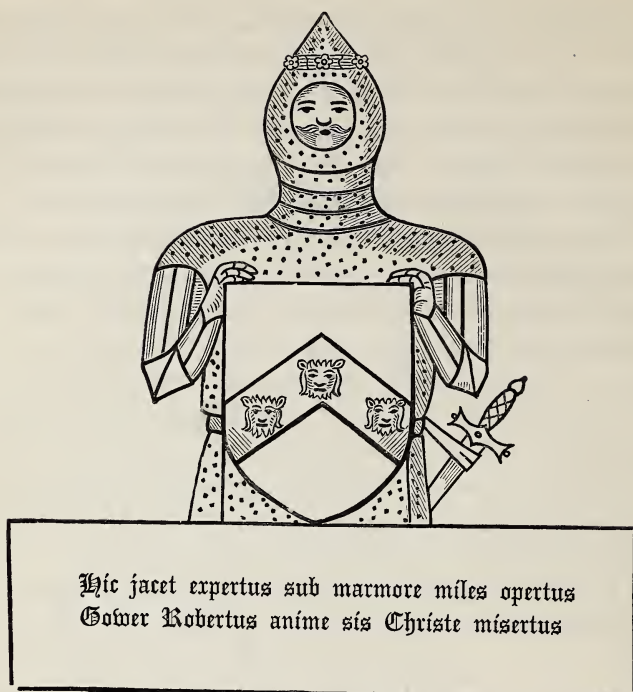
² [This error of Caxton's is the more remarkable, as we may suppose that he would gladly have claimed Gower as a countryman and neighbour.]

³ Folio, 1631, page 270.

have remained unregarded for two centuries, postponed to the “ego accepi” of Leland, and sometimes even to the more obvious error of Caxton; for the connection between the poet and the peerage was always likely to strike men’s minds. The labours of that keen and indefatigable antiquary, the late Sir Harris Nicolas, first gave force and substance to Weever’s passing remark so long neglected. He published in the ‘Retrospective Review’¹ a sort of monograph on the question, in which he all but demonstrated that Gower the poet was *not* a member of the family settled at Stittenham in Yorkshire, and *was* of the family of Gower of Suffolk,—probably also of Kent, since its then head was buried in the latter county. Some additional researches more recently made in the tracks first pointed out by Sir Harris, added to his own, establish the fact that a John Gower, identified beyond all question with the poet, described himself in two deeds as “esquire of Kent.”

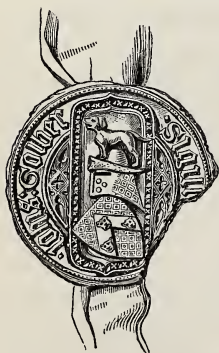
The manner in which Sir Harris Nicolas established his case is so remarkable an instance of industry in research and sagacity in the application of facts to a doubtful question, that it has interest as a specimen of reasoning, apart from the end pursued. The best family evidence of those times is to be found in heraldry and records. There was no difficulty in finding out the poet’s arms, for they are upon his tomb in St. Mary Overy. They differ in every point from those of the Gowers of Stittenham. The poet bore on a chevron three leopards’ heads; the Gowers of Yorkshire bear their shield barry of eight with a cross flory over all,—two coats as unlike each other as can well be imagined. The crest of the poet is a talbot, that of the Yorkshiremen a wolf, differing too in all the smaller

¹ Second series, vol. ii. p. 103.



Brass of Sir Robert Gower, Brabourne Church.

and technical points. But the arms of Sir Robert Gower¹ (formerly preserved in Brabourne Church) are identical with those on the poet's monument. Sir Harris was equally lucky in his legal inquiry. He discovered that on Thursday, the 30th September, 1373, John Gower executed a deed, dated from Otford, conferring the whole of his manor of Kentwell in Suffolk upon John Cobham, knight, William de Weston, Roger de Asshebournhamé, Thomas de Brokhull, and Thomas de Preston, rector of Tunstall; of which



From the original Deed of 1373 preserved in the British Museum. (Cart. Ant. 50, i. 14.)

¹ [The illustration given is a fac-simile of Philipot's sketch of this brass

five at least were Kent men. And to this deed a seal is attached, the crest and arms on which are the same as those on the poet's tomb.¹ It appears also from the poet's will, preserved at Lambeth, and first published by Todd,² that two at least of Gower's four executors were Kent men, and one of them, Sir Arnald Savage, a near relation of the Cobhams,³ the other being William Denne.

These facts seem sufficient of themselves to transfer Gower from Yorkshire to Kent. But other curious legal instruments exist, tending to connect him with Kent, and to establish his position as a man of property. Unluckily they also appear to throw an unsentimental light upon the poet's character, seeming to indicate that he was somewhat of a speculator and land-jobber. The

in a MS. volume of his, called 'Church Noates of Kent,' preserved among the Harleian MSS., No. 3917, page 77.—T. G. F.]

¹ 'Retrospective Review,' l. c.

² Todd's 'Illustrations,' cited above.

³ [I append another evidence of the poet's connection with the Cobham family, taken from the Surrenden MSS. lately dispersed. It is a receipt from John Gower to Sir John de Cobham, dated June 24, 1382, for 100 shillings and 6 pence, and is sealed with the crest and initials of the poet.

"Sachonnt toutes gents moy Johñ Gower avois ressuz de Monsr John de Cobeham seigneur de Cobeham Cent et sys southers sys deniers en pleine paiement de toutes maneres dettes dil comencement dil monnde tannke a la jour de fesaunte dycestes des queux cent et sys southers sys deniers en pleine paiement comme avant est dit moys avantdit Johñ Gower conuz estre paieiz et lavantdit Monsr Johñ ses heires et executors quitez a toutz jours par ceste presentes enseales de mon seal. Don le Mardy en le feste de Nativite seynt John le Baptist lan du reane le Roi Richard seconde puis la conquest sisme."



(Endorsed ; "Aq'aunce Johñ Gower de paiement.")—T. G. F.]

earliest deed that has been discovered among our records relating to the Gowers of Suffolk and Kent is a grant on the 25th June, 1333, of the before-mentioned manor of Kentwell in Suffolk by the Earl of Atholl to Sir Robert Gower,¹ perhaps the Sir Robert already mentioned. On the 28th June, 1368, Thomas Syward, pewterer and citizen of London, and Joan his wife, daughter and heiress of Sir Robert Gower, granted the same manor of Kentwell to John Gower,¹ who appears to have been Joan's next heir, and near relation, probably her first cousin,—this Kentwell being the very property which John Gower dealt with five years later, using the seal given above. A deed of earlier date shews that this was not the poet's first acquisition in land, as well as that he must have been born in 1344 at the latest; for in 1365 William, son of William Septvans, knight, granted to John Gower and his heirs a rental of ten pounds (according to the statist, equivalent to £150 a year now) out of the manor of Wygebergh in Essex, and released to him and his heirs by a second instrument the manor of Aldyngton in Kent,² with the rent of one cock, thirteen hens, and forty

¹ 'Retrospective Review,' l. c., from the original Charters and Inquisitions.

² Rot. Claus. 39 Ed. III. memb. 21, dors. [The nature of this transaction, by which Gower became possessed for a short time of one moiety of the manor of Aldington-Septvans, in Thurnham, will be found in some detail in the account of the "Probatio ætatis of William de Septvans," given in our first Volume, page 124; and is still less to the poet's credit than Mr. Warwick has exhibited. It appears that William de Septvans, while still a minor, had procured (by means, probably, of a suborned jury) a false "Probatio ætatis," declaring him to be of full age; had thus obtained a tortious delivery of his estates from the hands of the Crown, in which they were vested by reason of his minority; and had thereupon alienated them to John Gower and others. It will be seen that the whole arrangement was a conspiracy to defraud a weak young spendthrift of his property, and that Gower was one of the foremost in the plot; for "the said William was continually abiding in the company of Richard Hunt and John Gower, at Canterbury and elsewhere, and was there led away by them and counselled to alienate his lands and tene-

eggs out of Maplescomb. On the 3rd February, 1381, Isabella, daughter of Walter de Huntingfield, remits all the right and claim she has from her father to certain lands and tenements belonging to the parishes of Throwley and Stalesfield in the county of Kent to John Gower and John Rowland, clerk. On the 1st August, 1382, Guy de Rowcliffe, clerk, grants and confirms the manor of Feltwell in Norfolk and the manor of Multon in Suffolk . . . to *John Gower, esquire, of Kent*.¹ By another deed¹ John Gower releases Guy from "all manner of warranty for the said manors," and acknowledges the release in Chancery in person on the 28th of the same month of August. At the same time he grants leases of these two manors to Thomas Blakewell and four others at the rent of £40 (£600 now), to be paid annually in the conventual church at Westminster.² Still it may be said, and truly, that however convincing of identity all this may be, it does not carry *certainly* with it. It is possible that there might be two John Gowers of the same family, living at the same time, and bearing the same arms. But

ments." This was in 1364 (38 Ed. III.), and a few months later, March 6, 1364-5, we find John Gower regularly declared to be seised in fee by an "Inquisitio ad quod damnum" (Inq. 39, Ed. III. 2nd nos. 36), having no doubt put a successful fraud on the Inquisition by means of the false "Probatio." But a second writ "de ætate probanda" was issued in 1367 (40 Ed. III.), when William de Septrans was found to be still under age, and upon this Parliament decreed that the estate be resealed into the King's hands and all deeds executed by the minor annulled. It would seem however either that this decree was evaded, or that William de Septrans on really coming of age honourably held himself responsible for his act as a minor, and ratified the bargain: for we find Sir John de Cobham and Gower's four other feoffees seised of this moiety of Aldington in 1374, together with his other manor of Keytwell as mentioned above (Inq. 47 Ed. III. 2nd, nos. 59). They were probably holding the property to the uses of his will, the then newly invented method of rendering real estate devisable.—T. G. F.]

¹ Rot. Claus. 6 Rich. II. p. 1, memb. 27, dors.

² Rot. Claus. 6 Rich. II. p. 1, memb. 23, dors., 7 Rich. II. memb. 17, dors. Cited by Dr. Pauli, 'Introductory Essay,' pp. xi, xii.

that the last-mentioned John Gower, at least, describing himself as *esquire of Kent*, was in reality the poet, is established beyond all question through this manor of Multon. In his will, made thirty-six years after the acquisition of this manor, he leaves his widow, for her life, the full enjoyment of all rents due to him from the lease of his two manors, Southwell in Nottingham, and *Multon* in Suffolk.¹

The frequent dealings in land, at a time when some discredit attached to such proceedings, indicate that Gower had a shrewd turn for business as well as poetry. This conclusion receives further support from the fact that Chaucer, a man of the world himself, and nearly all his life engaged in public business, selected his brother bard to act as one of his attorneys when, in May, 1378, Chaucer left England on a diplomatic mission to the Continent.² This would argue a degree of intimacy between the two poets, which seems confirmed by the compliments they respectively paid each other. Chaucer dedicated his 'Troilus and Cresseyde' to Gower and another friend.

"O moral Gower! this boke I direct
To thee and to the philosophical Strode."³

Besides implied compliments in passing, Gower offers to Chaucer a graceful eulogy in the 'Confessio Amantis,' finished about 1392-3.⁴ Yet many years after Gower

¹ [For much other pedigree, conjectural and otherwise, of the Kent Gowers, the reader is referred to Sir Harris Nicolas's article in the 'Retrospective Review,' cited above. It is a slight additional link between the poet and Kent, that Winstanley quotes Stow as follows:—"His 'Vox Clamantis' with his 'Cronica Tripartita,' and other works, both in Latine and French, Stow saith he had in his possession, but his 'Speculum Meditantis' he never saw, but heard thereof to be in Kent." Winstanley's 'Lives of English Poets,' 1687, page 21.—T. G. F.]

² 'Life of Chaucer,' by Sir Harris Nicolas, pp. 39, 125.

³ L'Envoye to 'Troilus and Cresseyde.'

⁴ 'Confessio Amantis' of John Gower, edited by Dr. Reinhold Paul, in three volumes, 1857. Prologus, pp. 1-5.

had consented to act as his friend's "attorney," and of course some time after their interchange of friendly compliments, and, which is sadder, when both were in "their daies old," an estrangement seems to have taken place between the poets. The proofs of this quarrel are indeed so dubious that some deny its existence. But the inference seems too well supported to allow of much doubt as to *a* quarrel, though the causes and circumstances are unknown. Unhappily, what we do know does not seem to reflect much credit upon Gower. The facts are as follows. In the prologue to the *Man of Lawes* tale, Chaucer makes his Serjeant-at-law travel out of the record to censure certain unnatural stories which Gower has treated in the 'Confessio Amantis.' And what seems stranger in so hearty a man as Chaucer, he puts a favourable notice of himself into the mouth of his Serjeant, who then proceeds to enumerate Gower's wicked tales.¹

On the other hand, Gower having paid an elegant compliment to Chaucer in the first copies or edition of the 'Confessio Amantis,' afterwards omitted it. In the face of these facts, it seems unreasonable to doubt Tyrwhitt's conclusion as to a difference having taken place, especially as Chaucer's censure looks pointed, being uncalled for by any literary necessity. But whether Chaucer began the attack, or Gower provoked it by omitting the compliment, is utterly unknown. And we know as little of any cause that might lead to either of these proceedings. Sir Harris Nicolas considered the suspicion light, for reasons quite as light themselves. Mr. Wright thinks that "there was no good foundation for the notion" of a quarrel, but advances no reason for the conclusion. Dr. Pauli, Gower's latest editor, is of the same opinion, and assigns these reasons. The complimentary verses, he conceives, were omitted,

¹ "On whiche corsed stories I seye fy."—*The Man of Lawe's Prologue*.

“At a time when Chaucer was in trouble with the existing government. . . . It is therefore not unlikely that Gower, *timid* and *obsequious* by nature, had some reason for not mentioning his friend. . . . The omission may show *selfish* feeling on the part of Gower, but it certainly does not prove that their friendship was interrupted.”¹

As the trouble of Chaucer with the existing government involved his loss of employment, and reduced him to pecuniary difficulties, if not to distress, he might not take so transcendental a view of his selfish friend as Dr. Pauli does, and so of himself interrupt the friendship. There are other alterations in Gower's great work which seem to cast as much discredit upon him as even the abandonment of an old friend in his troubles. It is well known that Gower was personally favoured by Richard II. The ‘*Confessio Amantis*,’ indeed, was written at the young king's suggestion. So familiar was he with the poet, that when they met one day upon the Thames, the king bade Gower come from his own boat into the royal barge, where, as he tells us in his ‘*Prologus*,’—

“Amongés other thingés said,
He hath this charge upon me laid,
And bad me do my besnesse,
That to his highe worthynesse
Some newe thing I shulde boke
That he him self it mighte loke
After the forme of my writing.”

Confessio Amantis : Prologus.

The narrative is accompanied by some flattery to the king, while at the end of the work, in juxtaposition with the (afterwards omitted) compliment to Chaucer, stood a panegyric on Richard. And an elegant panegyric it was, for in allusion to the discontents and disturbances of the times, the poet holds that the king himself is not affected by the misdeeds of his officers,

¹ ‘*Confessio Amantis*,’ Introductory Essay, vol. i. page xv.

any more than the sun is really dimmed by clouds or bad weather in the lower regions of the air. And the poet prophesies that the king's efforts to save his people shall be ever recorded in history :

“ Wherefore that his cronique shall
For ever be memoriall.”

Whatever may be the case with the “cronique,” the poetical “memoriall” lasted as long as the prosperity of the king, and no longer. It was then removed, to give place to a panegyric on Richard's dethroner and successor, Henry IV. Of course these facts have not tended to raise the character of Gower among those few who have inquired about him. Ritson, putting the conclusion in his caustic manner, designates the poet as “an ingrate to his lawful sovereign, and a sycophant to the usurper of his throne.”¹ Dr. Pauli demurs to this. He conceives that these changes were made some years before Henry of Lancaster's acquisition of the crown, and at the same time as the compliment to Chaucer was omitted (though this theory would involve some confusion in dates). The Doctor further ascribes the omissions to Gower's patriotic dissatisfaction with Richard's public conduct. But this theory does not square with Gower's opinion just quoted, that Richard was not responsible for the misgovernment of his officers. It is equally opposed to the whole tenor of the passage, and irreconcilable with the timidity ascribed to the poet by Dr. Pauli, as accounting for the omission of the compliment to Chaucer. This compliment merely related to his poetical character,—to his popularity and literary merit, which Richard himself would probably have been the last man in the kingdom to deny. Indeed, about the time assumed by Dr. Pauli, the king granted Chaucer a pension. Further, if Gower was so “timid, obsequious, and selfish” as to

¹ ‘Bibliographia Poetica,’ 1802, page 25.

omit a mere literary compliment, lest it should give offence, was he likely to insult the king and the royal party by offering such a personal affront as the expunging of a panegyric upon him, and the insertion in its place of another panegyric upon his most powerful opponent, whom the king seems to have regarded with a suspicion but too well justified by the event. It is to be feared that there were *three* editions of the ‘*Confessio Amantis*,’ the first, containing the compliments to Chaucer and the king; the second, omitting the praise of Chaucer when he had lost his place; and the third, expunging the praises of the king when he had lost his crown, and substituting for them a dedication to his successor.

We will now pass on to his works; and read as they must be now with the eyes of the present, it must be admitted that the reputation of the poet is greater than his productions will sustain. Yet in his own day, and for more than a century afterwards, his popularity is said to have vied with that of Chaucer. For this there is of course a reason. Gower, though not a man of great and living genius, had a genius for the subordinate and mechanical parts of literature. He had nothing of Chaucer’s mastery over the English language; neither did he reach that thorough perception of its musical capabilities, and that command of its various metres, which Chaucer displayed. But Gower had cultivated a clear terse style, and acquired an ease and smoothness in octosyllabic verse which even yet is often pleasing, and sometimes forcible. To his own age, accustomed as it was to the uncouth and crabbed versification of mediæval poetry, it must have seemed something marvellous. But Gower’s matter, and even his spirit, were abstract and occasionally flat; and like most mediæval writers, he had a prolixity that was something terrible:—“a lengthened thought that gleams through many a page.”

His great contemporaries, Chaucer and Piers Ploughman, drew direct from life, and more or less embodied classes, individuals, and the social features of their age, in dramatic and storied form. The literary power of these two authors was great and various; but it was after all a secondary feature in their works. In Gower it was a principal characteristic. But his matter was seldom drawn from living observation. He rather deduced it from books or elaborated it by meditation. Even that which he did derive from observation or reflection (powers in which he was gifted), he presented in an abstract, or at least a generalized form. Hence his works are more remarkable for skilful manipulation, than for those truthful traits and that living spirit which delineation from nature generally imparts. His stories sometimes drag in the narrative, and his persons are less living beings than drawn "characters," though he was very skilful in this sort of work. So strong indeed is Gower's turn for the abstract, that it is astonishing how little is found in the 30,000 lines of the '*Confessio Amantis*' that really reflects his own age. But he was a literary artist, and had a species of originality in the treatment of a story. Where the subject had sufficient substance, he rose beyond the mere tale, which, except in the romances of chivalry, was the fashion of those days, into the variety and complication of modern prose fiction. And of this the story on which the play of '*Pericles*' is founded is an eminent example. His judgment in the technical conduct of his story sometimes exceeded that of Chaucer. In points that depend upon conventional propriety, "moral Gower," as Chaucer calls him, had the advantage. But in questions where the common or conventional cease to avail, Chaucer's genius asserts itself in immeasurable superiority.

The critical or essay-like tendency of Gower's mind furnish a sufficient reason for the decline of his popu-

larity. Nothing but great genius, occupied on human life and human passions, can support the attraction of a work, when the fashions and ideas of its author's age have passed away. At the same time the great popularity of Gower, so long as the system of society under which he lived remained in vigour, is quite intelligible; and his historical fame is quite deserved. As already intimated, he aided in the improvement of the diction and versification of our language, and, in the technical character at least, of English *belles-lettres*. He would also seem to have added to our stock of proverbial wisdom, for many shrewd and penetrating remarks are scattered through his works. Then he provided successive generations with a library of fiction, chosen from classical, Oriental, and mediæval sources, whose faults were little felt as faults to his readers of those days, and whose comparative propriety of language and action generally surpassed that of even mediæval divines. Nor was it for fiction alone that the 'Confessio Amantis' was valuable. What is a drawback to a modern reader, namely, a system of moral philosophy, and a *coup d'œil* of mediæval science, both rather awkwardly introduced into poetry, was an advantage to Plantagenet and early Tudor times. It supplied a want by presenting as much of science and letters as a gentleman then required, and presenting it in an easy and readable way. Excepting selected passages, no one would now read Gower save with some object, though his name is so well known. Yet in the time of Shakspeare his popularity was still so great, that 'Pericles, Prince of Tyre,' was founded upon Gower's 'Tyro of Apollonæus.' And the author, whether Shakspeare, as some affirm, some deny, and some doubt, or an unknown writer, introduces "ancient Gower" instead of a recommendatory chorus, and puts into his mouth this high praise of the story:—

“ It hath been sung at festivals,
On Ember Eves and Holy Ales,
And lords and ladies, of their lives,
Have read it for restoratives.”

And the compliment paid by the author, whoever he be, is deserved; for it is a good example of skilful structure and management in the telling of a complex story.

“ Learned in two tongues ” is the compliment of Ovid to a lady. But ancient Gower was learned in three; at all events, he wrote a leash of languages,—Latin, French, and English. His French writings remain in MS., except some ballads and short poems printed in 1818 by the Roxburghe Club. They are written, as may be supposed, on the Provençal model, which then served as the type of civilized Europe in love songs. Some of them possess a species of artificial and affected grace, which is common to the Provençal School, and a perception of natural beauty, which, if not peculiar to Gower, is less common. Of his Latin compositions, the ‘ Vox Clamantis ’ is the most remarkable; and but for Gower’s turn to the abstract and his submission to the allegorical form of composition, so fashionable during the middle ages, it would have been a valuable and unique work. The main subject was the insurrection of the lower orders under Wat Tyler. Could Gower have been satisfied with narrating what he knew, and giving his estimate of the causes and character of the insurrection, the world would have had an original account of one of the most curious and important passages in English history; though allowance must have been made for his class prejudices, and the conservative timidity of a prosperous man. Unfortunately he has thrown the insurrection into the form of an allegorical vision, and a very unskilful form, looked at as a means of furnishing information. His real object in the ‘ Vox Clamantis ’

seems to have been to write an essay or discourse on the insurrection, tracing its causes to the bestial nature of the people, and the evil deeds of the other orders of society, which brought down judgment upon them in the form of a revolt. He dreams that men assume the form of animals, and then wanders on to the ills of the world, the abuses of the Church, the vices of churchmen and the other orders of society, not forgetting the lawyers, and winds up the whole with a moral drawn from Nebuchadnezzar's dream.

The great English work of Gower, the 'Confessio Amantis,' so far resembles the 'Canterbury Tales,' that it is a very various collection of stories connected together by a species of framework. But the stories have seldom any direct relation to contemporary life, and Gower's scheme is inferior to Chaucer's in variety and reality. Properly, the framework of the 'Confessio' should have been a vision, and by no other form can it be received as even poetically probable, though it is not represented as passing in a dream. The author *and* lover, under the name of Amans, wanders into a wood on a May morning, when everything is cheerful but himself. Wretched through his ill-success in love, Amans roams about till he finds a sweet, green plain, on which he throws himself, and, as a last resource, offers up a prayer to Venus and Cupid for aid. Both appear. The god of love looks loweringly upon poor Amans, and passes on. But before he goes he shoots a "fiery dart" through his "hertes rote," and that is all the benefit Amans derives from Cupid. Venus is not very gracious; but she does listen to her worshipper. It is, however, only to express doubts of his being a real servant of hers, or anything but a faitour (lazy, incapable fellow, a hanger about,—an idea which reappears at the close). She therefore hands him over to her confessor, Genius, to shrive him, charging Amans to tell

“al thy thought and al thy werke.” Thereupon Amans uplifts his head,

“And gan beholde
The selfe preste, which as she wolde
Was redy there, and set him doune
To here my confession.”

Amans, however, is so disturbed, that he fears he may not “his wittes get,” and

“So shal I moche thing forȝete,
But if thou wolt my shrifte oppose¹
Fro point to pointe, than, I suppose,
There shall nothing be left behinde.”

Genius tells him there is no occasion in confession to be quaint (daintily refined); but he must be plain and true. However he, Genius, will aid him, and not only speak of love, but of other things, “that touchen to the cause of vice.” Thereupon they set to work, Genius requiring his penitent to begin with his five senses, how he has used or misused them, and first of the eye. This the confessor deems “the most principall of alle,” and likely to lead to evil in various ways. After some general remarks, he proceeds to tell a tale by which Amans may learn,

“Thine eye for to kepe and warde,²
So that it passe nought his warde.”³

The tale itself is the story of Actæon, and when the unfortunate hunter has been duly eaten by his own dogs, Genius points the moral.

“Lo now, my sone, what it is
A man to caste his eye amis,
Which Acteon hath dere abought,
Beware forthy⁴ and do it nought.
For ofte, who that hede toke,
Better is to winke than to loke.”⁵

¹ Question, cross-examine.

² Guard.

³ Right place. (Query, from a sentry on guard?)

⁴ Therefore.

⁵ If a man takes heed, he will often find it
Better to shut his eyes, than to pry too closely.

The story of Medusa furnishes another instance of an ill-use of eyesight, and the Sirens of hearing. When the wittes (senses) are dismissed, Genius proceeds to the seven deadly sins. But they are increased in number by including their offshoots,—as hypocrisy is considered as a part of pride. There is variety in the treatment of the poem; but the usual plan is for the confessor to expound the general nature of the vice, to tell some stories that illustrate it, and then to call upon Amans to make a clean breast as regards the vice in hand. Thus when Genius treats of idlenēss, and demands of his penitent whether he can charge himself with that vice, he boldly answers No. Love will not let him be idle. During absence imagination is at work. In the presence of his mistress he is fully employed. Amans' account of the manner in which he is engaged forms one of the few direct contemporary sketches to be found in the work, And it offers a curious enough picture of a gallant's behaviour in the boudoir and the bedroom, during the latter part of the fourteenth century; for in that time those rooms had not ceased to be one.

“And so whan time is, by her leve
 What thing she bit¹ me don, I do,
 And where she bit me gon, I go,
 And when her list to clepe,² I come.
 Thus hath she fulliche overcome
 Min idelnesse, til I sterve,³
 So that I mot her nedes serve.
 For as men sain, nede hath no law,
 Thus mot I nedely to her drawe,
 *I serve, I bowe, I loke, I loute,⁴
 Min eye folweth her aboute.
 What so she wolle, so woll I,
 Whan she woll sit, I knele by,
 And when she stont, than woll I stonde;
 And when she taketh her werk on honde

¹ Bid.² Call.³ Die.⁴ Bow submissively.

Of weving or of embrouderie,
 Than can I nought but muse and prie
 Upon her fingers long and small.
 And now I sing and now I sike¹
 And thus my contenaunce I pike.²
 And if it falle, as for a time
 Her liketh nought abide byme³
 But busien her on other thinges,
 Than make I other tarienges.
 To drecche⁴ forth the longe day,
 For me is loth departe away.
 And than I am so simple of porte.
 That for to feign some desporte,
 I pleie with her litel hound
 Nowe on the bed, nowe on the ground,
 Now with the birddes in the cage,
 For there is none so litel page
 Ne yet so simple a chamberere,
 That I ne make hem⁵ alle chere,
 All for they shulde speke wele.
 Thus may ye se my besy whele,
 That goth not ideliche aboute.
 And if her list to riden oute
 On pelrinage or other stede
 I come though I be nought bede,
 And take her in min arme alofte
 And sit her in her sadel softe
 And so forth lede her by the bridel,
 For that I wolde not ben idel.
 And if her list to ride in chare,
 And then I may thereof beware,
 Anon I shape me to ride
 Right even by the charés side.
 And as I may, I speke amonge,
 And other while I singe a song.”

The manner in which “good society” passed its evenings five hundred years ago is intimated in another passage in a somewhat similar occasion. The confessor has asked Amans if he has been sleepy over his love, but he promptly repudiates the imputation. It sharpens

¹ Sigh.² Adapt to the occasion.³ By me.⁴ Draw.⁵ Them.

the point of Amans' dancing if it is remembered that the author lover was approaching sixty, if he had not reached it.

"... I no sompnolence have used.
 For certes, fader Genius,
 Yet unto now it hath be thus
 At alle time if it befelle,
 So that I mighte come and dwelle
 In place there my lady nere,
 I was nought slow ne slepy there.
 For than I dare well undertake
 That whan her list on nightes to wake
 In chambre as to cavole and daunce,
 Me thenketh I may me more avaunce,
 If I may gone upon her honde,
 Than if I wonne¹ a kinges londe.
 For when I may her hond beclippe,
 With such gladness I daunce and skippe,
 Me thenketh I touche nought the floor,
 The roo² which renneth on the moor
 Is then nought so light as I.
 So now ye witen all forthy
 That for the time slepe I hate.
 And when it falleth othergate,³
 So that her like nought to daunce,
 But on the dees⁴ to caste chaunce,
 Or axe of love some demaunde,
 Or elles that her list commaunde,
 To rede and here of Troilus."⁵

To modern notions the form of confession, with a *priest of Venus* for confessor, may seem incongruous or irreverent; but to that age it would appear as a thing of course. The world was not critical in the fourteenth century, and saw nothing out of the way in love as a worship, or religion; or in martyrs and saints of Venus. We should also bear in mind the universality of confession in those times, so that the practice came home to every one's experience, affecting his memory gravely, or

¹ Won.² Roe.³ Other way.⁴ Dice.⁵ A passing compliment to Chaucer.

it may be jocosely. Nor is the scheme without advantage in a literary point of view. Relief and a kind of dramatic character is imparted by the colloquies of confessor and penitent. Amans admits or qualifies his faults. Sometimes he calls for further information, which leads to another story. It may be objected that these stories have occasionally little relation to love, that they are sometimes introduced in a forced manner, and do not always illustrate the subject they are adduced to enforce. But, in reality, Gower's purpose was to bring together a series of stories likely to interest his readers, as well as to infuse into his work a large amount of the general knowledge of those times. This is done with a somewhat puerile, not to say awkward art. The confessor tells several stories to warn his penitent against the employment of magic practices in love; the chief tale under this head being evidently suggested by the claim of Alexander the Great to a descent from Jupiter Ammon. When the confessor of Venus has pointed the moral, Amans declares that he will never have recourse to sorcery. But Alexander having thus been brought into court, Amans requests his ghostly father to tell him how the great king was taught by Aristotle, as it will divert his mind from his love and lessen his pain. At this request Genius pours forth two hundred pages treating of the training and conduct proper to a king, and expounding the elements of a "liberal and polite education." As regards science this has long since been superseded, however popular and useful in the Plantagenet and early Tudor times. Its moral lessons are applicable to all periods. But the whole is of no other value now than as a short cut to the range and kind of knowledge expected from a highly educated gentleman in mediæval England, and an example of Gower's literary dexterity in presenting scientific matter in verse.

If the framework of the ‘*Confessio Amantis*’ be regarded as a story in itself, it might pass as a good-natured satire on elderly lovers, Johan himself representing the class. If this were the intention of the author, it is marred by the extreme length of the poem,—nearly thirty thousand lines. The fortune of Amans is thus subordinated in interest, if not lost sight of, by the tales told to him. However, when they are all finished, he expresses his obligations to his confessor, for what he has said,—

“As thing which worthy is to here,
Of grete ensample and grete matere,
Whereof my fader God you quite.”

Still he is no nearer to his end than at the outset, and his “fader” can only aid him by wise saws and exhortations. At last it is determined that Amans shall write a poetical address to Venus, which Genius shall carry. In the result the goddess appears, but only to discourage the elderly lover. She frankly tells him he is too old, and altogether unfit for her service.

It was in this part of the poem that the compliment to Chaucer was originally inserted, and it is the comparison that Venus herself is represented as drawing between Gower and his friend that constitutes both the force and delicacy of the praise. Ere Venus departs, she gives Johan some further advice as regards himself, and finally sends a message to her own poet.

“And grete well Chaucer, when ye mete,
As my disciple and my poete.
For in the flourés of his youth,
In sondry wise, as he well couth,
Of dittees and of songés glade,
The which he for my sake made,
The lond fulfilled¹ is over all,
Whereof to him in speciall

¹ Filled full.

Above all other I am most holde,
 Forthy now in his daies olde,
 Thou shalt him telle this message
 That he upon his latter age
 To set an end of all his werke,
 As he, which is min owne clerke,
 Do make his Testament of Love.”¹

Venus is perfectly plain-spoken in her parting address to her ancient follower. All this was written by 1392-93, at which time the poet was, beyond all doubt, between fifty and sixty, probably older. In 1397 (the inference from the registry is almost irresistible) the old Amans married, spite of the warnings of Venus. His eyesight was weak when the king suggested the ‘*Confessio Amantis*’ to him; and about 1400 he became, like Chaucer’s January, blind from age. In 1408 he died, providing handsomely for his widow, as already intimated, directing his body to be buried in St. Mary Overy’s, and leaving considerable sums (for those days) to churchmen, churches, and charities.

And having mentioned Chaucer’s January, that “oldé blinde worthy knight,” may the possibility be suggested that Gower furnished some traits of May’s ancient husband, or perhaps sat for the portrait? There is indeed no evidence of this notion, beyond slight internal inferences, and a resemblance in point of age. While the few facts tell both ways, and the idea claims to be nothing more than a conjecture, still if Chaucer felt himself aggrieved by any slight which Gower’s “timidity” or “selfishness” induced him to offer, coldness and estrangement might easily spring up between them and gradually grow into enmity. Certainly if Gower fancied he recognized a likeness of himself in the foolish old lover of the ‘*Marchaundes Tale*,’ there is sufficient to account for a quarrel. “Master Stratton” would be a mere *mauvaise plaisanterie* compared with January.

¹ A prose work of Chaucer.

But to return to the direct subject. Moral, as we have seen, was the distinctive characteristic which Chaucer applied to Gower while they were yet friends. Gower himself puts the same judgment into the mouth of Venus :

“ But go there vertue moral dwelleth,
Where ben thy bookés as men telleth.”

The word moral, however, does not seem quite to carry the modern meaning. Allowance being made for an unsophisticated age, the ‘*Confessio Amantis*’ is a moral and decorous work. But Chaucer probably used the word moral in an intellectual rather than an ethical sense. Had he been writing now, and critically instead of complimentarily, he might have called his friend the *moralizing* Gower. To search out the qualities of things in relation to inherent goodness or badness,—to estimate their effects upon the good or ill success of human affairs,—to apply the laws deducible from this inquiry to the conduct of individual life, and when saws fail to ensure success, to ponder over the power of fortune, and the instability of mundane things, were strong characteristics of Gower’s mind. The traits of the different virtues and vices, especially of the vices, have been so shrewdly observed and are so delicately marked, that they amount to genius. And, beyond all question, Gower contributed much to the moral philosophy of his country. But he was deficient in that living genius which bring man and nature before us as if alive again, and in that dramatic faculty which represents men, their feelings, and their passions, in storied action.

From this less living character of his matter, and the fewer transcripts of his own age which he presents to us, our earliest Kent poet is not likely again to excite the general interest that has ever attached to Chaucer ; and which, should the taste for old English literature

continue to increase as it has done, may in some degree revive as to *Piers Ploughman*.

“Yet is his name of high account,”

—if we may not add,

“And still his verse has charms.”

But scarcely the most acquainted with mediæval times can now thoroughly appreciate the merits of Gower. He gave to an age, barren in refined popular literature, large stores of popular reading, and utilized it in a way which, if to us forced or pedantic, was then an approved fashion. His English style, if occasionally strained and obscure compared with more modern English, was then an improvement upon perhaps all that had preceded it, except the works of Chaucer and bits of some of the metrical romances. With the moving melody of ‘*L’Allegro*’ and ‘*Il Penseroso*,’ and the vigour of Byron’s ‘*Giaour*’ dwelling in the memory, and with a relish somewhat palled by the “fatal facility” of the octosyllabic verses of Scott and his imitators, we can form no idea of the effect of the easy and tripping lines of the ‘*Confessio Amantis*’ upon a generation inured to halting metre and crabbed language. As little can we understand the great utility to his own generation, and even to later times, of that popularized learning which no one now would attempt to read without a purpose. But though Gower’s poetry has almost ceased to be read; he must always occupy a conspicuous place in the history of English literature. And so “we still have justice here.” As long as Gower pleased and profited he was praised and read. When he ceased to please or profit, men ceased to read him; but they have preserved his name in memory of the great services to English literature which he once rendered.

ON THE ARCHIVES OF ROCHESTER.

BY JOSEPH BURTT, ESQ.,

ASSISTANT KEEPER OF THE PUBLIC RECORDS.¹

By the kind courtesy of the Mayor and Corporation of Rochester, I have been permitted to make an examination of the municipal archives of their city. With one exception, they furnish but little material for remark till we arrive at the sixteenth century. That exception is in the case of the charters granted by our early kings to the citizens. The city is in possession of only three such instruments previous to the fifteenth century, and these are of the years 1228, 1266, and 1377. There is this curious circumstance in connection with these charters. Any one taking up a history of Rochester, even that published last year, good as it is in very many respects, would think that I had done injustice to the collection, and omitted a charter of a much earlier date than those I have named. In Phippen's account of the City Charters reference is made to one granted by Henry II. in the year 1165. But in this work, which follows all preceding works, the instrument has been assigned to the wrong reign. Instead of its being, as it is endorsed, of the twelfth year of Henry II., which would make it of the year 1165, as reported, it belongs

¹ Read at the meeting of the Archæological Institute at Rochester, 4th August, 1863.

to that of Henry III., which makes it of the year 1228. The correction in this case was made when the corporation muniments were thoroughly examined some years ago, on the occasion of the disputed title to some prescriptive rights. There is, however, an early charter to the city, of which the evidence exists only in the National Repository. Upon the Charter-roll of the reign of Richard I. there is enrolled a charter to the town of Rochester, in the year 1189, of which the original is not now in existence. By this charter, we obtain evidence of a remarkable privilege granted to the citizens of Rochester, of which no notice is to be found in the histories of the place. The charter contains a release by the king to the inhabitants of the enforcement of a toll levied upon persons passing through the town, and bound for the crusades. The right of "Pa-age," or passage-money, from travellers would appear to have then belonged to the inhabitants of the town, although there are now no evidences of it. Henceforth they were not to demand this right, and the Royal Exchequer would make compensation for any loss they might sustain in the town of Rochester, or rather the king promised to make an allowance at the Exchequer of the amount that would have been received from that source. The Third Crusade had just been proclaimed by the Emperor Frederic I., and in a few months afterwards Richard I. united his forces with those of Philip Augustus of France, and followed the Emperor on that expedition which cost him so dear in every way.

For the purpose of encouraging the muster of those who were to form a large portion of his army, the king prohibited the levy of this tax. The tax appears to have been a penny for a horseman, and a halfpenny for a footman, upon those signed with the Cross, who should pass through Rochester towards the sea. I need scarcely say, that records of the reign of Richard I. are not com-

mon, and there are no means of showing to what extent the privilege was used in the year it was granted, or for three years afterwards. In the fourth year of the same reign, however, it appears, from the great roll of the Exchequer, that the sum of 28s. 3*d.* was claimed by the town on account of the remission of the toll, and in the next year the amount was 47s. 7½*d.* Estimating the number of Crusaders who passed through Rochester on their route to join the army fighting for the Holy cause by these payments, and allowing one horseman to four men on foot, we get the numbers of 84 horsemen, and about 520 men on foot, in the year 1192; and 142 horse, with 860 footmen, in the year 1193. We may fairly assume that the enthusiasm for the Crusades had considerably cooled down during the interval, so that these numbers must not be considered as representing a fair estimate of those who passed eastward when the privilege of going toll-free through Rochester was first granted,

The charters subsequently granted by various sovereigns—Henry VI., Edward IV., Henry VIII., Edward VI., and others—are all well known, and, valuable as they, of course, are to the city, I need not enlarge upon them, as they have been already fully discussed.

The archives of the city of Rochester are perhaps richest as regards the accounts of the expenditure of the mayors. Extracts from these have been given in several histories of the city, and they will be found to range from the time of William Myngham, “the first mayer as for the cety,” in the year 1460, to the latter part of the seventeenth century. They are very curious as illustrations of the manners and customs of the times, and of the contrast between the present and past state of things. They have not, however, been methodically worked, and the extracts which have been taken from them seem to have been culled chiefly with the intention to amuse.

The accounts of the first mayor which I have named, and from which extracts are given in the History of Rochester, printed in the early part of this century, have not passed under my notice. They appear to have presented matter for curious extract as to personal expenditure, the proceedings of the corporation at the time, and the changes in domestic manners and customs. There are several accounts of a similar nature of a later period, from which, following the examples which have been given, I have made some extracts, which may not be found devoid of interest. The first entry refers to a *mace*, which was made for the corporation in the reign of Queen Elizabeth.

Delivered to the goldsmythe of Strowde 24 ounces of sylver
at v^s the ounce towards the mackinge of the greate mace.
vj^{li}.

Payed for golde to guilte the mace. 26^s.

Payed 17 October 1591 to the Gouldsmyth of Stroude for the
mackinge of the mace. 36^s.

Payed for the mackinge of the iron for the greate mace. 2^s.

I need scarcely say that the present mace is not that alluded to in this account. This was made in 1661, "Mr. John Mabb being then mayer."

There are, I believe, but few instances of corporation maces now existing of an earlier period than the Restoration. During the civil wars the necessities of one side or the other appropriated the plate which belonged to public bodies of any political connection.

In the year 1592 we have the entry—"Payed to the Quenes Maiesties players, by Mr. Wilkinson, maior, his appoyntement, 20s.;" and in the same year there are entries showing that the pound was moved on to the common on the 28th of August.

The next entry shows the commencement of a practice which has only very lately been condemned, which

was much in vogue a few years since, and has almost died out; it shows the change in public taste.

6 Feb. 1640.—Edmond Rolffe and John Alewoorth musicons were sworne this day Freemen of this citty, and are in regard their ffreedomes were given them freely by the citty, they do promise in liewe thereof to play throughe the Citty every mornyng upon their lowde musicke called the weightes betweene Hollautide and Candlemas as is usually done in the Cittyes of London and Canterbury.

In 1641-2, we find evidences of Charles I.'s visit to the city in these curious entries, which show that he was received with due honour.

Sente one of purpose for a foote cloth when the Kinge was here. 8^s.—Paid for horse-hire. 3^s.—Paid to one to carry yt backe. 7^s/6^d.

Payde at the Crowne when wee mett to atende y^e King. 3^s/6^d.
Paid for a horse and man to meete the Kinge and give knowledg. 2^s/6^d.

Given Mr. Clarke's man for my horse to ryde beefore y^e Kinge. 2^s/6^d.

For y^e Kinges barge. 10^s.

In the next year is an entry showing that the Queen-Mother, the widow of the great Henry IV. of France, passed through Rochester, probably on her road to embark at Dover with her daughter, the Princess Mary.

Paid when wee attended to meete the Queene Mother. 13^s/4^d.

In the same year are also the following:—

Paid to two salmonds sent to Sir Thomas Walsingham and a basket to carry them. 1^l. 7^s. 6^d.

Paid and given to see the man wthout hands, by consent. 5^s.

Paid to the borsholder for punishing reoges. 2^s/8^d.

Paid to Richard Iyve for curinge a man hurt when the fire was at y^e Crowne. 1^s/10^d.

Paid to the goldsmith for tipping the constable's staves. £1. 5^s.

Paid to W^m Paske for a horsehyre to meet the Prince of Orange. 2^s/8^d.

In the year 1644-5—

To Tho. Alchyn & Atwaters for repairinge the pest howse.
£2. 17^s. 10^d.

To a smith for iron worke for the corne measures. £1. 0^s. 8^d.

Given y^e 2nd of Aprill 1645 unto 6 of y^e Lord of Warwick his
trumpeters. 10^s.

Given y^e butler of Cobham when y^e buck was killed. 2^s/6^d.

Given y^e 18 of July 1645 to y^e keeper for his fee for y^e buck.
£1. 0. 0.

Paid for flower & butter & egges & suett & pepper & for making
y^e pastyes. 2. 6. 6.

Paid to good-wife Taylor for backing y^e pastyes. 2^s/6^d.

Spent y^e 22 of July 1645 at y^e Crowne upon M^r Littleton y^e
Lord Pembroke gentleman. 4^s.

Paid for wine and cakes & bread & beare & cheese when I went
y^e bounds of the City. 9^s/4^d.

Paid y^e 15 of August 1645 which was spent by M^r Ward my
deputie at Stroud fayre. 6^s.

Paid y^e 8 of August 1646 for the Sessions dinner. £5. 4^s. 5^d.

A fuller examination of these accounts would bring to
light many other curious entries.

There is a book containing the proceedings of the
Admiralty Court of the city of Rochester, in the reign
of Queen Elizabeth, to which I will next allude. At
the commencement are the oaths of the officers of the
Court and the fishermen, concluding with this versified
exhortation in support:—

“ Let every man that takes an othe in godly feare observe y^e
same

So shall he at the dreadfull day acqyte himself thereof from
blame

But he y^t careles, takes an othe, without regard y^e same
to kepe

Shall y^t bewayle, but suer to late, when he ys in y^t lake
so depe.”

It is full of curious particulars relating to the condition
of the river Medway, and the great interests involved

in the proper execution of its police. In it are recorded presentments of the improper forming of weirs; of unlawful fishings; of infringements of various regulations relating to the management of the oyster-beds; of acts of trespass, assault, and felony committed on the river; of inquiry to be made if a certain man came truly by a "payer of tiltes, the newe sett nett and y^e gounde he brought into this cyttye;" that a "ffyshe ryall, called a sturgeon, leapte into one of the Quenes Ma^{ties} ship botes rodinge within this libertye, and was from thens taken out by boatswayne Lambe, and not presentyd to Mr Mayor, secundum, etc.," so he was fined 6*d*.

The following entry is a singular one, relating, as it does, to the finding of the body of a man in the river, "with braslettes on his armes:"—

Court held at Sheerness, 21 June 1592.—"Also they presente that abowte . . . laste Richarde Hamon & . . . Robinson of Upchurch toke up w^{thin} this libertyes, abowte Harrye Johannes Lane one man drownyd callyd . . . Hancocke caryed by John Scoler, w^{ch} . . . Hancocke by reporte had braslettts on his arms and diverse other goods and money wherof the jurye knowythe not the certentye, w^{ch} thinge they say was presentyd in Mylton Courte beinge taken up in the channell. A youthe at Rochester key reportyd that Hancocke had braslettts on his armes. Inquirat?" &c.

At the end of the book are the indentures of apprenticeship to persons in business in the city, including master gunners and boatswains of H.M. ships. These are to provide the apprentice "in the ende of the sayd terme with all manner tooles and instruments belonging to the sayd arte of shotinge wth great ordinance, informing him in his sayd arte after the best manner he can, may, or knoweth."

Of the ordinary indentures, I subjoin two examples—one to a sempstress, the other to a barber; the first for fourteen years, the latter for nine years.

M^d that this 29th daye of September anno regni Domine Elizabeth nunc reginæ 22^{do} Elizabeth Morgan of Rochest^r wydowe in the presence of me and diverse others hathe verye willinglye & wth the consente of her dowghter undernamyd put & bounde ov^r her dowghter Maryon Hudson aforsayd unto M^{rs} Alyce Tyler widowe of Rochest^r aforsayd sempst^r as an apprentice & servante w^t her sayd M^{rs} to dwell abyde & tarye from this presente feaste day of S^t Michael tharchangell unto the full ende & terme of Fowertene yeres from hensforthe nexte & imedyatly folowinge fully to be complete and endyd. In consideracion wherof the sayd M^{rs} Alyce Tyler dothe promyse covenant & grante to fynde the sayde Maryon duringe all the sayd terme sufficiente & mete apparell, meate, drinke & all other necessaryes as well in sycknes as in helthe. And also to teache the sayd Maryon to make & sowe all & all manner suche coates w^t the nedell as she herself can doo the beste & redyest w^t mete and resonable correctyon yf nede be. And further also in the end of y^e said terme of fowertene yeres to paye and give unto the said Maryon Hudson fortye shillings in money, one good & mete gounde or upper garmente, two pettycotes, three smockes, three apernes, three coyfes, three shadowes w^h doble in hose & showes of eche two payer. In wytnes wherof to this recorde therof made as well y^e said M^{rs} Alice Tyler as the sayd Maryon Hudson & her mother aforsayd have setto ther severall markes the day & yere abovesayd. 1590.

Robertis Shawe is apprenticed to John Christfylde, barber. He is—

“After the manner of an apprentize w^t him to dwell from the feast of S^t Michael next cominge unto & for the full ende & terme of nyne yeres then next ensuinge and fullye to be compleate. By all w^{ch} sayd terme the sayd Robte Shawe apprentize to the sayd John Christfylde as his m^r well & faythfullye shall serve, his secretts shall kepe, his comaundements lawfull & honeste every where shall doo &c. And the sayd John Chrystfylde in the misterye w^{ch} he usethe after the best manner that he can or may shall teache & enforme or cawse to be taughte & enformyd as moche as to the sayd misterye belongyth or in any wyse appertaynyth & in dewe manner to chastyze him ffyndinge unto his sayd servante meate drinke lynnen wollen

hose shoes & all manner things to him necessarye or belonginge to an apprentize of suche a mysterye And in recompence of his good service at thende of his sayd terme to geve unto his sayd servante doble apparell, the one for workinge dayes and a better for holye dayes, two combes, one aperne, one payer of syssers and the case to put them in instrum^{ts} fytt and belonginge to one of such a mysterye. And the sayd Robt doth also for himself covenante & promyse at the end of his said yeres to become jorneyman unto his sayd m^r for one whole yere nexte folowyng, for the w^{ch} yeres service the sayd John Christfylde dothe lykwyse on his parte covenante and promyse to paye unto the said Roberte eight pence of currante money weklye duringe that yere.—In witness &c. 11 Sept^r 35 Eliz. 1593.”

Besides the documents I have particularly referred to, the collection now in the custody of the Town Clerk includes many MSS. containing details illustrative of the early condition of Rochester and its inhabitants. Of these, I would specify the “Chamberlain’s Accounts;” the “Constats,” or Rent-rolls of the Corporation; the Rolls of the “Sessions,” and “Views of Frankpledge;” together with the Bills for Corporation expenditure. There is no list or calendar of them.

The next collection to which I will refer is that of the Bridge Wardens.¹

The history of the fine picturesque bridge which formerly spanned the Medway, as a part of the great high-road between the capital and the coast, is tolerably well known. Still, we have no detailed accounts of its actual building, and the attribution of it to Sir Robert Knolles might be more completely made out. One would expect to find more direct evidence than that usually given. Of the early wooden bridge there are no accounts existing, though several interesting particulars relating to it

¹ The Corporation of the Bridge Wardens was established by a statute passed upon the petition of Sir Robert Knolles and Sir John de Cobham, in the reign of Richard II., and confirmed by a further statute passed in the 9th year of Henry V. (A.D. 1421–2), by which a seal was granted to them.

are to be found in the 'Textus Roffensis';—but I am able to bring to notice a short document, deposited in the Public Record Office, which has been hitherto unnoticed, and which refers to that early structure.

It is called an "Account of the Wardens of the Passage of the Water of Medway at Rochester," in the 13th and 14th years of Edward III. (A.D. 1339–40). It is for a period of 24 weeks and 4 days, beginning on the 14th October, "on which day the bridge of the said city was broken down," to the 18th of the same month, "when they had the commission of the Lord the King to keep the said passage, and to collect the money arising therefrom; and from that same day to the third day of April in the 14th year, on which day the bridge was made and repaired." It records receipts amounting to £25. 12s. 3½*d.*, and an expenditure of £7. 17s. 4*d.*, chiefly in the hire of a great boat for carrying over carts, horses, men, etc., with oars, cords, and other tackle for it, and the wages of four mariners working it. Timber and cables for two "bridges" cost 3s. 6*d.*, and wheels for the same 14*d.* These were conveniences for landing and embarking.

The muniments of the Bridge Wardens, now deposited in their strong room, commence with a roll of work for the bridge (the structure only lately removed) in the sixteenth year of Richard II. (A.D. 1392–3), the very year after its completion; and these accounts continue, in the shape of books, with but few intermissions, to the present time. They have also numerous deeds and other documents relating to the administration of the property charged with the sustentation of the bridge, and among these will be found many curious particulars illustrative of the times to which they belong, including many local details existing nowhere else.¹

¹ In a deed of the time of Henry VII. the Crown Inn is styled "the Crown on (over?) the hope."

Their collection also comprises a fine MS. of Roger Manwood, the great legal writer of the time of Elizabeth, who therein "discoursed" upon the "ancient wooden and present stoned bridge." Time has not sufficed for me to make more than a cursory examination of these documents. A specimen of the entries, showing how repairs at the bridge were carried on, may not be without some interest, especially as it shows the peril of the work, and records an accident such as was probably of frequent occurrence. In the account for the 11th and 12th years of Henry IV. (A.D. 1409-1411) it is entered—

"Item, paid to ten tide-men for driving piles for twelve tides, and to two for helping them for one tide, each taking for the tide 3*d.*; of which one tide was upon Sunday after vespers, and there came a great tempest of wind and rain, and eight men were plunged into the water and were very nearly drowned ('et furount ben pres noye'), and therefore they had besides as a reward in firing, bread, verjuice, and wine, 22*d.*"

The Title Deeds and Accounts of Cobham College are also in the custody of the Bridge Wardens, to whom the administration of their property was confided at the time of its foundation in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. They are, of course, purely local in character and interest.

Perhaps some of the most valuable and interesting documents relating to Rochester are the few accounts of the ancient Priory of St. Nicholas (which occupied the site of the present Cathedral establishment), now in the custody of the Dean and Chapter, and which must be but little known. The Society of Antiquaries has complete copies of these accounts, which have perhaps never seen the light since they were made about a century ago. Having been courteously permitted to examine the originals, I can speak to their great fidelity

and completeness; but I must content myself with simply giving a note of their existence, as they are too full of local particulars for me to attempt to give extracts from them. They consist of an account of a "cellarer," and two of a "camerarius ecclesie," in the reign of Richard II.; a similar account in the reign of Henry V.; two accounts, that of an "infirmarius ecclesie," and an "elemosinarius," in the reign of Henry VI.; that of the Prior filling various offices, in the reign of Henry VIII.; and a long Court Roll of the reign of Edward III., apparently of all the tenants of the monastery. I may perhaps be permitted to commend these transcripts to the attention of those who are interested in the locality; and, in conclusion, express my cordial and grateful thanks to all the custodians of the various documents I have thus noticed for their kind courtesy and obliging attention.

CATALOGUE OF THE LIBRARY OF THE PRIORY
OF ST. ANDREW, ROCHESTER, FROM THE
TEXTUS ROFFENSIS.

CONTRIBUTED BY THE REV. R. P. COATES.

THE suggestion to undertake this paper is due to the Rev. L. B. Larking, who has likewise furnished valuable assistance towards its completion. The transcript, which (thanks to the great courtesy of the Chapter Clerk of Rochester Cathedral) was soon finished, has been, through a misapprehension, lying by me for very many months. This delay, however, has turned out to be a great gain, since it has procured a most valuable revision, and other assistance from J. Burt, Esq., of the Public Records Office, to whom, with Mr. Larking and Mr. Essell, I beg to offer my best thanks.

I should have liked to present to some small extent a facsimile of the Textus, but that course would have entailed considerable expense, and interfered somewhat with the original intention of making this catalogue a pendant or companion to Mr. Rye's, given in our third volume (pp. 47-64). However, the spelling has been strictly observed, except in the use of 'v' for 'u,' and the pages have been marked by a break, thus ———; and a few notes regarding the writing added. After much consideration, I have declined making notes on the matter as distinguished from the form of the manuscript. The original is written continuously, but this

transcript has been broken up into Items (these have capital I's in the Textus), that it may be better compared with the former catalogue, and to facilitate the same object the number in the British Museum Catalogue has been prefixed, where the works could be identified, to this. It will be observed that the description of the volumes is much fuller in the earlier catalogue. Should any one be startled at the miscellaneous contents of some of these, he should consult a paper on Ancient Libraries by Mr. Burt, in vol. i. of 'Notes and Queries,' p. 21, containing some valuable observations on the way of binding up quaternions in early times. I do not suppose that the following catalogue contains all the Priory Library. There are few or no classical authors in it, *e.g.* while there are many in the B. M. Catalogue; but of the books mentioned, it is noticeable how many are portions of Holy Scripture, or commentaries on it, and that the contents of one are sermons in English, in two volumes.

R. P. C.

THE CATALOGUE begins abruptly on the fourth line; four leaves may have been cut out between it and the preceding, "Quid pro defunctis sociis nostris facere debemus," or the remains may belong to loose leaves inserted afterwards. There are faint traces of rubrication, which may have been, as in the British Museum Catalogue, "Librarium beati Andree," or, in accordance with other headings in this Catalogue, "Libri sancti augustini: sunt isti."

No. in B.M.C.

nempe S. Augustini (recentiore manu)

6. Expositionem ejusdem super psalterium in tribus voluminibus.
1. Librum ipsius de civitate dei in uno volumine.
12. Expositionem ejusdem super epistolam sancti iohannis apostoli in uno volumine in quo et sermo ipsius inter pressuras et apocalipsis et cantica canticorum.
8. Item augustinum contra faustum in uno volumine.
9. Enkiridion ejusdem et librum beati ambrosii de bono mortis. librum quoque domini lanfranci archiepiscopi contra beringerium in uno volumine.
10. Item librum ejusdem contra felicianum et librum domini anselmi archiepiscopi cur deus homo et librum de asseneth cum quibusdam aliis opusculis in uno volumine.
2. Item librum ipsius de trinitate in uno volumine.
15. Item librum ipsius contra v. hereses et sermonem ejusdem de muliere forti et librum didimi de Spiritu Sancto. expositio quoque bædæ super xxx. quæstiones in libros regum.
- Item expositio ejusdem de templo Solomonis et expositionem super canticum abbauc. epistolam quoque mansueti episcopi ad constantinum in uno volumine.
4. Item librum ipsius de concordia evangelistarum et ipsius expositionem de sermone domini in monte——[*end of 1st page*] et librum ipsius de blasphemia in spiritum sanctum. et sermonem ipsius de decem plagis: in uno volumine.
11. Item de doctrina christiana et de vera religione et de pænitentia: in uno volumine.
- Item contra cælestianos et pelagianos. et de natura boni. et dialogus ejusdem ad ieronimum et de cura pro mortuis gerenda, et regula ejus ad monachos in uno volumine.

No. in B.M.C.

- 19? Item exceptiones de augustino super iohannem et aliæ plures exceptiones de libris ipsius in uno volumine.
17. Item librum ejusdem de agone christiano cum aliis pluribus minutis opusculis in uno volumine.
7. Sermo ejusdem de pastoribus et sermo de ovibus . liber quoque adversus donatistas de baptismo . liber ejusdem etiam de baptismo parvulorum et epistola ad marcellinum et liber de unico baptismo et liber ejusdem de spiritu et littera in uno volumine.
21. Libri confessionum ejusdem et liber ejusdem de diversis¹ heresibus in uno volumine.
22. Item liber retractationum ejusdem et liber de ortu vita vel obitu sanctorum patrum qui in scripturarum laudibus efferuntur . liber etiam sancti ysidori quidam . catalogus quoque beati ieronimi de catholicis scriptoribus et catalogus gennadii episcopi post² ieronimum et catalogus ysidori de illustribus viris . et decretalis epistola gelasii papæ de recipiendis & non recipiendis libris liber quoque catholici senatoris de institutionibus divinarum litterarum et liber prohemiorum sancti ysidori episcopi in uno volumine.
16. Item liber ejusdem de nuptiis et concupiscentia et responsio ejusdem sancti augustini contra cartulam missam valerio comiti a quodam reprehendente eundem librum et libros vi. contra iulianum episcopum pelagianæ heresis defensorem in uno volumine.
18. Item de præsentia dei ad dardanum et epistolæ senicæ ad paulum et pauli ad senicam et liber rathramni de eo quod christus ex
est³
virgine natus et liber ejusdem de anima et sermones de assumptione sanctæ mariæ et sermo pascasii diaconi in genealogia christi et sermo sancti ambrosii de nativitate sanctæ mariæ et quoddam scriptum anselmi archiepiscopi in uno volumine.

Libri beati ieronimi: sunt isti.

37. Epistolæ ipsius in uno volumine.
41. Commentarium ejusdem super matthæum in uno volumine.
42. Item libri ejusdem super xii. prophetarum et super danielem in
(sic) ^h (sic)
duobus voluminibus.

¹ Here is an original rubricated note, referring to the bottom of the page for an omission of the next words.

² "Post" somewhat doubtful.

³ Thus in the Textus, with a mark +, to call attention to the omission.

No. in B.M.C.

47. Item liber ejusdem contra iovinianum hereticum in uno volumine.
80? Item expositio ejusdem super epistolam ad titum et isidorus super genesim in uno volumine.

Item liber ejusdem de essentia et ineffabilitate dei cum aliis pluribus minutis opusculis in uno volumine.

Item liber ejusdem in vitam sancti pauli heremitæ et sancti hilarionis et aliorum plurimorum sanctorum patrum. etiam actus monachi captivi. cum vita sancti antonii. et liber heraclidis qui paradysus appellatur in uno volumine.

48. Vetus et novum¹ testamentum quam (trans-)² tulit de hebreo (sic)

in latinum in duobus voluminibus. Quorum primum continet hos libros. Quinque libros moysi. Jesum naue. Judicum. Ruth Psalterium Proverbiorum Ecclesiastes. Sapientia Ecclesiasticum Hezram et neemiam. Paralipomenon duos libros et quatuor evangelia. In alio vero volumine continentur quatuor libri regum Job Liber tobie Judith. Hester Libri machabeorum duo Libri prophetarum omnes. Actus apostolorum. Epistolæ pauli aliorumque apostolorum. Apocalypsis.

38. Item expositio ejusdem super ysaiam prophetam in uno volumine.

39. Expositio quoque ejusdem super psalterium in uno volumine.

46. De hebraicis quæstionibus in genesi et de mansionibus filiorum israel et de distantis locorum et interpretationes hebraicorum

p (sic)

nominum et quæstiones in librum regum et in paralipomenon et de decem temptationibus et canticum debboræ et lamentationes ieremiæ in uno volumine.

45. Item tra³——tatus ejusdem in libro ihesu naue libri quoque duo beati augustini doctoris de adulterinis conjugis et liber unus de mendacio et alius contra mendacium et liber ejusdem ad renatum de natura et origine animæ. et alius liber de eadem re ad petrum presbyterum ad vincentium victorem quoque duo libri de eadem re et sermo arrianorum et liber sancti augustini respondentis contra arrianorum perfidiam et libri duo ejusdem contra adversarium legis et prophetarum in uno volumine.

40. Expositio super ezechielem prophetam in uno volumine.

Item quinque libros moysi in uno volumine novo.

Jesum naue Judicum et Ruth in uno volumine novo.

43. Item explanatio ejusdem in ieremiam prophetam in uno volumine.

¹ Gundulph's Bible.

² "Trans" added afterwards in same hand.

³ Page ends with "tra," and next begins with "tatus." In this way the c was left out.

No. in B.M.C.

44. Item super ecclesiastem et Bedam de tabernaculo et vasis¹ ejus et super actus apostolorum et improprium ad monachos et responsiones cujusdam in uno volumine.

Blank space at bottom. Next leaf blank as far as the catalogue is concerned. Filled in a later (sixteenth century) hand, almost illegible, with donations to the monastery, e.g.,

Piscaria de Gillingham data monachis

Archiep. C. dat, etc. etc.

*Here a rubricated paragraph—*Libri beati ambrosii : sunt isti :

35. De officiis in uno volumine.
 34. Exameron ejusdem in uno volumine.
 33. Item liber ejusdem de virginitate et de viduis et de lapsu virginis in uno volumine.
 83? Item liber ejusdem de conflictu vitiorum et virtutum et oratio sancti effrem de compunctione . libri etiam iuliani episcopi de prognosticis et plures sermones sancti augustini et liber paschasii de corpore et sanguine domini in uno volumine. Epistolæ ipsius in uno volumine.
 32. Item expositio in evangelium lucæ evangelistæ in uno volumine.
 31. De fide ad gratianum imperatorem in uno volumine.
 36. Item de pænitentia contra novatianos . et liber sancti augustini de utilitate credendi et liber ejusdem de fide ac simbolo . et liber illius ad inquisitiones ianuarii et epistola ad armentarium et paulinam et sermo de perjurio et sermo de excidio urbis romæ et sermo de faciendis elemosinis et sermones de fide . de caritate . de timore domini . et liber iustini in libris trogi pompeii in uno volumine.
 30. Item liber de mysteriis sive initiandis et sermo de sacramentis neophitorum habitus in synodo . et epistolarium ivonis carnotensis episcopi in uno volumine.

*Rubricated paragraph—*Libri sancti gregorii papæ sunt hi :

Moralia ejusdem in duobus voluminibus.

- 26, 27. Pastoralis et dialogus in duobus voluminibus.

Liber ipsius super ezechielem in uno volumine.

29. Registrum in uno volumine.
 25. Specuculum² in uno volumine.
 28. Gregorius super ezechielem in duobus voluminibus.³
Pastoralis anglicus in uno volumine.⁴

93. Prosper in uno volumine.

¹ "Vasus fictilis," Petron. Arb.

² "Cu" ends a line, and is repeated at the beginning of the next.

³ Paler ink.

⁴ (Sic. Qu. a lost volume?)

No. in B.M.C.

74. Egesippus in uno volumine.
 95. Itinerarium petri in duobus voluminibus.
 96. Rufinus in ecclesiasticam hystoriam in uno volumine.
 97. Canones et decreta pontificum in uno volumine.
 90. Exceptiones de eisdem in uno volumine.
 73. Orosius cum gothorum hystoria in uno volumine.
 76. Johannes crisostomus de reparatione lapsi . libri quoque ejusdem
 de compunctione . liber etiam ipsius de psalmo quinquagesimo .
 et liber ipsius de eo quod nemo lædatur nisi a se ipso . et de
 expulsionem suam, sermonesque beati augustini de simbolo et
 oratione dominica . quoddam quoque miraculum sancti martini .
 et scriptum fulberti de eo quod tria maxime sunt necessaria
 christianæ religioni . item scriptum fulberti de sacerdote et
 hostia quam accipit cum ordinatur . libri quoque alcuini ad
 Karolum de trinitate in uno volumine.
 Liber scintillarum in uno volumine.
 Diadema monachorum in uno volumine.

Institutiones regum anglorum in uno volumine.

62. Librum amalarii abbatis de officiis divinis in uno volumine.
 Descriptio locorum que vidit bernardus sapiens quando ivit
 ierusalem vel rediit et vita Karoli magni regis . et itinera-
 rium christianorum in ierusalem contra paganos et hystoria }
 normannorum in uno volumine.

The rest of the page blank.

The next page blank.

Rubricated paragraph—Libri venerabilis bædæ presbyteri sunt isti :

50. Hystoria anglorum in duobus voluminibus.
 52. Ejusdem de temporibus . et de æquinocio cum Alberico de com-
 poto in i. volumine.
 Alcuinum
 98. De² arte metrica et de scematibus et de miraculis sancti cuthberti
versifice compositum cum libro Karoli et alcuini de dialectica
libellus quoque petri damiani cujus nomen dominus vobiscum
et sexaginta sex quæstiones orosii ad augustinum et sermo
beati isidori de corpore et sanguine domini . et liber sancti
augustini de agone christiano in uno volumine.

¹ Written in a hand thirty or forty years later.—*J. B.*

² The pen run through eight lines, which are scored underneath and Alcuinum written over apparently at the same time.

No. in B.M.C.

53. Super tobiam et ezram .et liber ejusdem in verbis neemïæ in i. volumine.
51. Item expositio ejusdem super apocalipsin cum alia expositione sine titulo in uno volumine.
- Commentarius ejusdem super marcum evangelistam in i. volumine.¹
54. Item martyrologium de nataliciis sanctorum et regula sancti benedicti consuetudinesque lanfranci archiepiscopi in uno volumine.

A space of three lines, which perhaps contained once, or was intended to contain, the rubrication, "Comune Librarium," as in B. M. Cat.

91. Regula sancti iohannis cassiani in uno volumine.
92. Iginus de spera mundi et hystoria longobardorum et gesta alexandri regis macedonum in uno volumine.
- Expositio super apocalipsin sine titulo in uno volumine.
- Collationes de dictis vel factis patrum in uno volumine.
- Collationes abbatis moysi et libri sancti effrem cum pluribus omeliis et multis aliis opusculis: in uno volumine.
82. Vita sancti dunstani .et passio sancti Ælphægi cum sermonibus de dedicatione æcclesiæ in uno volumine.
- (sic)
69. Epistolæ sancti pauli glosatæ in uno volumine.
84. Epistolæ domini lanfranci archiepiscopi cum aliis minutis opusculis in i. volumine.
- Liber de ratione et peccatore cum pluribus opusculis in uno olu mine.
- Liber prognosticorum in uno parvo volumine.
56. Passionalia in quatuor voluminibus.
- 112? Sermonalia anglica in duobus voluminibus.
- Sermones diversarum solennitatum diversorumque auctorum in uno volumine.
57. Omeliaria duo .in duobus voluminibus. Unum de dominicis: aliud de sanctis. Lectionarii duo ad matutinas in duobus voluminibus. Unus de dominicis alius de sanctis. Benedictionalia in duobus voluminibus.
- Tripartitum psalterium in uno volumine.
75. Josephus in duobus voluminibus.
- 100? Solinus et dares et liber² per gesis i. de situ terræ prisciani
- (sic)
- grammatici urbis romæ et vaticinium sybillæ et historia britannorum in uno volumine.

¹ As before.

² ? Periegesis. Priscian paraphrased the Periegesis of Dionysius.

No. in B.M.C.

71? Epistolas beati pauli in uno volumine.

Collationes diversorum auctorum in uno volumine.

Lectionaria in tribus voluminibus.

116. Novum testamentum in uno volumine.

102. Haimonem in uno volumine.

Ysidorum de ordine creaturæ et miracula sanctæ mariæ in uno volumine. ¹

An erasure of two lines.

A blank.

113, 114.

Quinque libri

moysi et Josuæ et iudicum in uno volumine.

Collectiones ecclesiasticarum regularum domini iuonis carnotensis. ²

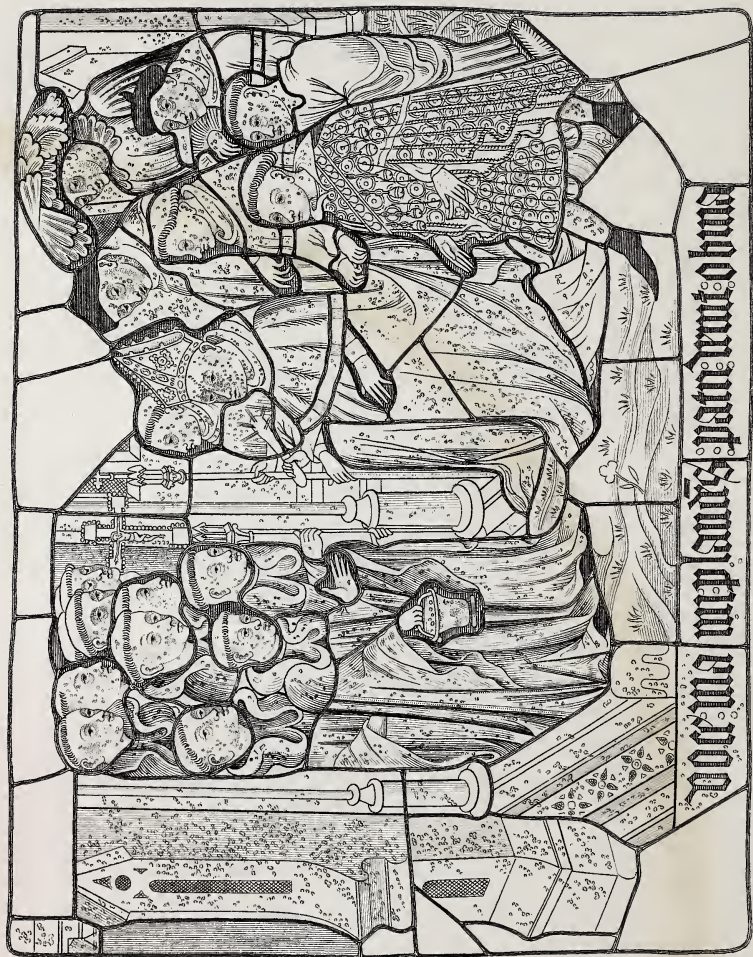
One line erased.

Here the Catalogue ends abruptly.

[N.B.—On the back of this page is a writing, with the date m.c.xl.iii.]

¹ In a rather later hand. (*J. B.*)

² In a much later hand.



ON A FRAGMENT OF GLASS IN NETTLESTEAD CHURCH.

THE remarkable group in stained glass, represented in the accompanying plate, is at Nettlestead Church, near Maidstone, and stands now in the east window of the chancel. Previously, however, to some repairs made not many years ago, during which much of the fine glass in this church was unfortunately shifted, this and another fragment representing sick people at a shrine, now also in the east window, are well remembered to have stood in the westernmost window on the north side of the nave. Its great beauty and the striking and characteristic figures and costumes which it contains, induced one of our members to bring it under the notice of the late lamented Mr. Charles Winston, who brought his irreplaceable resources of knowledge and criticism to bear upon its history, and made from it one of those marvellous drawings with which his widow has enriched the British Museum. Our plate was taken from his drawing, by his own kind wish and under his own minute supervision, and he was engaged upon a paper to illustrate the subject for our Society. I shall offend none of our valued contributors, if I say that in losing this paper, we have lost what could not have failed to be the gem of this volume.

The plate is uncoloured, by his own advice ; the original being, as a picture, no very good specimen of the

colouring of the period, and marred in effect by the mass of blue drapery on the left. There is nothing to note in the colouring of the right-hand group, but that the dress of the curious figure in the foreground, with bells hanging to his collar, is apparently of cloth of gold, according oddly with a tonsured head. We may suppose the word "gaudens" for the end of the rhyming legend, with "ecclesia" or some such substantive in another line, or perhaps merely understood.

From conversations with Mr. Winston, and from his correspondence, I have ventured to gather up and put together what may just serve to introduce to our readers the plate which he would so well have illustrated.

The date of the glass he at once fixed as early in the reign of Henry VI., and the architecture of the window in which it originally stood exactly confirmed this opinion. To justify or correct it, he further collected all the remains of heraldry from the contemporary nave-windows, with records of other shields now lost from them, and took great pains in appropriating the various coats to their bearers. His notes on this subject are not full enough to enable me to produce them, but he gave his opinion on them thus:—

"Everything points to a date for the nave glass somewhere between 1425 and 1439, which quite bears out the idea I had formed of the date from the character of the glass alone."

His next clue to its history was from the will of a former lord of the manor of Nettlestead, John Pympe, dated 1496, which, among other benefactions to this church, directs as follows:—

"Item, whereas there be certayne blanke Skyggyns (escutcheons) in the wyndowe of *St. Thomas* within the saide churche, I will that there be putt in those Skocchyns the arms of . . ."

(—specifying some names connected with his family, St. Legers, Guildefords, etc.). Now there remain to this

day, in the upper part of the window to which this glass properly belongs, eight blank escutcheons, supported by angels; identifying this window beyond reasonable doubt as "the wyndowe of St. Thomas" mentioned in this will, the direction of which seems to have been for some reason neglected.

Mr. Winston continued his reasoning in this way, in a letter to the member before mentioned:—

"I conclude that by 'St. Thomas' he did not mean the Apostle, for he would be found at the *end* of the creed; but St. Thomas of Canterbury—Becket. This idea wonderfully squares with your observation respecting the likeness of the canopy in one light to the centre tower of Canterbury Cathedral, and which struck me also when pointed out, though then I thought the resemblance was purely accidental. And if you recollect, I told you at the time that probably the two easternmost windows on each side were figure-and-canopy windows, containing the twelve Apostles saying the creed; and that the first from the west, on the north side, and the opposite window on the south, over the door, might have been filled with small subjects."

This evidence and argument were pretty conclusive that the window in question was commemorative of Thomas à Becket; and thus the other group contained in it,—the sick at the shrine, with the legend "*Hic jacet egro(rum) medecina salus miserorum*,"—became at once intelligible as part of the history of St. Thomas and his shrine. It became clear, too, that the Archbishop's figure, in the group before us, represented Becket himself; and it remained only to identify the scene of his life thus portrayed.¹

¹ It seems not inappropriate to draw attention in this place to the great loss of value and importance constantly resulting from the common practice of destroying, shifting, shaping, and otherwise tampering with, under the much-abused name of restoration, such relics as architecture, glass, carving, monuments, etc., found in churches and other ancient buildings. There is history, more or less evident and minute, in all such remains; often national history, but local and parochial if no other; and to deal with them in the random manner often adopted by the best-intentioned

Following up his clue, Mr. Winston writes later :—

“ It appears from Lord Lyttelton’s ‘ Life of Henry II.’ that Becket, on his quarrel with the King, fled to the Abbey of St. Bertin, near St. Omer’s, and that until his reconciliation with the King, some eight years after, he was an inmate of several foreign abbeys. Now I do not think that any of these visits can be the one depicted. Certainly not that at St. Bertin’s Abbey, for he entered as a fugitive with but two followers and in evil plight. Therefore I conclude that the picture commemorates his triumphal entry into Canterbury after his reconciliation with his Majesty, and which only by a very short interval preceded his death.

“ Of this entry Lord Lyttelton writes (vol. iv. p. 347), after describing his landing at Sandwich,—‘ He went to Canterbury, and on the road thither was met by all the poor of the county, who in great multitudes attended him to that city. The parish priests also came in solemn pomp to meet him, with their crosses in their hands, and the pageantry was closed by the monks of Canterbury, who received him into their convent with ringing of bells, with the music of organs, and with hymns of praise to God.’ And he adds that his secretary, John of Salisbury, had previously written to give them notice of his arrival, and to exhort them to meet him with all due honours, as their predecessors had met St. Anselm when he came back from banishment.

“ If, therefore, we must indulge in a conjecture, I apprehend we are justified in supposing that the picture has reference to his triumphal entry into the convent. And considering the fewness of the remains in England of any legend of St. Thomas, this fragment becomes the more interesting.”

restorers is exactly equivalent to maltreating an old volume of records, tearing a few pages from it to make it neat, or binding it up with a title not its own, or with fragments of another work fitted ingeniously to its defective pages. In the present instance of Nettlestead Church, it is only from the accidental notes of a zealous antiquary, fortunately taken before the changes mentioned above, that we now know with any certainty the original position of the glass ; and on this alone hangs all its history, and our power to assign to it its very interesting subject. To resist such tendencies as these is part of the great local good which may be achieved by a Society like ours, and I hope I may be permitted to take this opportunity of impressing the point earnestly upon our members.

Other passing remarks of his on the group will be of interest.

“It is surprising even to me what an air of individuality the different heads possess. Still I am certain that they must not be regarded as portraits.”

“One thing we must discard, that is, the idea that any of the figures is a portrait. They are simply the figures of the period, done after a regular receipt. If there was anything of portraiture in them, I should say that they were portraits of Italian monks.”

I will only add to his description a passage from the MS. *Life of Becket* by William of Canterbury, lately discovered in the library of Winchester College, the unpublished extracts from which are given by Canon Robertson at the beginning of this volume. I quote the passage in full, taking from the ‘*Quadrilogus*,’ where they are already published, the words omitted by Mr. Robertson.

“Ad portam quæ ducit in cimiterium ecclesiæ Christi Cantuariæ devenit. Et ingressus monasterium, toto corpore prostratus formam et humilitatem exulis exhibuit. Deinde fratres omnes, a minimo usque ad maximum, cum lacrymis et osculo pacis suscepit. Nam,—quia quosdam ex eis excommunicatis communicasse audierat cum peregre esset, qui dum res episcopii ministrabant, pro nihilo confusionem suam ducentes, sese passim et imprudenter ingerebant, ubi et quando non decebat, non communionem sacrorum, non missarum solemniam reverentes,—per magistrum Johannem Saresberiensem et coexsulem, mense uno præ se præmissum, fratri Thomæ venerabili viro potestatem solvendi injunxerat, ut quod contagionis in grege fratrum ex scabie schismaticorum contractum fuerat, antidoto reconciliationis evaderet.”¹

This extract adds much life to our picture. It fixes the exact spot of meeting, the old cemetery gate of the monastery, which stood in Burgate a few yards to the east of the existing gateway of Prior Goldstone.

¹ See p. 27, *supra*. ‘*Quadrilogus*,’ ed. Lupus, 113.

It enables us to understand the full import of the letter of John of Salisbury mentioned by Lord Lyttelton. It puts before us the very thoughts which must have been passing in the minds of the Archbishop and the welcoming monks, between whom there had been a difference during the banishment, respecting certain persons whom Becket had excommunicated, but of whose excommunication the monks had taken no heed—a gross insult to their exiled primate. He had now sent his secretary in advance with messages of forgiveness and absolution, and the joy of the meeting must have been greatly increased by feelings of reconciliation and peace after quarrel. The monks were soon called upon to shew their renewed devotion to their archbishop in a widely different manner.

T. G. F.



Badge of the Staffords, Earls of Buckingham, Lords of Nettlestead; being the nave of a wheel (most usually represented burning) within a circle of knots.

Sketched from a window in Nettlestead Church by W. J. Lightfoot, Esq.

[For a curious figure of St. John with an eagle's head, remaining in another window in this church, the reader is referred to the late Mr. Winston's 'Art of Glass Painting,' just published, plate vii. fig. 1.]

THE DIALECT OF KENT IN THE FOURTEENTH CENTURY.¹

BY RICHARD MORRIS, ESQ.

It has been well remarked by Dr. Guest, that—

“The great fault of our modern philology is that common vice of theory—the arguing from too remote analogies. Our critics wander to the dialects of the Heptarchy or to the ‘Scandinavian,’ when they should be diving into our manuscripts, and seeking illustrations in our dialects as spoken some four or five centuries ago. Such research may be obscure labour, and the produce not always malleable to a theory; but it holds out good promise of leading to the *truth*, which will hardly be reached by the vague speculations of the indolent and dreamy antiquary.”

Here we have the enunciation of a principle, which, if strictly carried out, would long since have placed the English language, and all that relates to its early history, upon the same footing, as regards scientific treatment, with the language and early literature of Germany.

Perhaps no language admitting of strict historical investigation has received so little attention, or been so superficially handled as our own. So many are the elements that have entered into the composition of its vocabulary, so various are the changes which have influenced its grammatical structure at different periods of its growth, that a sound scholar-like acquaintance with its early literary records is absolutely necessary

¹ Read at the Meeting of the Archæological Institute at Rochester, August, 1863.

for the thorough discussion and explanation of existing forms, whether of grammar or of vocabulary.

English philologists have cared so little about the matter, that it is only owing to the labours of a few zealous antiquaries, who have estimated aright the value of our early literature, that we are now in possession of a large and valuable collection of old English authors, of which, as yet, but a partial use has been made, for the purpose of adding to our historical, antiquarian, and linguistic knowledge.

This available material not only represents our language at different periods of its development, showing the loss of some words and the acquisition of others, together with the gradual substitution of particles and auxiliaries for inflexions, but also exhibits it under various dialectic forms, proving that five or six centuries ago several dialects were spoken in different parts of this island to which the term English was equally applicable.

The English of the North, however, was very different from that of the South, not only in grammatical inflexions, but also in vocabulary and in the pronunciation of words common to each.

Our manuscripts, and that portion of our early literary monuments which has had the good fortune to be printed, exhibit principally three dialects of the English language, during a period of at least three centuries. I will not here enter into the geographical limits and distribution of these linguistic divisions. It will be sufficient for our present purpose to speak of our old dialects under the terms Southern, Midland, and Northern, or, as they are sometimes designated, West-Saxon, Mercian, and Northumbrian.

The chief test of dialect is the inflexion of the verb in the plural of the present tense, indicative mood. The people of the Southern counties, remaining faithful to the traditions of the old language, retained to a very

late period not only the broad features of the West-Saxon speech, but very many idiomatic peculiarities. Thus we find the peasantry of the South, from the thirteenth to the sixteenth century, conjugating their verbs (as their ancestors had done when they first settled in this country,) after the following model:—

INDICATIVE MOOD.

PRESENT TENSE.		PAST TENSE.	
I	love	I	lovede
Thou	lovest	Thou	lovedst
He	lovth	He	lovede
We	loveth	We	loveden
Ye	loveth	Ye	loveden
Hi, heo	loveth	Hi, heo	loveden

The West-Saxon plural (present) in *th* is still to be heard in some of the south-western counties, as ‘they criath’ for ‘they cry.’ In Devonshire this usage is very common, and we find the following example in the Exmoor Scolding:—“Oll the *neighbour-hooden knoweth* thee to be a veaking, blazing, tiltish hussey.” Traces of this inflexion may also be found in our English Bible.

The inhabitants of the Midland counties, at least as early as the beginning of the thirteenth century, had adopted a more uniform system of verbal inflexions, and instead of separate forms for the plurals of the present and past tenses, they employed the one termination *en* for both tenses. Thus, instead of ‘we loveth,’ etc., we have—

PRESENT TENSE.		PAST TENSE.	
We	loven	We	loveden
Ye	loven	Ye	loveden
He, they	loven	He, they	loveden

This uniformity of verbal conjugation, perhaps, caused the Midland or Mercian dialect to be chosen as the standard or literary language towards the latter half of the fourteenth century. It was not till the reign of

Elizabeth that the plurals of verbs in *en* became disused, and Ben Jonson says truly that we have cause to regret the loss of this inflexion.

The Northern or Northumbrian dialect, influenced, it is said, by Scandinavian influence, adopted a still more uniform mode of verbal inflexion, and employed but one form in *s* for all the persons of the singular and plural of the present tense, indicative mood, as—

PRESENT TENSE.

I	loves	We	loves
Thou	loves	Yhe	loves
He	loves	Thai	loves

The Northumbrians also conjugated the verb *to be* in a manner equally simple, and said, ‘*I es, thou es, he es.*’ It has been doubted whether they said, *we es, yhe es, etc.* Garnett takes Tyrwhitt to task for making the Yorkshireman, in Chaucer’s tale of the Miller, say “*Ye is;*” but there is good written authority for these apparently uncouth forms. It is to this Northern dialect that we owe several peculiarities of spelling,—the pronouns *she, they, their, them, ours, yours*, and numerous words which have at present lost all traces of being dialectical.

The Mercian of Lancashire was greatly influenced by the Northumbrian, and we find the Lancashire folks in the fourteenth century saying, as they still do, ‘*I love (oi love), thou loves, he loves,*’ but ‘*we loven,*’ etc., in accordance with the Midland dialect. We occasionally find traces of what may be called an East Midland dialect, which exhibits a fondness for Northumbrian forms, having a tendency to reduce the number of its grammatical inflexions, and contrasting strikingly with the more complicated structure of the West-Saxon idiom.¹

¹ One has only to compare the Ormulum and the Old English Bestiary (in Wright’s Reliq. Antiq.) with Laȝamon and the Anceren Riwele; and Havelock and Syr Gawayne with the ‘Owl and Nightingale’ and the ‘Moral Ode,’ to be convinced of this fact.

For all purposes of intercommunication, these leading dialects were as powerful barriers as are separate and distinctive languages at the present day. A work written in the Northern dialect, before it could be read by those speaking a Southern or Midland idiom, had to be partially translated. We have only to take up the work of a popular writer of the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, and we shall be sure to find several versions of it; and we may derive no small amount of valuable information from a careful attention to the several renderings which they furnish us with. As an example, we may take the common word *worry*;¹ this term had originally, as it still has in Lowland Scottish writers, the meaning of to strangle. In the fourteenth century it is to be found only in Northumbrian compositions, the corresponding Southern term being *strangly*. In the fifteenth century, showing how pure Northern words got further South, we find the word *worry* (*worow*) in the East Anglian counties, and in evidence of this we may quote the ‘Promptorium Parvulorum,’ “*worowen, suffoco, strangulo.*”

The words *mirk*, *plough*, *fro*, were originally confined to the North of England, and it will be a difficult matter to find them in any *Southern* writer prior to the year A.D. 1350. The corresponding West-Saxon forms were *thester*, *derk*, *durk* (dark), *zuol*, *zul* (still used in Devonshire), and *fram* (from).

It will hardly be believed that the common and familiar word *egg* was at one time only understood in the North of England. In the fourteenth century it seems to have been confined to Northumbrian writers, and in the early part of the fifteenth had found its way into the Lancashire Mercian. For eggs the Southern folk said, as they still do, *eiren* (O. Eng. *ei*, an egg). This will explain a passage in Caxton’s ‘Æneid,’ which, as it

¹ It appears in O. Eng. under various forms, *worow*, *wory*.

relates to Kent, seems worth quoting ; and we must remember that Caxton is speaking of a period no earlier than 1490.

“ And certainly our language as now used varies far from that which was used and spoken when I was born, for we Englishmen are born under the domination of the moon, which is never steadfast, but ever wavering, waxing one season, and waneth and decreaseth another season ; and that common English that is spoken in one county varies from another inso-much that in my days it happened, that certain merchants were in a ship in the Thames for to have sailed over the sea into Zealand, and for lack of wind they tarried at Foreland, and went to land for to refresh them. And one of them, named Sheffield,¹ a mercer, came into a house and asked for meat, and specially he asked after *eggs* ; and the good wife answered that she could speak no French, and the merchant was angry, for he also could speak no French, but would have had eggs, and she understood him not ; and then at last another said that he would have *eyren*. Then the good wife said that she understood him well. Lo ! what should a man in these days now write, eggs or eyren ? Certainly it is hard to please every man because of the diversity and change of language.”

As showing the importance of some acquaintance with the earlier forms of our language, and the dialect they represent, and the light which the modern provincialisms throw upon grammatical forms, I will direct your attention to one or two points which our lexicographers and grammarians have wrongly treated, from sheer ignorance of the older dialectical forms of our language.

In discussing such words as *ashore*, *aback*, *alive*, *asleep*, *afresh*, *aright*, etc., they tell us that the prefix *a* is a corruption or a contraction of the Anglo-Saxon preposition *on*. This statement certainly disposes of every difficulty connected with the change, but does not explain it. Change of form is not always a corruption, as we shall see.

¹ Evidently a North-country man.

In a small manuscript collection of Kentisms,¹ by the Rev. Samuel Tegge, vicar of Godmersham, we find that the common people were in the habit of saying "put your hat *an*" for "put your hat *on*." So in Sussex they say *upan* for *upon*. In fact *an* was the genuine West-Saxon or Southern form of *on*.² In Southern writers as late as the time of Trevisa we find it constantly employed in the sense of "in" or "on." They joined it to nouns and adjectives, as we now do, but like our article 'an,' it became *a* when used before a word commencing with a consonant. Thus they said "*an* eve," "*an* urth," "*an* east," for "in the evening, on the earth, in the east;" but "*a*foot, *a*fire, *a*right." It was employed more frequently than at present, and nothing is more common than "*a* summer," "*a* winter," "*a* land," "*a* water," "*a* first," "*a* last," for "in winter," etc.

The Northern dialect, on the other hand, preferred *on* to *an*, and in Northumbrian literature we meet with such phrases as "*on* sleep," "*osleep*," "*on* life," "*olive*," "*on* loft," "*oloft*," instead of "asleep, alive, aloft." This will explain the Northern forms *ogain* for *again*; *oboven* for *aboven* (above), *about* for *about*, etc.³

But we must now turn to the Kentish branch of the

¹ This little tract, entitled 'An Alphabet of Kenticisms, containing Five Hundred Words and Phrases,' is now in the private library of Sir F. Madden, who very kindly allowed me the use of it.

² It is also the Old Saxon form.

³ Through not understanding the force of the prefixal element *a*, we have nearly lost a really useful and, moreover, grammatical form of expression,—as "the house is *a*-building," for which some purists would substitute the awkward periphrasis "the house *is being built*."

In the old romance of 'Horn Child' (published by the Bannatyne Club), we have the following examples of this *a*:—

"He set him *a* knewelyng

And grette wel the gode king." (Page 297.)

"Athul fel *a* knes

Bivore the king." (Page 284.)

The peasantry of the Southern and Western counties still use it to advantage. It is the local dialect of the South that explains the somewhat anomalous word *ago*. In Devonshire, Dorsetshire, and Wiltshire,

Southern or West-Saxon dialect, which exhibits some peculiarities sufficiently marked to attract attention.

From some few ancient authorities we learn that the men of Kent were noted for their provincial form of speech. No sooner did a native of this county open his mouth in a mixed company, than it might be said, "surely thou art one of them, for thy speech bewrayeth thee." In an old tract, entitled 'How the Plowman learnt his Paternoster,' a character is thus introduced:—

"He was patched, torne, and all to-rent,
It seemed by his langage that he was borne in Kent."

Cultivated writers who were natives of this county often felt themselves unable to avoid all peculiarities of dialect, and thus it is that we find one old writer, who does not exhibit any very marked provincialisms, saying,—

"And though mine English be sympill to mine entent,
Have me excused, for I was borne in Kent."

If a Kent man could be so easily detected by his peculiar form of speech, it certainly must be worth while to inquire into the peculiarities of the old Kentish dialect, and points of difference between it and the standard idiom of the South and West of England in the earlier part of the fourteenth century.

At present, Kent and Sussex employ a less provincial form of language than the counties to the west of them (as Hampshire, Wiltshire, Dorsetshire, Devonshire, and Somersetshire), and we can hope to derive but little aid from them in comparing the ancient and modern forms.

It must be recollected that the language South of the Thames, during the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries,

we may still hear *abroke* for broken, *agot* for gotten, *ayeat* for eaten. The dropping of the participial ending *n* is as old as the thirteenth century. This *a* is evidently a remnant of the Anglo-Saxon *ge*, which became changed to *y*, *i*, *e*, and *a*. So that *ago* is not an *adverb*, as some grammarians would call it, but a true past participle of the verb to go. *Aslane* = slain, and *afound* = found, are as old as the fourteenth century.

was tolerably uniform as regards the main features of grammar and vocabulary. The distinction between dialectical forms and the standard idiom must have consisted in the pronunciation of words common to the whole of the Southern and Western district, and in the use of peculiar grammatical forms.

Such I believe to have been the case, and I have therefore bestowed much attention upon the orthography of the remains of the old Kentish vernacular, and seldom have I found more consistency of form than that adopted by those writers whom I am now about to introduce to your notice.

The earliest specimen of the old Kentish is found in the works of William of Shoreham, who was vicar of Chart Sutton during the reign of Edward II. (1307–1327). His writings consist of ‘Poems on Christian Doctrine and Ceremonies,’ the ‘Seven Sacraments of the Catholic Church,’ the ‘Ten Commandments,’ the ‘Seven Deadly Sins,’ the ‘Joys of the Virgin,’ and the ‘Doctrine of Original Sin.’

William de Shoreham was evidently a scholar, and he does not often employ very broad provincialisms,—thus he avoids the use of *v* for *f* and *z* for *s*; but it is impossible to avoid seeing that he is unable to rid himself of all the peculiarities of his native tongue.

Mr. Thomas Wright has edited the poetical remains of this writer for the Percy Society, but the edition is of little value, the editor having been unable to read the proof-sheets with the original manuscript. There is, however, a copy of Shoreham’s works among the Additional Manuscripts in the British Museum, No. 17,376.¹

¹ Bound up with it is a translation of the Psalms, which Sir F. Madden ascribes to Shoreham. I have carefully examined this translation, and can say with certainty that it bears no *internal* evidence of being the work of any Kentish writer. It is written in a Midland dialect, (Shoreham uses the standard dialect of the Southern counties—the West-Saxon,) and is philologically and historically much more modern than anything

The most important work, however, for the study of the Old Kentish dialect is the 'Ayenbite of Inwytt,'¹ written by Dan Michel of Northgate, a brother of the cloister of Saint Austin of Canterbury, in the year A.D. 1340.

The author tells us that his work is written in the English of Kent, and is made for lewd (*i. e.* lay) men. It has been published by the Roxburghe Club under the careful editorship of the Rev. Joseph Stevenson.

The editor erroneously translates the title of the 'Ayenbite of Inwytt' by the 'Redemption of the Soul,' but it is more correctly rendered by the 'Remorse of Conscience,'—Ayenbite signifying *againbiting*, or remorse, and *inwytt* being the *inner wit* or sense, *i. e.* conscience.

Although Dan Michel employs the dialect of the "lewd," he is by no means an illiterate person himself, and he often condescends to tell his readers what such and such well-known words are in *clergy*. We might well compare him to a writer like the author of 'Poems in the Dorset Dialect,'—one who, although perfectly conversant with the literary language of his day, yet delighted to converse with and instruct the rude and unlearned folks in his neighbourhood by means of the unpolished but forcible speech of their forefathers.

I would now beg to direct your attention to the orthographical peculiarities of the '*Ayenbite*.' I say the '*Ayenbite*,' because I have, for reasons already stated, not made much use of *Shoreham*, except so far as he agrees with Dan Michel.

that could be safely attributed to Shoreham. It is necessary to mention this, because it has been stated by the editors of Wycliffite translations of the Bible, that Shoreham was author of this version of the Psalms. The mere fact of the two works being bound up together does not necessarily require that they should be the production of one author.

¹ The 'Ayenbite of Inwytt' is a translation of 'Le Miroir du Monde.' It is worth mentioning that Hampole translated this work of Frère Lorens into the *Yorkshire* dialect, under the title of the 'Myroure of Lewed Men.'

I. In some parts of England where the old language of the South has kept its ground, we find the people saying *con* for *can*, *hond* for *hand*, etc. As late as 1620 this use of *o* for *a*, as *ronk* for *rank*, was a well-known Southern provincialism. In the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries it prevailed very extensively in the Midland and Southern counties, but we find a less number of instances in our Kentish specimens than in any other work of the fourteenth century. The following are the only ones that I have been able to find:—

brond	brand	plont	plant
chonge	change	stonde	stand
hond	hand	stonche	staunch
honge	hang	thonke	thank
lond	land		

The Old Frisian, which has been quoted in support of these forms, has *brond*, *hond*, *lond*, for *brand*, *hand*, and *land*. In the Western dialects this provincialism is still retained, as *dork* and *lorke* for *dark* and *lark*.

II. The Northumbrian dialect retained, as it still does, many pure Anglo-Saxon words containing the long sound of *a*, which the Southern dialect changed into *o*, as—

NORTHERN.	SOUTHERN.
ban	bone
craw	crow
ham	home
lam	loam
laf	loaf

The ‘Ayenbite’ contains the following forms, which I give because of their resemblance to the Northumbrian ones. I do not recollect to have seen them in any other Southern work of the same period.

bald	bold	lang	long
blaw	blow	maw	mow
chald	cold	nase	nose
knew	know	naȝt	not

strang	strong	zang	song
thraw	throw	zaw	sow
vand	found		

III. In Old Frisian, we find *onder* and *op* for *under* and *up*. So, too, in the Old Kentish we meet with *on* for *un*, in *onneathe*, *ondo*, for *unneathe*, *undo*, etc. The following words are also very common, and contain *o* for *u*:—

bocle	buckle	thorst	thirst (thurst)
bosche	bush	trost	trust
lost	lust	vol	full
porse	purse	zoster	sister (suster)
thonder	thunder		

IV. In the present dialect of Kent, we have such forms as *dee* for *day*, *fleg* for *flag*, *reg* for *rag*, *heng* for *hang*, *mersc* for *marsh*. In Devonshire, we find the peasantry saying *kep* and *kerping* for *cap* and *carping*. In the Old Frisian we find *bend* = *band*, *stef* = *staff*, *sterk* = *stark*, *weter* = *water*. The 'Ayenbite' contains a large number of words which have *e* for *a*.

bend	band	kest	kast
berk	bark	leddre	ladder
bleddre	bladder	leste	last
blest	blast	mentle	mantle
bren	bran	merss	marsh
bres	brass	ssel	shall
chef	chaff ¹	ssede	shade
clepper	clapper	ssep	shape
creft	craft	steve	staff
edder	adder	threll	thrall
ele	awl ²	treppe	trap
eppel	apple	verthing	farthing
esshe	ash	vet	vat
gerlond	garland	weter	water
gers	grass ³	yard	yard
gled	glad	zech	sack
hebbe	have	zed	sad
hedde	had	Zeterday	Saturday
hest	hast		

¹ O. Eng. *caff*.² O. Eng. *ale* and *owel*.³ O. Eng. *gars*.

V. In Southern writers of the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries we find such words as *fist*, *guilt*, *hill*, *kill*, *kiss*, etc., written *fust*, *gult*, *hull*, *kull*, *kuss*, etc. Our orthography and pronunciation generally coincide with the Northumbrian usage. In Wiltshire the people still say *huz* for *his*, *whuch* for *which*, *lup* for *lip*, *vur* for *fire*. In the old Kentish we find the vowel *e* in place of the Northern *i* and the Southern *u*,—as *hill* (Northern), *hull* (Southern), *helle* (Kentish); *pit* (N.), *put* (S.), *pet* (K.).

The following list shows that this orthographical peculiarity is worth noticing, and is one that might be useful in determining the precise locality of some of our Early English manuscripts:—

- bele = bile = boil.
- bestle = bustle.
- besy = busy.
- blend = blind.
- bredale = bridal.
- bredgrome = bridegroom.
- breng = bring.
- gelt = gult, gilt = guilt.
- helle = hulle = hill.
- kechene = kitchen.
- ken = kun = kin.
- ken = kine (= cows).
- kend = kund = kind.
- kess = kuss = kiss.
- keth = cuth = known, as in *un-couth* and *kith*.
- kete = kite.
- leme = lime = limb.
- melle = mill.
- melk = milk.
- mend = mund = mind.
- pette = put = pit.
- prede = prude = pride.
- reg = rug = rig = back, ridge.
- skele = skill (= reason).
- stech = stick.

steng = sting.
 selk = silk.
 strepe = strip.
 velthe } = fulthe = filth.
 felthe }
 vere } = fur, vur = fire.
 fere }
 zelf = sulve = silf = self.
 zenge = singe.
 zenk = sink.
 zenne } = sunne = sin.
 senne }

The Old Frisian has *stek* = stick, *brenga* = bring, besides such double forms as *blenda* and *blinda*, *helpa* and *hilpa*, etc.

In modern Kentish we have *knet* for *knit*, *meece* for *mice*, *melk* for *milk*, *pet*¹ for *pit*, *whelst* for *whilst*.

VI. In Cooper's 'Sussex Glossary' we find the curious word *bly*, meaning "look," "features," as in the phrase, "This man has the *bly* of his brother." Mr. Pegge gives it us as a Kentish word, and quotes the phrase, "He has the *bly* of him," *i. e.* "He is like him at first sight." This word still survives in other parts under the form *blee*, O. Eng. *blee*, *bleo*, "colour, complexion."

But what is worth noticing is that the Kentish word is not the West Saxon or Southern form *blee* or *bleo* (Anglo-Saxon *bleo*), but the Old Frisian *blie*, *bli*. It is

¹ Also used in Sussex; see 'Sussex Glossary,' by W. D. Cooper, F.S.A. 1853.

This use of *e* for *i* is now to be met with in Devonshire. The published specimens of the Exmoor dialect contain the following instances:—

bed	bid	peg	pig
ded	did	preck	prick
desk	dusk	prent	print
drenk	drink	rep	rip
keend	kind	theng	thing
meend	mind	thenk	think
mence	mince	trem	trim

We find no trace of this orthography in Robert of Gloucester.

true that we find in our Anglo-Saxon dictionaries the double forms *blío* and *bleo*, and that *blie* or *bli* was originally *blío*; but we must recollect that the forms with *eo*, as *freó*, *freond*, *feond*, i.e. *free*, *friend*, *fiend*, are West-Saxon ones, while *frio*, *friond*, *fiond* are either East Anglian or Northumbrian, and bear a great resemblance to the Old Frisian and Old Saxon orthography. In Old Frisian *fri* and *thri* are found exactly corresponding to the Old Kentish *fry* (*vry*) and *thri*, i.e. *free* and *three*. Other examples of this kind are not wanting; the following are the most important:—

By	} to be	liern	} learn
byenne		lyern	
gly	glee	liese	} loose
gry	grey	lyese	
si	} see	lieve	} dear
zi		lyeve	
try	true	niede	} need
vly	flee	nyede	
bryest	breast	thiester	} darkness
chiese	} choose	thyester	
chyese		tiene	} anger
chyeu	chew	tyene	
cryepe	creep	viend	} fiend
diepe	} deep	vyend	
dyepe		vriend	} friend
chyaste	} strife	vryend	
cheaste		wieued	} altar
diere	} dear	wyeved	
dyere		wied	weed

The usual Old English forms for the Kentish *byenne*, *bryest*, *chiese*, *cryepe*, *diepe*, *diere*, *liese*, *tiene*, *wieued* are *beon* (*ben*), *breost* (*breste*), *cheose* (*chese*), *creope* (*crepe*), *deop* (*depe*), *deore* (*duere*, *dure*, *dere*), *leose* (*lese*), *teon* (*tene*), *weoved* (*wewed*). It is probable, from the forms *bry-est*, *dy-epe*, etc., that these words were dissyllabic.

VII. There is a tendency in most of the Southern

counties to pronounce such words as *beam*, *cart*, *gate*, etc., as *be-am*, *ky-art*, *ga-ut* or *ge-at*, etc. In nearly all the Southern and Western counties the people say *le-ap*, *gre-ap*, for leap and grape; *lee-ave* and *kee-ave* for *leaf* and *calf*. In Kent one may still hear *ke-af* for *calf*, *be-am* for *beam*, and in Sussex *gäüt*, *taüst*, *deiw* for *gate*, *taste*, and *dew*.

This practice not only agrees with the present custom of the Frisians, but was, no doubt, that of the Anglo-Saxons. No traces of this are to be found, as far as orthography allows us to judge, in any work of the fourteenth century, excepting the Kentish ones of Shoreham and Dan Michel. The following list contains all the words I have been able to meet with in the 'Ayenbite' illustrating this practice:—

beam	}	beam	heap	}	heap
byeam			hieap		
bread	}	bread	hyeap		
bryead			hyap	}	hew
cheak		cheek	heaw		
cheap			leaf	}	leaf
cleape		clepe = call	lyaf		
dead	}	dead	lyeaf	}	lost
dyad			leas		
dyead			lyeas	}	lewd
death	}	death	leawde		
dyeath			reave		rob
dyath			sealt		salt
deaf	}	deaf	speark		spark
dyeaf			teald		told
dyaf			tear	}	tear
deau	}	dew	tyare		
dyau			tyear	}	fold
great	}	great	veald		
grat			vyeald	}	sold
healde	}	hold	zeald		
hiealde			zyeald		
hyealde					

Occasionally we find the following forms, by which we see that *ea* = *y* :—

yald (yeald) = cald = old
 yarm = earm = arm.
 year = ear.
 yerth = earth.
 Yestre = Easter.

With these we may compare the modern Southern provincialisms, *yarm* = *arm*, *yarth* = *earth*, *yeeat* = *eat*, *yeeast* = *east*, etc.

VIII. In some of the Western counties we hear *buoy* for *boy*, *cluose* for *close*, etc. The only examples of this kind that are to be found in the 'Ayenbite' are *buone* = *bone*, *quo* = *go*, *quode* = *good*, *guos* = *goose*.

The only consonantal differences worthy of notice in the 'Ayenbite' are (1) the use of *v* for *f*, as *vingre* = *finger*, *vinde* = *find*, *vot* = *fot*, etc.; (2) *z* for *s*, as *zand* = *sand*, *zinge* = *sing*, *zone* = *son*, etc. No trace of this peculiarity is to be found in Robert of Gloucester; and although no longer known in Kent, it was very prevalent throughout the whole of the Southern counties during the seventeenth century.

GRAMMATICAL PECULIARITIES.

I. In examining Northern productions of the fourteenth century we meet with very few nouns forming their plurals in *en*; not more than half-a-dozen at most. The 'Ayenbite,' however, furnishes us with a large number of examples with this plural ending:—

beden	petitions	bryesten	breasts
bellen	bells	carten	carts
benen	prayers	chambren	chambers
blissen	blisses	cherchen	churches
brothren	brothers	children	

clauen	claws	nykken	necks
crouchen	crosses	pinen	pains
dyevelen	devils	pisen	peas
diaknen	deacons	reven	sheriffs
doztren	daughters	roten	roots
earen	ears	zaulen	souls
edderen	adders	zennen	sins
elmessen	alms	ziden	sides
ezen	eyes	snoden	pieces
von	foes	spearken	sparks
halzen	saints	stabilen	stables
heaveden	heads	sterren	stars
hennen	hens	tongen	tongues
hesten	behests	tokenon	tokens
honden	hands	treppen	traps
herten	hearts	wellen	wells
kempen	warriors	werren	wars
ken	kine	wodewen	widows
lambren	lambs	womben	bellies (wombs)
lompen	lamps	wonden	wounds
lenden	loins	wrechen	wretches
lippen	lips	wychen	witches
messen	masses	wyngen	wings
modren	mothers	wysen	ways
nettlen	nettles	ympen	branches

II. The genitive plural in *ene* (Anglo-Saxon *ena*) kept its ground as late as 1340; "the *apostlene* veet" = "the feet of the apostles," "*wermene* meat" = "meat of worms," etc.

III. Adjectives still have case-endings.

"Vor alsuo ase the angles of hevene habbeth grat glednesse of ane zenezere huanne he him repenteth and deth penonce vor his zennēs, alsuo the dyeveln ham gledieth huanne hi moze overcome and flo valle into zenne *ane quodne* man; and the more thet he is of grat stat, the more heth he the gratter glednesse huanne he him may gyly, ase the vissere heth more blisse vor to nime *ane gratne* visse thane *ane littlene*." ('Ayenbite,' p. 191.)¹

¹ For also as the angels of heaven hath great gladness of a sinner, when

The article is of three genders (masculine, feminine, and neuter), as in the following example :—

“ . . . be thise virtue (paciencie) the guode over-cometh alle his vyendes, *thane* dyevel, *the* wordle and *thet* vless.” (‘Ayenbite,’ p. 133.)¹

In the North of England during the fourteenth century *that* was not the neuter article, but a demonstrative adjective, as in modern English. The Southern numerals, seventh, eighth, ninth, tenth, following the Anglo-Saxon forms, were *sevethe*, *eighethe*, *nithe*, *tethe*. The Northern numerals, influenced by Scandinavian forms, were *sevend*, *aghtend*, *neghend*, *tend*. The Old Kentish numerals, as exhibited in the ‘Ayenbite,’ are identical with the Northern forms, but are no doubt of *Frisian* origin.

IV. The modern Southern dialects have pronominal forms, which occur frequently in the Old Kentish writings, but which seem to have been unknown in the North of England. (1) *Ich*, I; (2) *Ha*, he, still represented by the Wiltshire *a*,—*e.g.*,

“ One night *a* was coming whoame vrom market, and vell off his hoss into the road, *a* was zo drunk.”

(3) *Hine*, him, preserved in the modern provincialism *en* or *un*, as “ I see *en*,” = “ I see him.”

In the ‘Ayenbite’ we meet with two valuable pronominal forms: (1) *his* (hise) = *them*; *hise* = *her* (the accusative of *hi*, she).

Dr. Guest has discussed the origin of the first of these; but the second, *hise*, has as yet been unnoticed. It is

he repenteth him and doth penance for his sins, so also the devils rejoyce, when they are able to overcome and lead a *good* man into sin; and the more that he is of great state, the more hath he the greater gladness when he may beguile him, as the fisherman hath more bliss for to catch a *great* fish than a *little* (one).

¹ . . . by this virtue (patience) the good (man) overcometh all his fiends (enemies), the devil (masculine), the world (feminine), and the flesh (neuter).

probably a remnant of the Gothic pronoun *si* (she) (genitive *izos*, dat. *izai*). Robert of Gloucester employs it under the form *is* in the following example:—

“He wende him vorth to chirche, and bivore the rod com, and mid mek herte pitosliche is kinges *croune* nom and sette *is* upe the rod heved.” (Cott. MS. Calig. A. xi.)

“The guode man mid the rede of his wyve yeaf his cou to his preste, thet wes riche; the prest hi nom blethliche and *hise* zente to the othren thet he hedde.”¹ (‘Ayenbite,’ p. 153.)

“Thervore the dyevel playth ofte mid the zenzere, ase deth the cat mid the mouse, thanne he *his* heth ynome; and huanne he heth mid *hir*e longe yplayed, thanne he *his* eth.”² (‘Ayenbite,’ pp. 143–4.)

V.—The Old Kentish verbs exhibit all the peculiarities of the West Saxon idiom. There is no lack of infinitives in *y*, as *lovy*, *haty*, *thanky*, *wanty*, *i. e.* “to love, to hate, to thank, to want.” This remnant of an Anglo-Saxon conjugation has not wholly disappeared from the Southern counties; we may still hear the peasants saying *milky*, *mowy*, *zowy*, etc., *i. e.* “to milk, to mow, to sow,” etc.; but it would take up too much space to discuss all the peculiarities of the Southern conjugations.

The few points that have been brought forward go to prove that the Old Kentish dialect was an undoubted branch of the West Saxon idiom.³ They also show how valuable are the ancient specimens of this dialect which, fortunately, have been preserved for the use of those who take an interest in following the history of our noble language through its various phases.

¹ The good man with the counsel of his wife gave his cow to his priest, that was rich; the priest took her blithely and sent *her* to the others that he had.

² Therefore the devil playeth often with the sinner, as doth the cat with the mouse, when he hath caught *her*; and when he hath played long with *her*, then he eateth *her*.

³ The Kentish dialect in the fourteenth century had, probably, as broad a pronunciation as Somersetshire has at the present day, and was more archaic than many other of the West Saxon idioms.

Unfortunately we have no good specimens of the modern dialect of Kent. There is not even a glossary of words or idioms in print, so that no data exist for any remarks upon the modern Kentish vernacular. Many valuable forms still exist in this county which are gradually dying out; it is to be hoped that some of our antiquaries or philologists will interest themselves in this matter.

In Ravenscroft's 'Melismata' (1611) we find the following Kentish song, entitled "A Wooing Song of a Yeoman of Kent's Sonne," which may be interesting to some of our readers:

Ich am my vathers eldest zonne,
My mother eke doth love me well,
For ich can bravely clout my shoone,
And ich full well can ring a bell.

My vather he gave me a hogge,
My mouther she gave me a zow;
I have a godvather dwels hereby,
And he on me bestowed a plow.

One time I gave the a paper of pins,
Another time a taudry lace,
And if thou wilt not graunt me love,
In truth ich die bevore thy vace.

Ich have beene twise our Whitson lord,
Ich have had ladies many vare,
But eke thou hast my heart in hold,
And in my minde zeemes passing rare.

Ich will put on my best white sloppe,
And ich will weare my yellow hose,
And on my head a good gray hat,
And in't ich sticke a lovely rose.

Wherefore cease off, make no delay,
And if you'le love me, love me now,
For I cannot come every day to woo.

[*** At the conclusion of the reading of this paper at Rochester, Mr. Roach Smith remarked upon the great similarity of many of the pronunciations and inflections still in use among the

peasantry in the Isle of Wight, to those which Mr. Morris had been detailing as Kentish. I have been disappointed of a note in illustration of this, which I had hoped to append to this paper. The subject is of great interest, as uniting with the similarity of sepulchral remains, to confirm the tradition that the Jutes occupied the Isle of Wight as well as Kent, and it is very desirable that the comparison should not be allowed to drop.—T. G. F.]

ACCOUNT OF THE SOCIETY'S RESEARCHES IN THE ANGLO-SAXON CEMETERY AT SARR.

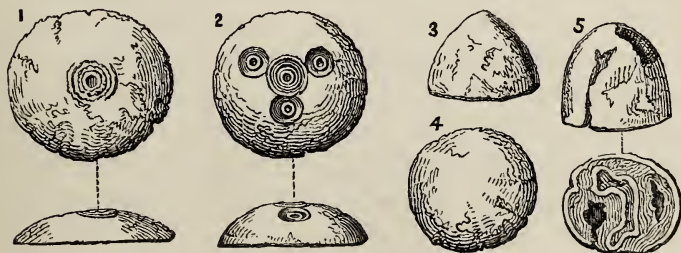
BY JOHN BRENT, JUN., F.S.A.

(Continued from Vol. V. p. 320.)

The researches at Sarr were continued on the 23rd September, 1863, almost daily, until the 17th December of the same year.

No. V.—This grave contained no relics.

No. VI.—Near the feet, and about two feet three inches from the surface, was a small black earthen vessel; on the left side lay a broken umbo, and near it, all together, as if the contents of a bag or purse which had decayed, about fifty small circular counters of bone or



BONE DRAUGHTSMEN.

1 and 2, specimens of marked men; 3, conical; 4, one of the most ordinary kind; 5, made from a tooth, the under surface with granulation shewn below.

ivory, one or two apparently made out of some animal's teeth. A sword, thirty-seven inches long; a spear-head, eight inches and a quarter, and its ferule; a small brass

of Magnentius; some rivets, a knife, an iron ring, and a small bronze buckle, were also taken from this grave.

Draughts or counters are of rare occurrence in Saxon graves. These vary a little in size and shape: all are circular and flat-bottomed, but some nearly conical, others but slightly convex. A pattern of little double circles, dotted in the centre, is on the upper side of most of them. Many had decayed into fragments, and the number of those found tolerably perfect being forty-five or fifty, I should judge the original quantity to have been probably about sixty.

Mr. Bateman records a similar discovery in a barrow opened by Mr. Carrington, near a place called Cold Eaton, in Staffordshire, in the year 1845. Here, in a deposit placed in a circular hole about eighteen inches in diameter, were found "a quantity of calcined bones, some fragments of iron, parts of two bone combs, and twenty-eight objects of bone, like button-moulds. The latter objects were flattened hemispherical pieces, mostly with dots on the convex sides; on some were dots within annulets. They varied from half an inch to an inch in diameter, and had generally eight, nine, or ten dots each."¹ He thinks that they were probably used for a game of draughts, as draughtsmen have been found in Scandinavian tumuli, and assigns them to the Danes or the Saxons. Those which he describes, however, had all been burnt: with these at Sarr burial only has been used, and the accompanying relics are, it will be observed, of the same character as those of the neighbouring graves.²

No. VII.—Some clench-bolts or double-headed rivets, found near the left side.

¹ 'Ten Years' Diggings in Celtic and Saxon Grave Hills,' p. 181.

² In another grave, opened here in 1864, we found a second set of some forty of these counters. They were deposited in a hole to the right of the grave. Two dice were found with them.

No. VIII.—An umbo, over the face; a spear-head at the left shoulder; a sword by the left side, thirty-five inches long, but broken across; at the left foot a small black urn, ornamented with circles surrounding a star; a fragment of a knife.

No. IX.—A woman's grave, and lying obliquely. It yielded a single bead, a bronze ring, a buckle, and a fragment of stamped bronze.

No. X.—Less than four feet in length, and probably a child's grave. A knife, a portion of a spear-head, and a ferule.

No. XI.—Nine feet in length. Two circular iron plates; a knife, with part of the wooden handle adhering; a spear-head by the right side, and a sword by the left; the latter a fine specimen and perfect, and three feet in length.

No. XII.—A black earthen bottle-shaped vessel at the right foot; a sword lying across the grave from left to right; four iron studs or broad-headed nails.

No. XIII.—Grave of a very old woman, the sockets of the teeth being quite absorbed. Only a blue porcelain bead and a knife.

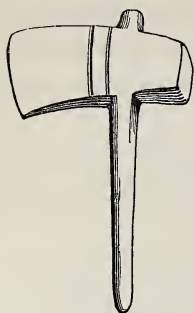
No. XIV.—Two skeletons side by side; part of a knife, and an umbo.

No. XV.—An oblique grave. By the left shoulder a spear-head, sixteen inches and a half in length, and its ferule; a sword on the left side, thirty-five inches long, and under it a knife; clench-bolts all down the right side.

No. XVI.—Only a small bronze buckle.

No. XVII.—Nine feet in length, and a double interment, probably of a woman and her child. Two beads; a small iron rivet, ending in a ring with an iron loop through it, all bearing traces of the wood to which they were attached; a little bronze model of an axe, about one inch in length, but broken off at the handle,

probably a child's toy ; it is like some which have been found at Caistor, and at Felixstow, in Suffolk, but has no hole for suspension remaining, as those have ; Mr. Lysons calls one found at Silchester a "little votive axe;" and they may perhaps be of Roman origin, others having been found at Rennes with Roman remains. A child's toy was found in a Saxon grave at Kingston.¹



No. XVIII.—A fine sword, thirty-five inches long, by the left side ; a spear-head, seven inches and a half long, and its ferrule ; a large knife, an umbo (broken), and an iron pin.

No. XIX.—A woman's grave. A buckle at the waist, some keys, part of a knife, a small pair of bronze tweezers, and fourteen earthen beads.

No. XX.—A woman's grave. A small bronze bodkin broken at the head, and an iron ring ; a vessel of black ware, near the left ankle ; one large amber bead, four of amethystine quartz, and several of coloured clay, in various devices. Amethystine beads are common in Saxon graves, but in these at Sarr rarely exceed three at once. The lapidary's skill in piercing was seldom sufficient to bore straight through them ; he evidently began at each end, and scarcely ever met accurately in the centre.

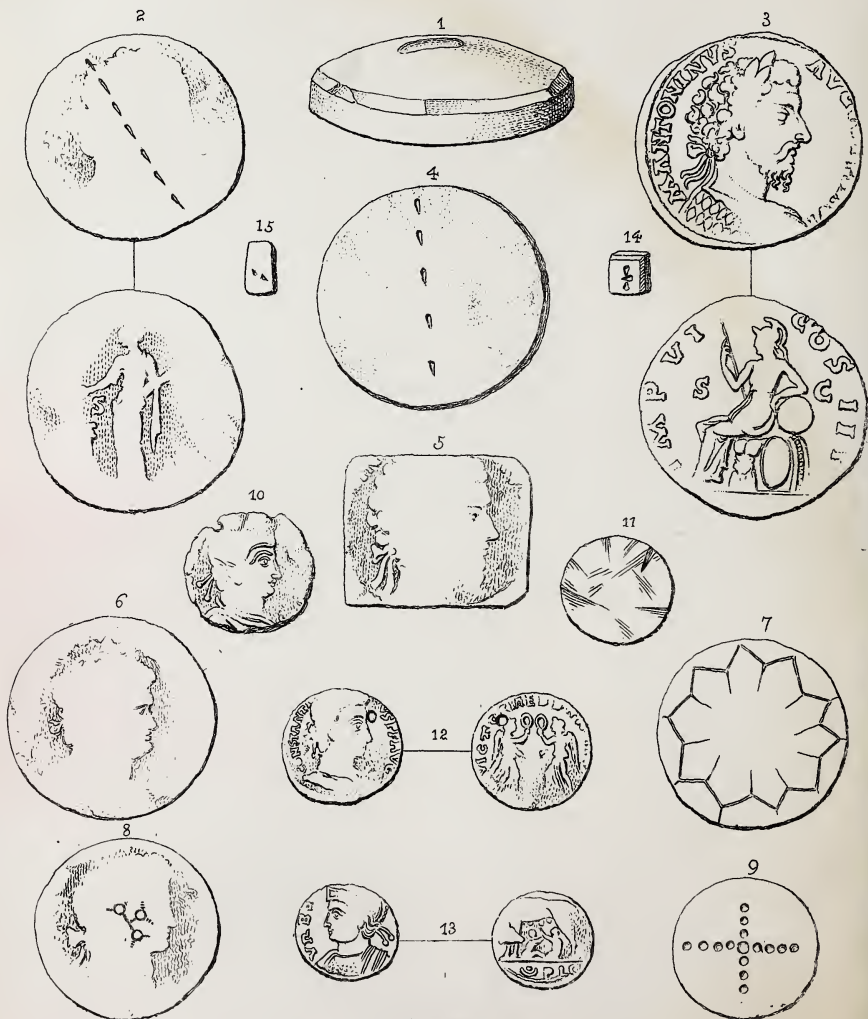
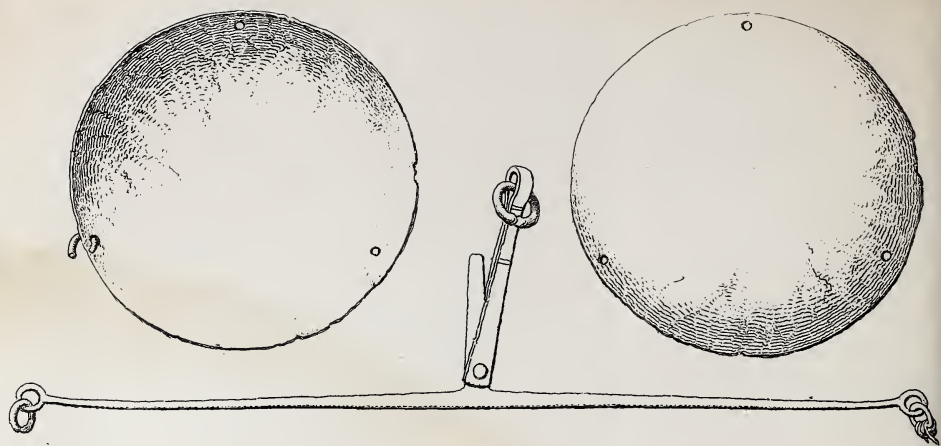
No. XXI.—Disturbed. No relics.

No. XXII.—A woman's grave. A knife, an iron buckle, two broken keys, thirty-five beads at the neck.

No. XXIII.—By the appearance of the teeth, probably a child's grave. A knife, five beads, and a little nautilus-shaped ornament of green stone or porcelain, pierced as if for a pendant.

No. XXIV.—A knife and a broken umbo.

¹ Faussett's 'Inventorium Sepulchrale,' p. 59, note.



No. XXV.—A child's grave; disturbed. Only a bronze buckle.

No. XXVI.—Eight feet long, three feet three inches deep, two feet six inches wide. An umbo lay near the skull, and to its left a spear-head, the ferule of which was at the feet. On the breast a fine buckle brightly plated, and what appears to be the mounting of a purse. On the left side some iron keys and an iron lock, with a bronze plate containing a hole for its bolt; a small bronze balance and scales, with nineteen weights (Plate IV.), lay at the left foot. The grave contained, too, a knife or dirk, coupled with a smaller knife in one double sheath of wood; a circular iron plate, a knife, and a pair of shears.

These are some of the most interesting and at the same time of the most strangely assorted relics ever found in an Anglo-Saxon grave.

1. The balance and scales are quite perfect, and beautiful specimens. The beam is about five inches long, and is slightly chased; the end of the thread or silk which suspended the scales still adheres to its ends, and some more was at first adhering to the scales themselves; these are an inch and seven-eighths in diameter. Another such pair was lately found at Ozingell, with weights and coins;¹ and another, much mutilated, with eighteen weights, or coins adapted as weights, was taken from a grave at Gilton by Bryan Faussett, more than a century ago. It is possible, as a fragment like the mounting of a purse was found near, that some of our nineteen weights may have been money; most of them, however, are either dotted in various ways, as if to indicate some multiple of weight, or are ground and squared; and out of nine which are distinctly Roman coins five at least have been thus adapted as weights. They vary in weight from 8 grains to 1063 grains. A weight of 248 grains

¹ 'Collectanea Antiqua,' vol. iii. plate iv.

is marked with five dots, and another with seven; but I am unable to trace any proportion or relative connection between these or any of them.¹

2. The lock has a bolt made to ascend diagonally into the bronze plate, which is rather more than six inches long, and one and a quarter wide, and is very like such

¹ [I append a description of those engraved, with their weights as ascertained by Mr. Brent:—

Fig. 1. A heavy rude weight, not made from a coin. Weight 1063 grains.

Fig. 2. Apparently a large brass of Faustina the elder; type, the Empress, with the attributes of Ceres, sacrificing at an altar. It is much ground down, and has seven linear indentations hammered into the obverse and running diametrically. Weight 320 grains.

Fig. 3. Second brass of Antoninus Pius. Reverse, Rome seated on a military trophy. Weight 296 grains.

Fig. 4. A coin obliterated by grinding down to the necessary weight. It is marked with five such indentations as in Fig. 2. Weight 248 grains.

Fig. 5. Second brass of Antoninus Pius, cut square and much ground down. Weight 190 grains.

Fig. 6. Apparently a second brass of Nero, but much rubbed or ground. It has three such indentations as Figs. 2 and 4. Weight 146 grains.

Fig. 7. An obliterated coin, indented with a curious star-shaped pattern on one side, into which brass has apparently been inlaid. Weight 140 grains.

Fig. 8. Roman brass coin, much rubbed or ground, with curious trefoil ornament stamped into it, as to indicate its weight or use. Weight 96 grains.

Fig. 9. Brass coin, ground flat on both sides and punched with small round indentations arranged as a cross. Weight 46 grains.

Fig. 10. Much ground, especially on the reverse. Perhaps a second brass of Constans. Weight 94 grains.

Fig. 11. Small brass coin. Good head. Roughly cut on surface. Weight 16 grains.

Fig. 12. Small brass of Constantine. Reverse, two Victories facing each other; legend "Victoriæ D. D. N. N. III." Weight 17 grains.

Fig. 13. Small brass. Obverse inscription, "Urbi [Romæ?]." Reverse, the wolf and twins; in the exergue "P. Lon." (Pecunia Londonensis). Weight 18 grains. (An exact duplicate of this coin was found with the weights and scales at Gilton. See *Inv. Sepulch.* plate xvii. fig. 18; and p. 23.)

Figs. 14 and 15. Two small rude weights, marked on the surface. Weight 11 and 8 grains respectively.

In addition to these there are four circular weights, which have no peculiarities of form and are not engraved. One is thick and has certainly not been a coin, resembling Fig. 1, with the exception of being flat on

a plate on our own door-posts. Part of the original woodwork remained attached to the lock; but the whole is scarcely perfect enough to solve the mystery of the curious hooked Anglo-Saxon keys, and shew how they performed their office.

3. The double sheath containing the knife or dirk and the smaller knife together is, I believe, unique as a Saxon relic. I made a drawing of these immediately, and although they became parted upon exposure, and much of the wooden sheath has crumbled away, I can state with certainty that their juxtaposition was not accidental, but that they formed the true type of the Highland *scian*, dirk and knife in a double scabbard. The larger knife is nine inches in the blade, and, including haft, nearly twelve in length; its blade is one inch and a half in breadth. The smaller is six inches long.

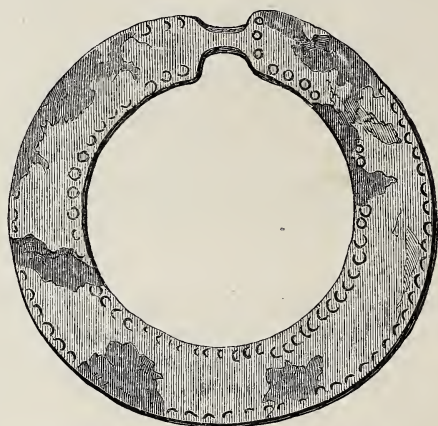
both sides; it is also punched with a rude indentation on both sides. Weight, 300 grains. The other three may probably, by their shape, have been coins, but bear no traces of figure or inscription. Weight, 51, 19, and 8 grains respectively. That weighing 19 grains is roughly cut, not dissimilarly to Fig. 11.

It seems impossible to trace proportion among these weights or to refer them to any fixed standard: nor does a comparison with the other sets, discovered at Gilton and Ozingell, at all help the attempt. The opinion that such scales and their adjuncts are those of money-changers, who made their weights as they required them, to test the many different coins of all nations which came before them in their business, seems a very reasonable one. It should, however, be remarked that Figs. 2, 4, and 6, which are marked respectively with seven, five, and three little indentations in a line, bear a proportion in weight near enough to seven, five, and three, to be scarcely, I think, the result of accident. May not this rather point to a looseness and want of accuracy in such tests not unreasonably to be expected in the absence of a fixed general standard of weight? Some very similar marks are upon some of the Gilton weights, but the Gilton money-changer and he of Sarr meant widely different quantities by their signs. It is to be hoped that further discoveries may throw new light on the obscure subject of Saxon weights.

The occupation of a money-changer seems admirably represented by the somewhat various relics found in this grave, and commented on by Mr. Brent above; the weapons especially forming, no doubt, a very essential part of his stock-in-trade.—T. G. F.]

4. The pair of shears measures in length $7\frac{3}{4}$ inches. Shears are unusual in the grave of a male, as the umbo and spear-head declare this evidently to be. Do the scales and the purse point to some civic calling? But an occupation represented by a shield, a lock, a pair of scales, and a dagger with a knife, must have been complicated and discursive.

No. XXVII.—A woman's grave. Some beads near the neck, a flat bronze ring or fibula, two inches and a



quarter in diameter, slightly ornamented on the edges.

No. XXVIII.—A ring and a small horse-bit.

No. XXIX.—A knife and an iron buckle. A small black earthen vessel at the left side.

No. XXX.—The bones almost entirely decayed. A spear-head, twelve inches long, and between the feet an earthen vessel.

No. XXXI.—No relics.

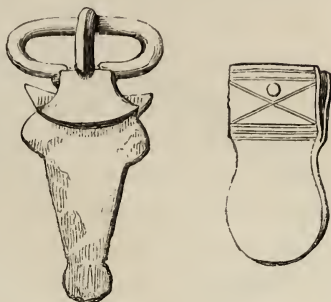
No. XXXII.—A woman's grave. A knife and a small piece of iron; a rather choice and peculiar necklace, consisting of some double beads, some very small yellow beads, and some curious pendent ornaments with red and white stripes of pebble or of bone.

Nos. XXXIII. and XXXIV.—Both disturbed. Frag-

ments of an earthen vessel and of a knife; a few clench bolts; a broken iron buckle and a bronze tag.

No. XXXV.—A woman's grave. A few beads, some double; an iron ring or rude fibula.

No. XXXVI.—This grave had a recess cut in the chalk to receive the head. A spear-head and its ferule lay by the right cheek, an umbo (broken) by the right shoulder; small bronze rivets, or tags, with the worms of the screws still apparent, and a small bronze buckle.



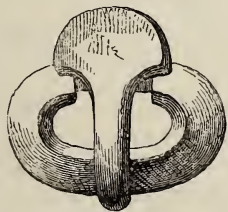
No. XXXVII.—No interment discoverable.

No. XXXVIII.—A youth's grave. A knife, a ferule, and a piece of iron.

No. XXXIX.—A double grave, of two old men buried one above another.

The upper, a person of stout frame, and short but large bones, had with him a spear-head to the left of the skull, and, lower down, its ferule and a broken knife.

The lower interment contained a wooden bucket at the right foot about eleven inches in diameter, having a bronze rim and an ornament of bronze like some attached to a similar bucket found at Fairford; its bottom and sides had nearly perished. Two knives, one of which measured nearly nine inches in the blade; a bronze buckle; an umbo with iron bands which had led from it outwards to the rim of the shield, and the studs by which it had been fastened. The impression of the whole shield, about eighteen inches in diameter, was very apparent in the soil.¹ Two spear-



¹ The common circular fibula with a central boss and radiating bands of

heads were by the left side of the skull. One was ten inches long, and its wooden shaft must have been an inch thick. The other stood vertically upright in the grave. On the right side was a sword. A palstaab or chisel lay by the left shoulder, and an axe by the left foot. This was the only axe found at Sarr, and differs in shape from those found at Ozingell,¹ as well as from others found in Saxon graves. Is it not a battle-axe, accompanied as it is by a sword? and does it not indicate its owner to have been a man of rank?² Neither axe nor sword were usual weapons of the lower class. Its broad blade and short handle resemble those of the hatchet described as borne, with a sword and buckler, by the infantry of the army led by Theodobert into Italy.³

No. XL.—Another double grave. A man on the right, and a woman apparently by the bones, on the left. Two spear-heads and one ferule were near the skull of the man.

No. XLI.—Pieces of iron and a few beads.

No. XLII.—An oblique grave. Only a knife and a piece of iron.

No. XLIII.—Some teeth of a horse found near the surface; no other relics.

Nos. XLIV. to LIII. contained few relics and those unimportant. A knife (broken), a bronze buckle, and a tag, a small tubular piece of bronze. A milled silver finger-ring in No. XLIX., with a buckle and an iron link. Nos. XLVI. and LI. contained two interments

garnets was very probably intended for a model in miniature of the Saxon shield, which we may suppose to have been painted or otherwise ornamented, to complete the resemblance, as Tacitus describes the shields of the German tribes.

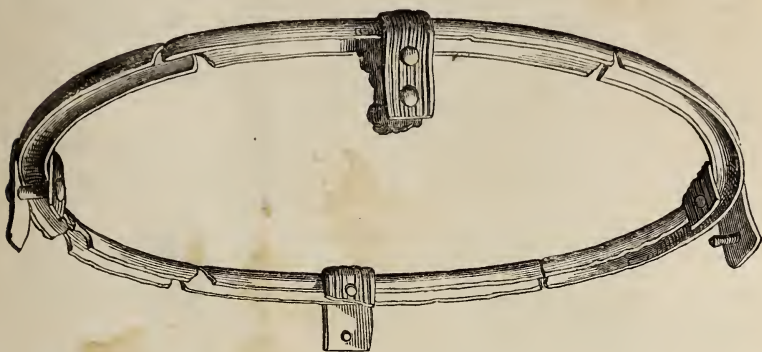
¹ Collect. Antiq., vol. iii. p. 1.

² A battle-axe was found in the grave called that of Childeric; but some doubts have been raised as to the correct appropriation of this grave.—*Douglas*.

³ Archæologia, vol. iv. p. 176.

each, one skull in the former lying in the centre of the grave. In No. LIII. were an iron buckle and a spear-head with its socket.

No. LIV.—Skeleton well preserved, even to the smallest bones of the toes and fingers. Between the feet the



bronze rim of a little vessel, and close to the toes a pair of shears, a Roman coin, and a bronze stud nail set with a garnet. A knife and an umbo, both broken, lay across the lower part of the body; and there were also pieces of plated bronze, an iron buckle, and a sword, the point of which was broken off, but which still measured thirty-three inches, and was one of the longest swords found at Sarr.



No. LV.—Only a few beads.

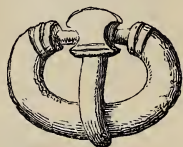
No. LVI.—The ferule of a small spear and a knife.

No. LVII.—A sword blade, thirty-two inches in length, and a spear-head with its ferule; an umbo and some tinned or silvered shield-studs.

No. LVIII.—A woman's grave. A mass of broken keys, a broken knife, two other iron fragments, one perhaps the mounting of a purse.

No. LIX.—An irregular and crooked grave. A knife, an iron buckle, and a bronze nail-head.

No. LX.—Nine feet and a half in length, and four feet and a half in depth. A small bronze buckle, the head of a small spear, and a knife; one of those rare glass vessels of the pillared or twisted pattern, very like that in the Museum at Canterbury, which was found, as is said, near Reculver. It lay horizontally at the head, with its rim close to the end of the grave. It was broken, but is complete, and has been restored. (See Plate V., Fig. 3.)



No. LXI.—A broken knife, a key, and a single bead.

No. LXII.—Grave of a very old person. A knife and an iron buckle.

No. LXIII.—A woman's grave. Bugle beads, and a few of amber; a plaque or ornament to a stoup, and a circular bronze fibula.

No. LXIV.—An umbo at the feet: some tinned studs, a spear-head, a broken knife, and a sword, the latter broken near the point.

No. LXV.—Probably a youth's grave. A small spear-head and a knife. Some remains of a black earthen vessel of very friable material lay near the foot of the grave.

No. LXVI.—Disturbed; no relics.

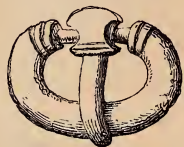
No. LXVII.—A very large grave, five feet and a half deep, and nine feet long, but containing only the fragments of a bronze buckle, a tag, and three beads. A girl's grave by the bones, in spite of its size.

No. LXVIII.—A grave nearly as deep as the last. A sword at the left hand, and an umbo (broken) on the right side; the ribs of a small bronze bucket, a knife, and some tags and studs, a fragment of a comb with





No. LX.—Nine feet and a half in length, and four feet and a half in depth. A small bronze buckle, the head of a small spear, and a knife; one of those rare glass vessels of the pillared or twisted pattern, very like that in the Museum at Canterbury, which was found, as is said, near Reculver. It lay horizontally at the head, with its rim close to the end of the grave. It was broken, but is complete, and has been restored. (See Plate V., Fig. 3.)



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ANGLO SAXON
GLASS VESSELS
FROM SARR.

E.W. Fairholt F.S.A. del.



metal teeth.¹ At the waist a large buckle of the triangular shape, thickly plated with gold all over, and having for the middle of its triangle a thin plate of gold, ornamented with a characteristic entwining pattern. This singularly beautiful buckle is three inches and three-quarters in length. At the hinge of its tongue is a socket once filled with a boss of ivory, part of which still remains, and surrounded apparently with jewels; it has a gilt boss at each point of its triangle.



In the 'Inventorium Sepulchrale' is figured a smaller buckle of the same design, but with bronze bosses only; and the late Lord Londesborough took another like the latter from a barrow on Breach down.²

No. LXIX.—Disturbed; only a fragment of pottery.

No. LXX.—A long-necked vessel of black ware, elegant in shape, lay near the surface. A spear-head, with its socket, and three broad iron shield-studs, were also found.

No. LXXI.—A sword by the left side, of smaller type than usual, the blade being very slender and only

¹ [It is curious to observe the ingenious manner in which three broken teeth in this fragment of comb have been replaced by pins of bronze, inserted between the two layers of ivory which form the comb's back. The dark spot represented in the woodcut is the discoloration of the ivory by the bronze.—T. G. F.]

² See *Inv. Sep.*, plate viii. fig. 8. 'Miscellanea Graphica,' plate xxxiii. 'Archæologia,' vol. xxxiv., and vol. xxxvi. plate i. p. 179.

twenty-seven inches in length; an umbo over the face, and two spear-heads by the left shoulder.

Nos. LXXII.—LXXIV. contained two knives, a fragment of a comb, an iron buckle, and a broken umbo.

No. LXXV.—A woman's grave. Several beads in the centre, two of amethyst; two small bronze buckles, some keys, a bronze pin,¹ and a broken knife.



No. LXXVI.—A woman's grave. A fine collection of beads, with some broken keys and a knife. The beads in this and the last grave are very various; discoid, cylindrical, conical (single and double), pentagonal, and spherical. They are prettily coloured, and curiously marked and designed, the predominating hues being red, blue, brown, green, and yellow.

Nos. LXXVII.—LXXX.—Only a few pieces of iron and two small fragments of bronze.

No. LXXXI.—Disturbed; the deepest grave opened at Sarr, being six feet from the surface. Its length was nine feet, and its width nearly five. At the head of the grave was a small bronze pin, a spear-head with its ferule, both broken, and apparently before burial; part of a shield-brace. A small piece of yellow clay, about the size of a walnut, was found on the chalk floor of the grave.

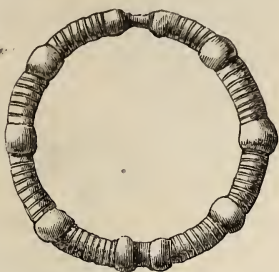
No. LXXXII.—Disturbed; no relics.

¹ [Further cleaning has revealed a very peculiar shape to this pin, the point of which is bent back into a barb or hook, not unlike that of a modern crochet-needle. The woodcut shows this inverted point, as well as a small indentation in the side of the pin, neither of which, I think, are traceable to accident or decay. The latter is hollowed into the side opposite the hook, and may have served as a guide or rest to the forefinger in its use. Can we suppose our Saxon ancestresses to have been educated in the mysteries of crochet? Or may not this very delicate hook have been intended for pulling threads through the stitches, before the invention of eyed needles, as a finer and easier substitute for the tweezers which are supposed to have been so used?—T. G. F.]

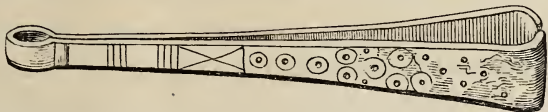
No. LXXXIII.—A double interment. A bronze stud, two Roman coins, and a knife.

No. LXXXIV.—Disturbed; the bones much deranged. Only a small double glass bead.

No. LXXXV.—An oblique grave; disturbed. A bone of sheep or deer was found with the skeleton, as well as a broken knife, and a bronze fibula of the ring shape. The latter measures about an inch and a half in diameter, and is ornamented with little grooves, and with bosses at intervals as if to imitate joints. One much like it is figured in the 'Inventorium Sepulchrale,' and Mr. C. Roach Smith describes another found at Ozingell. Mr. Akerman gives a plate of a similar ring, with keys suspended from it, in his 'Pagan Saxondom' (p. 57). From the archaic character of this fibula, and the facts that the grave varied considerably in direction from its neighbours and contained an animal's bone, I am inclined to rank this among the oldest of the graves at Sarr.

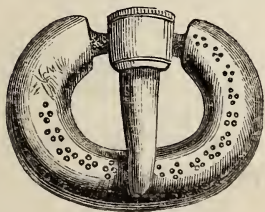


No. LXXXVI.—A sword at the left, three feet long, including hilt; a small piece of amber near the knees; a pair of bronze tweezers, nearly three inches long and

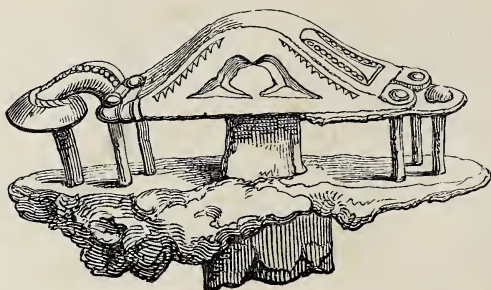


well preserved, much resembling the pair found on Chatham Lines and described in the 'Nenia Britannica,' fig. 6, plate 13; a bronze buckle near the centre, some studs, and a broken knife.

No. LXXXVII.—Disturbed. A spear-head, a bronze buckle, and stud.



No. LXXXVIII.—A large deep grave, but with few of the bones preserved. At the feet a circular bronze dish, about twelve inches and a half in diameter and four and a quarter in depth, much worn and with one handle deficient. It had apparently stood upon a thin circular stand of bronze, some remains of which were found. An umbo and a knife, a sword, much broken



but with the pommel entire, and composed of a purple vitreous enamel or other substance inlaid with silver; and a sword-guard, as indicated by two thin parallel plates of silver.

No. LXXXIX.—A spear-head, an umbo, a large knife, and an iron buckle. An “augon,” or iron spear or pike, forty-two inches long, the head armed with barbs, flattened.¹

No. XC.—A woman's grave, the bones tolerably perfect. A bronze buckle on the left; an iron ring, apparently the link of a chain; close under the chin, beads of amber and porcelain, unusually rude and unartistic, and with them a circular gold pendant. A quantity



of gold braid round the skull (see specimens engraved), evidently once woven or laced into either the hair or the

¹ See ‘Archæologia,’ plate xxxiv. p. 178.

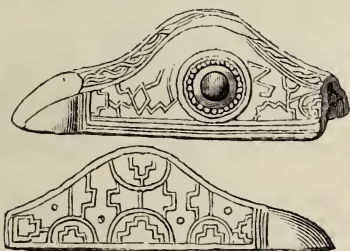
head-dress, and closely resembling that described under Grave IV.

The pendant, also, is much like those found in that grave, and of the medium size there described. At its edge is a beading, and within it an ornamented border; the centre bears those strange figures so common upon these ornaments, and, as Professor Stephens of Copenhagen informs me, quite familiar to northern antiquaries, and of frequent occurrence throughout Scandinavia. "The ground type," he writes to me, "is a writhed worm with gaping jaws, and headless intertwining snakes, all making, as it were, one serpent." Numerous examples of these golden bracteates are given in Thomsen's '*Atlas de l'Archéologue du Nord*,' some exactly resembling these found at Sarr, others differing widely from them. But these are evidently debased copies of the Scandinavian type, possibly the spoil of Danish invaders, but more probably the work of the Jutes themselves or of foreign artists employed by them, and degenerated from the original designs brought over at their first immigration.

No. CXI. — A broken umbo and a bronze sword pommel.¹



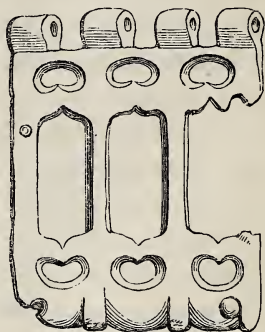
¹ [The sword-pommel of which an engraving is annexed was also found in one of this year's graves, but unfortunately the particular grave was omitted to be noted. It is too elegant to be passed over, and is, besides, of an unusual type: I have therefore placed it here. It is of silver and very prettily chased, and on one side is set with a small round carbuncle.—T. G. F.]



No. XCII.—A child's grave. A broken umbo, and a single bead.

No. XCIII.—No relics.

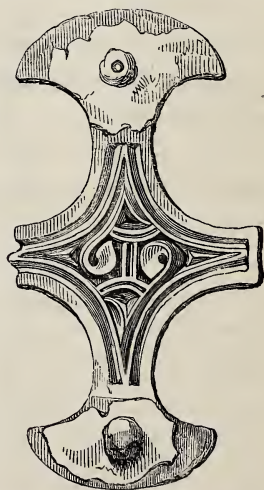
No. XCIV.—A woman's grave. The bones are full of oil, as if lately buried. Some curious bronze objects, one of them apparently a hinge; another being tubular and perforated as to support two pendants, also of bronze. A large quantity of amber beads, with a few black bugles, lay at the centre of the breast, and amongst these a small circular fibula, of bronze gilt, and set with a garnet (see Plate VI., Fig. 5). In this grave were also a few small pieces of gold braid, like those in Nos. IV. and XC. A small belemnite artificially sharpened at one end,¹ a key, and a knife.



Nos. XCV., XCVI.—Graves of women. Fragments of knives and keys, and in the latter grave a necklace of ten beads, one of which was treble, one of blue glass, four of clay, and one white and cylindrical.

Nos. XCVII., XCVIII.—Graves of women. Fragments of iron. In the former an ornament of tin, slightly gilt in parts of the pattern, and with rivets as if to fasten to a girdle or strap.

No. XCIX.—A knife and some clench-bolts by the left side; a piece of bronze, probably the plate



Douglas, 'Nenia Britannica,' p. 158, mentions belemnites found in a British grave, and supposed to have been used as arrow-heads.

for the handle of a box, under it a piece of thick leather.

Nos. C.—CII.—Graves of women. Two amber beads in CI., yellow beads and two iron rings in CII.

No. CIII.—An earthen vessel of black ware at the right foot, a sword (broken), an umbo, and a bronze pin.

No. CIV.—A very small grave and disturbed. A knife and the top of a sword-hilt.

Nos. CV.—CIX.—Beads, keys, knives (broken), a small piece of glass, and an iron buckle; two small bronze buckles and a black earthen vessel with a long neck. All probably women's graves.

No. CX.—A child's grave, only eighteen inches deep. Three beads.

No. CXI.—A spear-head, an umbo over the face (broken), a knife, and several clench-bolts.

No. CXII.—No relics.

No. CXIII.—A spear-head with its socket, nearly eleven inches long; an umbo, a knife, the rim of a small bronze vessel, and on the hip a sword.

No. CXIV.—A woman's grave; oblique. Only fragments of keys.

No. CXV.—A woman's grave. Two glass vessels between the feet; the larger much fractured and too incomplete for engraving; the lesser perfect, though with a surface more than usually decomposed (see Plate V., Fig. 2). Two bronze keys, and one of iron, corroded together.¹ A quantity of beads



¹ See 'The Celt, the Roman, and the Saxon,' p. 424.

of clay and porcelain lay beneath the skull, and among them two carbuncle pendants set in silver (see Plate VI., Fig. 2), exactly alike, but one imperfect both in stone and setting. On the breast a circular fibula of bronze gilt and set with garnets and ivory (see Plate VI., Fig. 6). The bone of some carnivorous animal lay near.

Nos. CXVI., CXVII.—No relics.

No. CXVIII.—An umbo over the face, fragments of a wooden box near the breast, and keys or other iron implements beside it; three rings of silver wire, one in fragments, were found near.

No. CXIX.—No relics.

No. CXX.—Probably the grave of a woman and child, a few teeth of both being found. A black earthen vessel, which fell to pieces upon exposure: it contained a small piece of iron, and a plate like the cross-plate of a shield, with a stud in it; some beads and triangular pieces of perforated bone, all very rude.

No. CXXI.—A bronze ring or armlet, and near it a key.

No. CXXII.—A knife only.

No. CXXIII.—A child's grave, as shewn by the teeth. Some keys, three beads, and a small piece of mother-of-pearl; a knife and a ring, both broken; a very small carbuncle set in gold as a pendant (Plate VI., Fig. 3); a slender silver pin, in shape and size exactly like our own ordinary pins, and a pretty specimen of delicate Saxon handicraft.

Nos. CXXIV. and CXXV.—Probably graves of women. A black earthen vessel much decayed; a knife, a circular purple stone, and two amethystine beads.

No. CXXVI.—A very narrow grave, only eighteen inches wide. A remarkable bronze ornament, of a very elegant and, I believe, an unique pattern (Plate VI., Fig. 9). It is of a diamond shape, measuring an inch

and a half by an inch and a quarter, and bears at its angles four ivory bosses, each pierced in the centre with a dot of lapis-lazuli. At its back are four bronze loops to fix it to the belt or dress. It is very substantially made, and in very perfect condition.

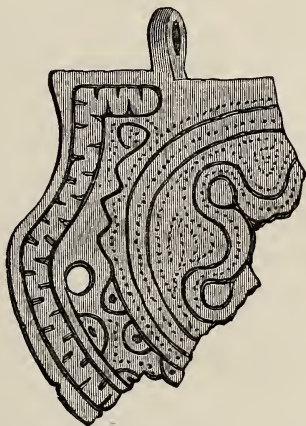
No. CXXVII.—Part of an iron ring, and a small bronze buckle.

No. CXXVIII.—This grave contained three skulls in juxtaposition near the lower end of the grave. The bones were much deranged. A knife, two amethystine beads, two of bone, and one of blue glass; a fragment of Samian ware.

No. CXXIX.—A child's grave, as shewn by the milk molar teeth. A small black earthen vessel, and a knife.

No. CXXX.—A woman's grave. Part of a bronze plated ornament, an iron buckle, and some other pieces of iron.

This grave, and those immediately surrounding it, had perhaps been dug on the site of Roman interments. We found in this another fragment of Samian ware, and not far from it was a deep, wide, circular pit, filled to the depth of several feet with fine black calcined earth. A small knife,



much burnt, was found in the pit, with charred bones of oxen and sheep, and, strange to say, a human skeleton, shewing no sign of the action of fire, lying with the head to the south-east. As the labour of exploring this place seemed likely to be considerable, we left it for the time, to make our more profitable researches elsewhere, before the season became too far advanced.

No. CXXXI.—Only a knife.

No. CXXXII.—An umbo (broken), a small spear-head, a broken knife, and the heads of two iron studs.

No. CXXXIII.—A child's grave. No relics.

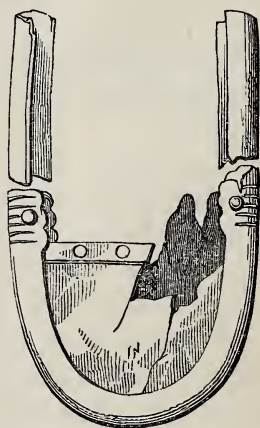
No. CXXXIV.—A double grave; the skeletons nearly touching. The upper interment probably a woman's. In the lower was a small piece of glass. Clench-bolts were found at the head and down the left side, some of them only eighteen inches from the surface.

No. CXXXV.—A long pike, iron rivets, and a small iron tool like a farrier's knife.

No. CXXXVI.—A remarkably long grave, eleven feet in length by two feet six inches in width. It had probably been disturbed, and contained nothing but a fragment of red pottery.

No. CXXXVII. — No relics. The femur and tibia measured together thirty-seven inches.

No. CXXXVIII.—An elegantly-shaped spear-head by the right cheek; the fragment of a knife; and the bronze chape or point of sheath of a sword or dagger, the dark part indicated in the wood-cut being a fragment of the leather of which the rest of the sheath was apparently composed.



Nos. CXXXIX., CXL.—Small pieces of bronze and iron. In the latter grave a bronze nail or rivet, with broad flat head, gilt, and prettily chased with a characteristic wreathed pattern.

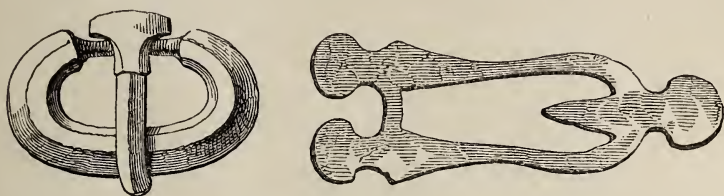
No. CXLI.—A girl's grave. An amethystine bead and a fragment of pottery.



No. CXLII.—A large spear-head, and another smaller, with one ferule; a fragment of red pottery. No vestige of the skeleton but a portion of the lower jaw-bone. Most of the graves in this part of the field had been disturbed.

Nos. CXLIII.-CXLVII.—Two small knives, one very slender ; a broken bead, a spear-head, and an iron tool.

No. CXLVIII.—Skeleton with head to the east, the opposite direction to that of nearly all the others. A small circular fibula about an inch in diameter, and of archaic pattern (see Plate VI., Fig. 8); the centre is a raised boss set with a green stone, and from this radiate ten sliced garnets, of nearly triangular shape ; the back is plated with silver. A bronze buckle, one large ribbed



bead, probably Roman, and a curiously-shaped bronze ornament, which has apparently been attached to a girdle or strap. From the position of the skeleton and the type of the relics, I am inclined to class this grave with No. LXXXV., as one of the earliest which we opened.

Nos. CXLIX.-CLI. — Probably disturbed. A knife and a piece of iron.

No. CLII.—A double interment. No relics.

No. CLIII.—A spear-head twelve inches and a half in length, and a knife.

Nos. CLIV., CLV.—Both disturbed. A broken pin or bodkin, one amber bead, and fragments of bronze and iron.

No. CLVI.—A vessel of red earth, bottle-necked, on the left side of the head ; a short sword, only twenty-six inches and a half in the blade ; an umbo over the face ; a spear-head and its socket. .

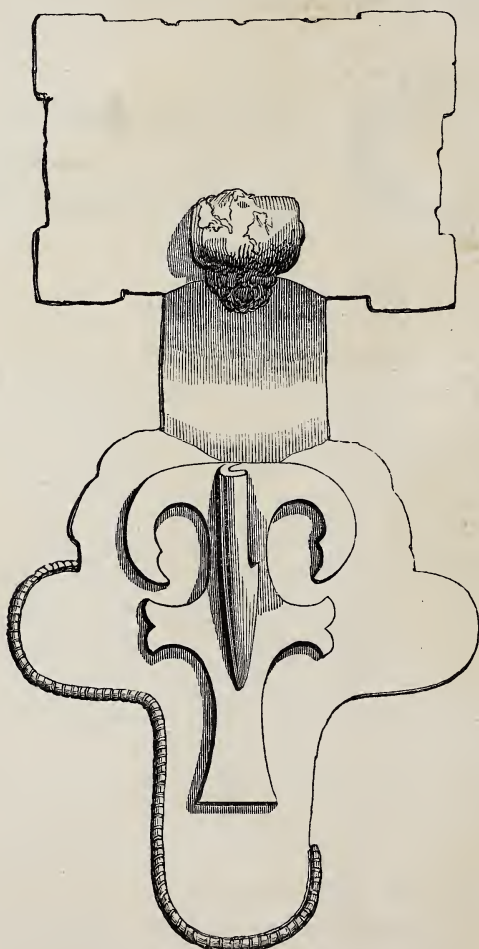
No. CLVII.—An oblique grave. To the left of the head, lay on its side a black earthen vessel with handle



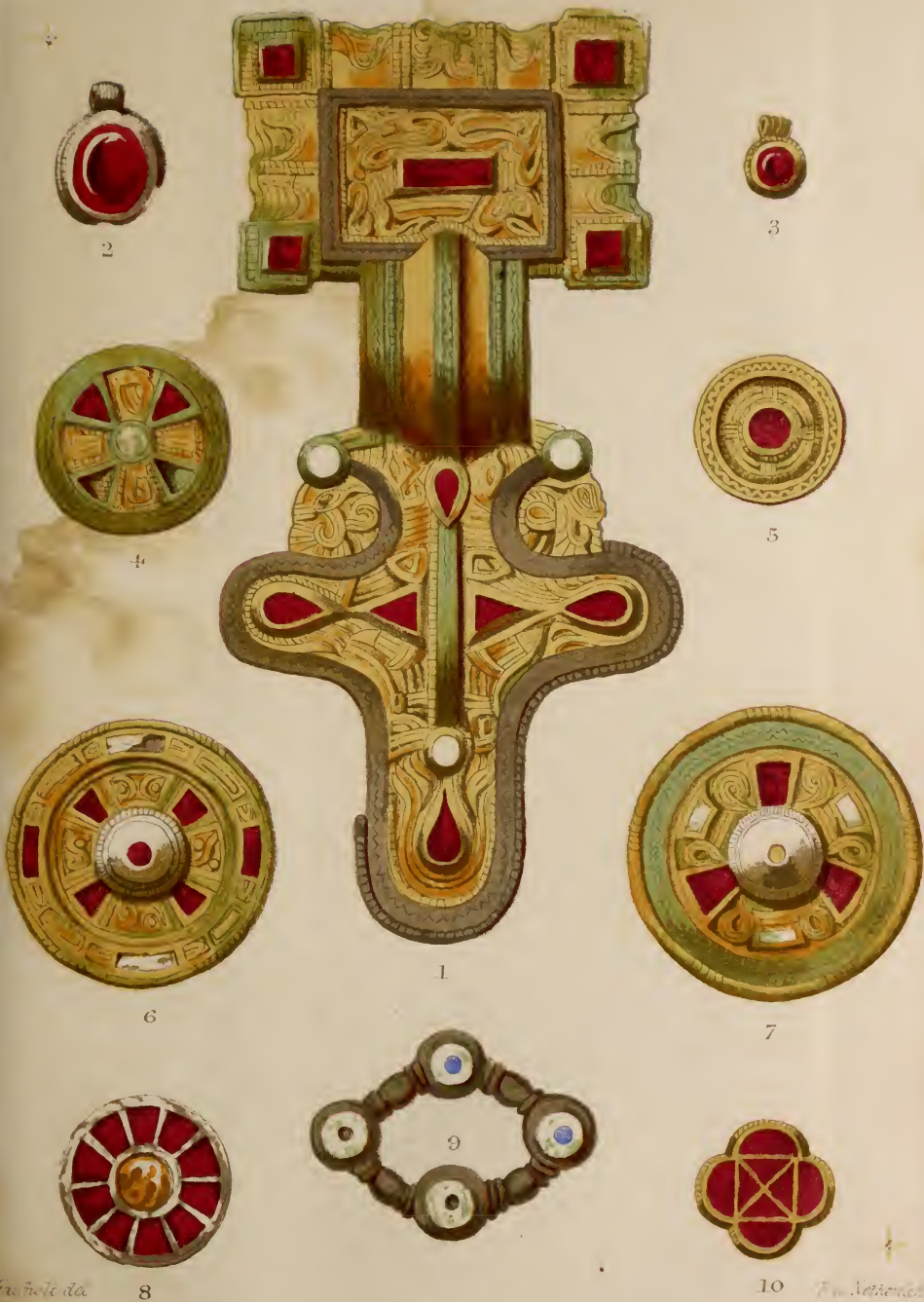
and lip, the exact type of the modern beer jug; a bronze pin or bodkin, and a spear-head with its ferule.

No. CLVIII.—A woman's grave. Twenty-four amber beads; an iron loop; and two circular fibulæ (Plate VI., Figs. 4, 10). One being of a peculiar and archaic type.

No. CLIX.—An iron bolt, some keys, two knives, and a small pair of bronze tweezers. A very large and fine



Reverse of the Fibula, Plate VI. Fig. 1.



ANGLO SAXON ANTIQUITIES FROM SARR.

(From p. 80.)

cruciform fibula (Plate VI., Fig. 1) lay edgeways by the left side, and separated from it the recurved catch which received the acus.

1. This fibula is about five inches long, and of bronze gilt, (the reverse, however, has apparently been silvered.) The four corners of its upper compartment are set with square garnets, and an oblong garnet forms the centre, surrounded with a thin edging of silver. Elaborate devices not uncommon in these relics are chased along its edges and borders. The lower part is of a complicated and very elegant pattern. An edging of thick chased silver wire has apparently once run round its outer edge, as is the case with other fibulæ of this pattern. Only part of this remains. These large cruciform fibulæ are not uncommon in Anglo-Saxon cemeteries; the greater number are of bronze, sometimes washed with gold, but mostly without the addition of stones or ivory.

2. I am inclined to think it a misnomer to call these "tweezers" by that name. I cannot but believe them to have been used for sewing purposes, and to form, in fact, a complement to those collections of pins, bodkins, and scissors, which, found as they are with decayed wood attached to bronze and iron plating, and with the bolts of small locks, seem to have been stored in the work-boxes of Saxon ladies. Of the many pins and bodkins in bronze and ivory found at Sarr one or two had slight indentations round the head, but apparently for ornament only, and none were pierced through; indeed, were they pierced, the large size of the head would render them useless for sewing. They were more probably used to puncture the work, after which the tweezers would take the thread and draw it through; for needles are almost unknown in our Kentish Saxon graves. The tweezers from Grave LXXXVI. (absurdly large if really tweezers with our modern use) were found

in a man's grave, and probably served in this way for his coarser work in leather, hides, or canvas.¹

Nos. CLX., CLXI.—Fragments of a sword, the fractures being old, and pieces of iron.

No. CLXII.—A woman's grave. A circular fibula, three amethystine beads and three of clay, a fragment of blue glass.

Nos. CLXIII.—CLXV.—Only a broken knife.

No. CLXVI.—A woman's grave. A knife, a link of chain, and a broken key. Fragments of an ivory ornament perforated with round holes at intervals: it has probably formed a complete circle. Also a bone disk, and a few beads, some of blue glass and some others of the double type.



¹ I append, by permission, an interesting letter from M. Herbst, Deputy Keeper of the Museum of Northern Antiquities at Copenhagen. Professor Stephens, from whom I was seeking information respecting the antiquities of a people kindred to our own Jutish population, applied to M. Herbst, who kindly communicated the following valuable details:—

“My dear Professor Stephens,—In consequence of a letter from Mr. Brent at Canterbury, you have asked my opinion of the original use of the ‘SYLE’ (awls), ‘SYNAALE’ (needles), and ‘TANGER’ (pincers), so frequently found in Northern graves from the Bronze period. Allow me in allusion hereto first to inform you how many, and under what circumstances, these articles are preserved in the Old Northern Museum here.

“Of bronze awls, which are not always square at one end for insertion in the haft or holder, and round at the other, the Museum has about three hundred different specimens. Of these, sixteen have hafts in the handles, eleven of bronze, four of bone, and one of amber. It also has one awl of gold. Of needles, which are more or less flat with an oblong eye at about the centre, it has twenty-four of bronze and three of bone. Of *pincers* or tweezers the Museum possesses one solid and elegantly-made specimen of gold, and about two hundred of bronze, a couple of which have slides in a way reminding us of the tweezers or pincers used by surgeons for underbinding veins, etc.

“As to how these objects were employed, we must call to mind a couple of peculiar circumstances. In the clay urns, filled with burnt bones belonging to the Bronze age, so frequently found in the barrows in this

No. CLXVII.—An iron buckle, a spear-head, and a knife.

No. CLXVIII.—A buckle and some pieces of iron. At the left foot a black earthen jug like that found in No. CLVII., and near it a glass vessel of the pillared or tear-drop pattern, and in perfect preservation, very like that from No. LX., but with a less spreading mouth (Plate V., Fig. 1). These two glass vessels correspond

country, we very often find a small knife, an awl, pincers, and a couple of other bronze articles, such as a ring or hair-pin, or double button, etc., and I believe that the general idea is correct, that these urns contain the remains of females; the knife, the awl, and the *tweezers* being the deceased lady's sewing apparatus. We must also remember that we have here in Germany many specimens of sewing in leather and skin with narrow slips or threads of skin (see, for instance, Worsaae's 'Nordiske Oldsyer,' Figs. 162, 163), and that garments of skin must be supposed to be general in a very early period. But, as you know, garments have often been found of a simple woven woollen stuff, sewn with woollen thread, but such woollen garments have apparently been much less used and more costly than skin garments. If we now come to the objects spoken of, we shall see that such bronze things as a knife, an awl, and tweezers were quite needful for sewing in skin or leather. The knife was used for cutting out and for slicing off the narrow thongs or threads of skin, the awl for boring holes, and the pincers for catching the leathern thread and drawing it through the holes.

"These things could not be employed for sewing woollen clothing; for these things needles were excellent, while the latter again would not suit for leather. The proportion of awls and needles in the Museum will therefore be a good guide as to the proportion of these skin and woollen garments in the Bronze period.

"Of course these awls, which are from five inches to one inch long, were often used in daily life for other purposes than sewing. So also the tweezers must sometimes have been employed, among other ways, as surgical instruments, as was clearly the case with one found in 1845 in a set of instruments, which must have belonged to a man, half a doctor and half a wizard.

"Hoping that you will find these observations satisfactory,

"I remain, very truly yours,

"Copenhagen, July 3, 1864.

"C. F. HERBST."

In the 'Horæ Ferales' of the Honble. C. Neville it is stated that as many as sixteen pairs of tweezers were found at Little Wilbraham, in urns, with nippers, spears, and knives. Here, too, the funereal practices resemble those of the Northmen described by M. Herbst.

in most respects to others which have been found at Gilton, Ashford, Reculver, and Fairford, and in a few places in France and Germany.¹

No. CLXIX.—A woman's grave. A large key, eight inches long, by the left side, and a knife just above it.

Nos. CLXX.—CLXXII.—A black earthen vessel, much decayed and not preserved, a broken knife, and a piece of iron.

No. CLXXIII.—A woman's grave. Several beads of amethyst, porcelain, and clay, some keys, and small pieces of bronze.

No. CLXXIV.—A woman's grave. A small ivory pin or bodkin, swelling in the middle and ornamented with grooves where it is widest, and with little round holes on the head; some pieces of iron, and parts of two bone combs. One of these fragments is very curious, the comb having worked on a hinge in a case or handle, like the pocket combs of our own day.



No. CLXXV.—No relics.

Nos. CLXXVI., CLXXVII.—Children's graves. A small piece of bronze and some very small glass beads.

No. CLXXVIII.—Disturbed; no relics. Grave of a woman, as shewn by the teeth.

No. CLXXIX.—An oblique grave. A knife at the feet.

No. CLXXX.—A long narrow knife and a spear-head; the latter opens down part of the shaft, like the socket of a bayonet, with two cross bands of iron over the opening.

No. CXXXI.—Probably a Roman interment. Remains of a mortuary urn were found on the floor of the grave, with fragments of other Roman pottery. In the centre of the floor was a large piece of unbaked clay, and near it the bones of sheep and the jaw of a dog or

¹ See Akerman's 'Pagan Saxondom,' p. 4.

wolf; the soil about it was pulverized and black from the action of fire.

No. CLXXXII.—Perhaps a woman's grave. A bronze ring, and some small iron keys much broken.

No. CLXXXIII.—A woman's grave. Only some keys, broken and much corroded. The keys and the knives are generally found made of iron much inferior to that used for the swords and spear-heads.

The examination of Grave No. CLXXXIII. concluded our researches for this year.

[** It is hoped to give in our next volume, in which Mr. Brent will conclude his valuable narrative, plates containing specimens of the swords and other iron implements, the pottery, and the beads discovered during these excavations.—T. G. F.]

EXTRACT FROM ONE OF THE HUNDRED ROLLS
AMONG THE MISCELLANEA IN THE RECORD
OFFICE.

COMMUNICATED BY THE REV. R. P. COATES.

OUR Society is indebted for the following interesting extract to J. Burt, Esq., of the Public Records Office, who most obligingly sent it to me with an intimation that I might make what use I pleased of it: I have added a few explanatory notes where they seemed to be needed.

“ Kent,—Veredicta Hundredorum ad articulos de malefactoribus et perturbatoribus pacis.—EDW. I.

“ Hundreda de Westgate, Wystaple, juxta Cantuar.

“ (Jurors :) Johannes de Tomford, Henricus de Scolyforde, Thomas de Hagh', Bartholomeus le Draper, Robertus Knokehog, Martinus de Cruce, Wilhelmus atte Cherche, Radulphus Kete, Johannes Lytfot, Ricardus Bekel, Hamo atte Cherche.

“ Item dicunt quod quidam Thomas de Cruce, clericus ad ecclesiam de Sellinge, fuerat presentatus per quendam patronum ejus ecclesie, et per dominum Cantuariensem Archiepiscopum de eadem ecclesia institutus, et per tres dies et amplius seysitus. Venit idem Thomas, die veneris proximo post festum Sancti Petri ad vincula, anno regni Regis Edwardi xxxj^{mo}, cum duabus carectis¹ apud Sellynge pro garbis² suis decimalibus ibidem colligendis, et collegit ibidem porcionem bladi de decima predicta, et adduxit eam ad grangiam suam apud Bocton,³

¹ Carectis: carts.

² Garbis: sheaves; the word is still used in heraldry.

³ Bocton: Boughton-under-Blean, near Canterbury.

prius ad idem provisam ; et sic evenit, quod quidem Simon le cartere, serviens Abbatis Sancti Augustini Cantuariensis, vel-lens¹ ipsum Thomam impedire de premissis, verberatus fuit et vulneratus per quosdam ignotos venientes cum societate ipsius Thome. Die vero Sabbati sequente dictus Thomas cum societate sua predicta, porcionem bladi de decima predicta collegit, et ad locum duxit prenotatum, quo die venit Willielmus Hubert, monachus Sancti Augustini predicti, ^{vi} et armis, una cum societate magna hominum, extendente se ad sexaginta homines et plures, et predictum Thomam et suos a dicta decima projecit, et ab eadem fugavit, et quendam Johannem Brokman de Boc-ton venientem ibidem pro tumultu huthesii² levato sagittavit, vulneravit et maletractavit. Et idem Johannes Brokman, sic sagittatus per quosdam de societate predicti Willielmi Hubert, ab ense, cultello, loculo et argento suo, una cum Zona, fuit spoliatus, et jacuit ibidem tanquam mortuus, quousque amici sui eum cum curtena³ ab eodem loco petierunt.

“Item dicunt quod eodem die predictus Willielmus Hubert, una cum societate sua predicta, armis deauratis et similibus armis Domini Regis Angliæ armatus equitavit, vexillum gerendo quasi vexillum Domini Regis predicti, dicendo et pronunciando

¹ Vellens : volens.

² Huthesium ; sometimes huthesium et clamor : ‘hue and cry.’ The word is formed from the interjection ‘hui’ (classical), ‘ho’ (vernacular), stop thief ; the present pronunciation of ‘hue’ somewhat obscures the perception of this.

³ Curtena. After the hopeless interpretations of ‘curtain,’ ‘short-sword,’ and a more brilliant one of ‘yard-dog,’ ‘canis custos curtis,’ ‘qui curtem defendit,’ the true meaning of the word, viz. ‘cart,’ seems to be settled by the discovery, in an unpublished Rent-roll of Addington Manor, temp. Hen. III., of the following passage, added in a hand apparently temp. Ed. III. :—“tenentes debent invenire viij homines et viij curtanas, fimam (sic) domini extrahendam ; et dominus inveniet ij plaustra vel iij curtanas ;” though it still seems puzzling that in the passage above ‘carectis’ should have been used just before for ‘carts.’

[Both these, the only two known, uses of the word ‘curtena,’ ‘curtana,’ in this sense, being found in Kentish documents, may we not conjecture the vernacular word thus Latinized (for it is no Latin word) to have been a local one, and perhaps add ‘curteen’ or ‘curtane’ to our early Kentish vocabulary ? The use of both *e* and *a* in the second syllable will bear out this idea, as seeming to point to the well-known Kentish pronunciation and early spelling. The vehicle signified must apparently have been different to a ‘carecta,’ or ordinary cart, mentioned in the same passage of the Hundred-roll. *Query*. May it have been a wheelbarrow ?—T. G. F.]

pluribus quod a Domino Rege protectionem habuerunt, dicentes etiam se esse unus (sic) de septem regibus etc.¹

“Item dicunt quod die Decollacionis Sancti Johannis Baptiste, anno regni Regis Edwardi predicti xxxj^{mo},² cum quidem Ricardus Crystyen, decanus Domini Cantuarensis Archiepiscopi, in decanatu de Esprenge, venit ad curiam Abbatis Sancti Augustini Cantuariensis, in parochia de Sellynge, ad officium suum faciendum, quod sibi injunctum fuit per predictum Dominum Archiepiscopum, fuit ibidem Willielmus Hubert, monachus Sancti Augustini, et alii cum eo, quorum nomina subsequuntur: Thomas Smalsom, Robertus Sachur, Simon Cupere, Henricus atte Mersche, Johannes Coke, Johannes Titemersche, Robertus Tayleur, Salamon de Horapuldre, Robertus Goldfinch, Robertus Prente, Johannes de Cloptone, Philippus Buntore, Johannes filius Bartholomei atte Baynor, Johannes Mot et garcio ejus Stephanus Ferur, Willielmus Chaldane de Cant’, Thomas Ferbeste, Johannes filius Ade de Bisschopisgate, Thomas Cristemmesse, Johannes filius Henrici de Estria, Johannes Daghe, Robertus atte Geole, Robertus Storm et frater ejus venerunt, qui ipsum decanum receperunt in magno despectu Domini Archiepiscopi predicti, eumque verberaverunt et male contra pacem tractaverunt, et ipsum versus posteriora equi sui retroversum et caudam ejusdem equi loco freni in manu sua tenere cohercerunt et fecerunt, et eciam eundem decanum per mediam parochie de Sellynge cum cantibus illudendo duxerunt. Et postea caudam dicti equi una cum una auricula ipsius equi abeiderunt, et in lutum sordidum ipsum decanum projecerunt, et literam Domini Archiepiscopi Cantuariensis patentem eidem decano a dicto Domino Archiepiscopo transmissam una cum rotulis suis quos tulit ab eo abstulerunt et asportaverunt, contra pacem etc.

“Item dicunt quod dicta societas dicti Willielmi Hubert eodem anno quo supra in tempore autompnali claustrum Galfridi atte Chirche fregit, et contra voluntatem ipsius Galfridi gardenum suum intravit, fructusque suos pirorum et pomorum in eodem crescentes ad valenciam x solidorum contra pacem asportavit, et ipso Galfrido super hoc moto se conquerente graves minas et

¹ Se esse unus de vii regibus: a very obscure allusion; amongst several explanations proposed, perhaps the true one is to be found in the Book of Revelation, xvii. 10, “the other (king) is not yet come.”

² August 29, 1302.

gravia dampna dicta societas eidem Galfrido promisit, compulsendo ipsum super librum missale contra ipsius voluntatem jurare, quod pro delicto antedicto nec aliquo alio superveniente Abbati predicto nec suis conventibus nunquam deberet obstare, nec verbum magnum nec modicum contra ipsos pronuntiare.”

In another part of the same roll the ill-usage of R. Christian is thus described :—

“Ceperunt eum et ipsum versus posteriora equi sui retroversum et caudam ejusdem equi loco freni in manu sua tenere compulerunt, et ipsum decanum per medium ejusdem ville cum cantibus et correis¹ illudendo duxerunt; et postea caudam ejusdem equi, auriculas et labia absciderunt, et postea ipsum decanum in lutum sordidum projecerunt, et scripta monumenta et rotulos suos abstulerunt et asportaverunt, contra pacem.”

The transactions related above seem to be only the coming to a head of a long-standing dispute between the Archbishop of Canterbury and St. Augustine's Abbey, on a question either of patronage, or more probably of ecclesiastical jurisdiction; (—a search in the Archbishop's Registry might settle this). William Herbert, the monk, seems to have been a madman,—mad, perhaps, in the religious region of the brain; and altogether there is a curious likeness to what happened in the very same neighbourhood more than five hundred years afterwards, when Thom, alias Courtenay, was the principal figure.

¹ Correis : qu. = choreis? dances.

CHARTERS OF CUMBWELL PRIORY.

(Continued from Vol. V. p. 222.)

XXVI.

[Date between 1170 and 1180.¹]

WILLIAM FITZ HELTE *grants to the Abbèy of Cumbwell, the church of St. Peter of* ALDINTUN.

[This charter is given in facsimile in the accompanying plate, and is the counterpart of the charter also facsimiled in our Second Volume, p. 29. It is interesting to compare the two copies, in all probability now first put side by side again since the day of their sealing. They are not, I think, written by the same hand, though the writing is so similar as to make one cautious of speaking with certainty. The tails of the letters *f* and *s*, and the figures of *q* are, however, different nearly throughout. But they were, at least, most evidently written at the same time and place, so many of the witnesses to both being the same. May we infer that each party brought his own scribe? The monks, it will be observed, have fortified their counterpart with the names of a prior and three neighbouring chaplains, as well as of three of the family of Thurnham, their patrons, in addition to most of the witnesses to the other, and have also taken care to insert the words "*cum suis pertinenciis*," which are omitted from the lay copy. For more upon this charter, and the family of Fitzhelte, the reader is referred to the Second Volume, pp. 29-40.]

[Seal, as given in Arch. Cant. Vol. II. p. 29, Plate.]

In dorso : "Will: fil: Heltonis." and by Le Neve, "Carta facta Canonicis de Cumbwell Ecclesiæ: de Aldrinton (*sic*) Kant."

Gilbert de St. Leger =

Ralph.

Ernulf Savage =

Thomas.

¹ *Vide* Arch. Cant. Vol. II. p. 40.

estaru memoria ico
deo notu fieri desidero
si do & ecclie scē marie
am elemosinā eccliam
feci p salute aīe mee
e de ledes. Robto capell
tutunna. Ricard capell
degario ⁊ Rad fili? ei?
Idi. Stephano de torneha.
⁊ Thoma fili? ei? Osbto de
ā. ⁊ multis aliis;

CHARTERS OF CUMBWELL PRIORY.

(Continued from Vol. V. p. 222.)

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Gilbert de St. Leger =

Ralph.

Ernulf Savage =

Thomas.

¹ *Vide* Arch. Cant. Vol. II. p. 40.

Uniuersis scē marie eccleie filiis Willelmus filius heltonus salutem. Rerū gestarū memoria iuxta
in scripturam redigit ne processu temporis in oblivionē labat. Ideo notū fieri desidero
tam presentibus; quā futuris quod ego Willelmus filius heltonus dedi & concessi deo & eccleie scē marie
magdalē de cūbwell & fratribus; ibidem deo seruientibus; in perpetuam elemosinā ecclesiam
beati petri de aldintunna cum omnibus pertinentiis suis. & hoc feci pro salute anime mee
& anime henrici regis & antecessorum meorum. Hiis testibus; Roberto p̄ore de ledes. Roberto capell
de torneha. Gileberto capell de flouinbia. Amfrido capell de fittunna. Ricard capell
de cherd. Willelmus de hainnestord. & Willelmus filius eius. Gileberto & scō leodegario & Rad filius eius.
Hugus de chirint. Custacio de dikestmue. Alexand filius Gerald. Stephano de torneha.
Michaele de torneha. & Iohē de torneha. Ernulfo saluage. & Thoma filius eius. Osbert de
eaintunna. Iacobo tunc diacono. Leone. Walto de chanci. & multis aliis;

XXVII.

[Date, nearly as the preceding.]

WILLIAM FITZ HELTE *grants to the Abbey of Cumbwell his land called HERNINDEN.*

Notificetur—etc., quod ego WILLELMUS FILIUS HELTE dedi et concessi deo et ecclesie Sancte Marie Magdalene de Cumbwelle et fratribus—etc., in perpetuam elemosinam quandam terram meam que vocatur HERNINDENE¹ salvo servitio regi et hoc feci pro salute anime mee et antecessorum meorum. Hujus carte testes sunt AMFRIDUS DE CANCI WILLELMUS DE CHERINTUNE EUSTACHIUS DE HICESMUE TOMAS DE ESINDONE RADULFUS DE SANCTO LEODEGARIO FOLQUINUS PAINFORIR HUGO DE CHERINTUNE ARNULFUS SALVAGE et THOMAS filius ejus et plures alii.

[Seal as in the preceding.]

In dorso : “Will: fil: Helte. Hernden.” and by Le Neve, “Terra de Hirndene Kant. data Canon: Cumbwell, Cant.”

Arnulf Savage =

|
Thomas.

XXVIII.

[Date, before 1215.]

ROBERT DE SEVANZ, *for the good of his own soul, those of his ancestors, and that of ROBERT DE THURNHAM his lord, confirms to the Abbey of Cumbwell the grant made by WILLIAM FITZ HELTE his predecessor, of the advowson of the church of ALDINTUN.*

Omnibus Sancte Matris Ecclesie filiis ad quos presens pervenerit scriptum ROBERTUS DE SEVANZ salutem. Noverit universitas vestra me divine pietatis intuitu et pro salute anime mee et animarum antecessorum meorum et anime ROBERTI DE THORNEHAM domini mei quantum ad me pertinet concessisse et

¹ Herninden, or Hernden, in Sandhurst, apparently part of William Fitz-Helte's manor of Aldington, which to this day includes lands in Sandhurst, *teste* Hasted, iii. 76.

hac presenti carta mea confirmasse deo et ecclesie Sancte Marie Magdalene de Cumbwell et fratribus—etc., in puram et perpetuam elemosinam donacionem et concessionem quam WILLELMUS FILIUS HELTONIS predecessor meus fecit predictae Ecclesie de Cumbwell scilicet de ecclesia de ALDINTUN cum ejus pertinenciis.¹ Ita sane quod nichil juris in predicta ecclesia et ejus pertinenciis mihi vel heredibus meis in posterum retinui. Ut autem predicti WILLELMI FILII HELTONIS donacio et concessio et mea confirmacio perpetuo stabiliter et firmiter perseverent Hanc paginam sigilli mei testimonio dignum duxi roborare. Testibus hiis STEPHANO DE THORNEHAM AMAURICO DE LANDIS ALULFO DE BOCTUN RADULPHO DE SANCTO LEODEGARIO WILLELMO DE BATH Magistro WILLELMO DE BRISTOLL² et multis aliis.

[Seal lost.]

In dorso: “Rob: de Sevanz.” and by Le Neve, “de confirmatione Eccleie: de Aldinton Canonicis de Cumbwell, Kant.”

XXIX.

[Date, between 1174 and 1184.]

RICHARD, *Archbishop of Canterbury*, confirms the gift of the advowson of the church of BEWSFIELD, made to the Abbey of Cumbwell by DIONISIA the patroness, on the resignation of her son THOMAS the late parson.

RICARDUS Dei gracia Cantuariensis Archiepiscopus Tocius Anglie Primas Universis dicte Matris Ecclesie filiis ad quos littere iste pervenerint eternam in Christo salutem. Adeo modernorum temporibus execrabilis ardor ambitionis invaluit ut ea que canonice acta sunt calumpniantium versutias vitare non possint nisi memorialibus scriptis et testium numerositate muniantur. Eapropter ad omnium volumus peruenire noticiam

¹ As to the moiety of the manor of Aldinton, afterwards Aldinton Setvans, falling to the inheritance of Emma de Setvans, a coheir of William Fitz Helte, see Arch. Cant. Vol. II. pp. 29, 30. This Robert was very probably the son and heir of Emma, there mentioned as under age in 1187.

² Master William of Bath, and Master William of Bristol, are witnesses to several of these charters, in all of which the name of Stephen de Thurnham appears either as grantor or as witness. See Nos. VI. VII. X. XI. XII. XIII. It seems not unreasonable to conjecture them to have been his chaplains or confessors.

quod cum DIONISIA advocata ecclesie de BIAUSFELD¹ dilectos filios nostros Abbatem et Canonicos de Cumbwell nobis ad eandem Ecclesiam de Biausfeld presentasset nos de concessione et plena voluntate Dilecti filii nostri Tome clericus filii et heredis memorate DIONISIE qui ultima ejusdem ecclesie persona fuerat facta ipsius resignacione ejusdem ecclesie per prefatum TOMAM in manum nostram predictos abbatem et canonicos de Cumbwell

¹ Bewsfeld, now called Whitfield, near Dover. The Manor must have been at this date vested in Dionisia de Beausfeld, daughter of Guncelin de Badlesmere, who bestowed it upon her in frank-marriage at her marriage to Wielard de Savelsdon. We find this, and much more of interest with reference to the Charter above, in the following extract from the "*Rotuli Curie Regis*," "*Pleas within 15 days of Easter, 1 Joh.*" (1200).

"Will. de Soueledun petit feudum dimidii militis in Beaufeld versus Will. de Badlesmere sicut jus suum et hereditatem, unde Wielardus avunculus Jordani patris predicti Willelmi saisitus fuit ut de jure tempore Regis Henrici avi, et Wielardus duxit in uxorem quandam Dionisiam cui dedit terram illam in dotem, que totam terram illam tenuit in dotem omnibus diebus vite sue ex dono ipsius Wielardi, in quam terram predictus Willelmus nullum habuit ingressum nisi per Thomam de Neusol filium predictae Dionisie, qui nullum jus habuit in terra illa nisi per Dionisiam matrem suam que habuit eam in dotem. Willelmus venit et defendit jus suum et defendet quando debebit, sicut versus eum qui infra etatem est versus quem licet finis factus esset non posset esse ratus, et dicit quod Dionisia non habuit terram illam in dotem sed in maritagium. Quia quidam Guncelinus terram illam dedit in maritagium predicto Wielardo cum Dionisia filia sua, qui Wielardus decessit sine herede de se, et post eum duxit eam in uxorem Thomas de Cestreton cum predicto maritagio et ex ea habuit heredem, et post decessum ipsius Wielardi frater suus Simon avus predicti Willelmi posuit ipsum Thomam et Dionisiam in placitum in Curia Regis Sancti Augustini et ibi finis factus est inter eos. Ita quod terra de Linacher remansit eidem Simoni in fine illius, et Beaufeld remansit predicto Thome et Dionisie, et hoc offert probare. Et Willelmus venit et defendit finem illum nunc et quando defendere debuerit ut ille qui infra etatem est, et dicit quod nunquam predicta Dionisia habuit terram illam in maritagium, immo in dotem, et ut Inquisicio inde fiat per legales homines utrum scilicet Dionisia terram illam habuit in maritagium vel in dotem et si Thomas filius ejus alium habuit ingressum nisi per matrem suam. Offert Regi xx marcas sicut illas prius promisit Regi.

"Dies datus fuit eis in xv dies post festum Sancti Johannis ad audiendum judicium."

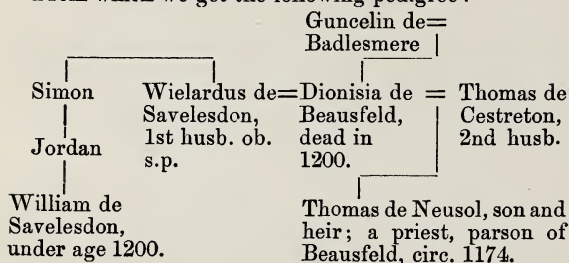
And we have the verdict of the jury in the "*Placitorum Abbreviatio*," Rot. 5. p. 65, "*termino Pasche tempore Regis Johannis undecimo*" (1210);—delayed probably till William de Savelsdon came of age.

"Juratores dicunt quod terra de Biausfeld fuit maritagium Dionisie de Biausfeld de dono Guncelini de Badlesmer patris ipsius Dionisie qui illam

ad supradictam ecclesiam liberam et vacantem admisimus et eos in ea canonice sine omni contradiccione instituimus. Volumus itaque et ea qua fungimur autorytate precipimus quod idem canonici prescriptam ecclesiam cum omnibus ad eam pertinentibus ita bene et plene libere et in pace possideant in perpetuum sicut eam aliquis unquam ante illos melius et plenius ac liberius possedissee dinoscitur. Et ut hec nostra institutio firma in perpetuum et inconcussa permaneant nos eam presentis scripti nostri anotacione et sigilli nostri munimine duximus roborare. Hiis testibus magistro PETRO BLESSENSI¹ Archidia-

maritavit cum terra illa Wielardo de Savelesdon. Judicium—Willelmus de Badlesmer teneat in pace quia Willelmus de Savelesdon nil capit per juratam illam."

From which we get the following pedigree:—



William de Badlesmere, heir of Thomas de Neusol, probably his cousin.

We may perhaps conjecture that Thomas de Neusol gave up his benefice of Beausfeld to become a Monk of Cumbwell, his mother giving the advowson to the Abbey. He may or may not have been dead in 1200 when the above plea was entered. As a Priest, he could not hold lands, and on the death of his mother, the manor would descend to his heir, William de Badlesmere; who may have been his son, such instances being known, but more probably his cousin, the head of the Badlesmere family.

We learn from Thorn's Chronicle, that the Abbey of St. Augustine had a claim on this advowson, compromised by a Charter, which he dates 1221, but which must evidently been some years earlier, whereby John, *Abbot* of Cumbwell, acknowledged that his convent held the Church of Bawesffelde of the Abbot and Convent of St. Augustine's, by payment to them of a "pension" of 10s. per annum. (Dec. Script. 1878.) The latter Abbey specially reserves this payment, on releasing other such pensions, by a Charter of Simon Langton's, dated by Thorn, 1242, as being "in signum dominii tanquam firmam." (Id. 1892.) Under the year 1285, Thorn records that John Prior of Cumbwell attended a Chapter of St. Augustine's, and swore fealty for this Church.

¹ It is interesting to note the name of the celebrated Petrus Blesensis,

cono BATHONIE WILLELMO Archidiacono GLOECESTRIE Magistro
HENRICO DE NORHAMTON ROBERTO DE INGLESHAM Magistro ROGERO
DE ROULUESTON Magistro ROGERO NORWICENSE WILLELMO DE
SOTINDON RICARDO DE LUNDEN GAUFRIDO FORTI Decano de
CRANEBROKE et aliis.

[Seal much mutilated,¹ Counterseal as given.]



or Peter of Blois, author of the well-known "Letters," as witnessing this and another Charter, No. V., in this collection. Both Charters are those of Archbishop Richard (Monachus), whose Chancellor he was, so styling himself in two of his Letters, Nos. 38 and 130. See also his Letter, No. 100, written in defence of a new prelate—probably Richard—against an accusation of undue lenity. Peter was Archdeacon successively of Bath, London, and Canterbury, and was reputed one of the most learned men of his day. Previously to his joining the Archbishop's household as Chancellor, he had been attached to the Court of Henry II., who entertained great admiration of him. After the death of Henry, Archbishop Richard being also dead, he went to reside at the Court of Eleanor, the Dowager Queen, and seems to have become her Secretary. He died in 1200. Many of the witnesses to this Charter witness also Charter V., and were probably other members of the Archbishop's household.

¹ It is observable, however, that this is not the seal used by the same Archbishop and engraved in our Second Volume, p. 41, having no diapering on the groundwork. The counterseal is of a nearly identical design with the counterseal there given, though apparently from a different matrix.

In dorso : " R. Cant. Arch. super ecc. de Beasfeld." and by Le Neve : " Pro Canoniciis de Cumbwell Kant. Beasfeld eccl. appropriatio."

XXX.

[Date, between 1215-17 or between 1222-28.]

JOHN¹ *Prior of Christ Church, Canterbury, confirms to the Priory of Cumbwell the churches of St. Mary of THURNHAM, St. Peter of ALDINGTON, St. Peter of BEWSFIELD, and St. George of BENINDEN, conceded to it by STEPHEN (LANGTON), Archbishop of Canterbury, and his predecessors REGINALD (FITZ-JOCELINE) and HUBERT (WALTER).*

Omnibus Christi fidelibus presentes litteras inspecturis J. Prior humilisque Conventus ecclesie Christi Cantuarie eternam in domino salutem. Que divine pietatis affectu sanctis locis et viris religiosis deo servientibus tribuuntur nimia debent stabilitate constitui et nullius in posterum intentione revocari. Hinc est quod donationem ac concessionem ecclesiarum Sancte Marie de THORNHAM cum pertinentiis Sancti Petri de ALDINTONE cum pertinentiis Sancti Petri de BEAUSFELD cum pertinentiis Sancti Georgii de BENINDEN cum pertinentiis factam Priori et Canoniciis de la Cumewell a venerabili Patre nostro S. Cantuariensi archiepiscopo et predecessoribus suis H. et R. prout in ipsorum munimentis perspeximus contineri ac eisdem canoniciis de consensu patronorum in proprios usus assignatam ratam habemus et acceptam. Et in hujus rei testimonium sigilli nostri munimine presens scriptum communimus.

[Seal lost.]

In dorso : by Le Neve, " Carta Prioris Cantuar. de appropriationibus ecclesiarum Thornham, Aldintone, Beanfeld (*sic*) et Beninden, Kant."

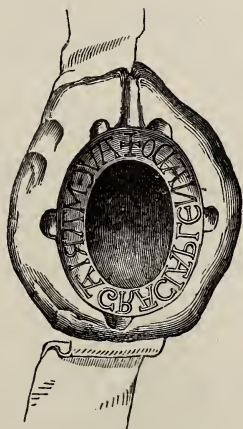
¹ This may be JOHN DE CHATHAM, Prior 1205-1217, or JOHN DE SITTINGBOURNE, Prior 1222-1234. But, if the first, the date of the Charter is further limited by its mention of the *Prior* of Cumbwell, which was an Abbey till *circa* 1215 ; and, if the latter, by the death of Stephen Langton, mentioned as then Archbishop, in 1228.

XXXI.

[Date, prob. circa 1180.]

ALAN DE CASTEILUN, *with consent of HUGH DE PERRIRES his lord, and for the good of his own soul, those of his ancestors, of WALCHELIN MAMINOT, and of HUGH DE PERRIRES and ADELAIDE his wife, grants to the Abbey of Cumbwell land in COLRED rated at the fourth part of a knight's fee, which WALCHELIN MAMINOT gave him.*

Sciant—etc., quod ego ALANUS DE CASTEILUN assensu domini mei HUGONIS DE PERRIRES et uxoris ejus ADELEIDIS dono et concedo Deo et ecclesie Sancte Marie Magdalene de Cumwelle et fratribus—etc., in perpetuam elemosinam salvo servitio domini illam partem terre de COLREDE que se defendit pro quartâ parte militis quam WALCHELINUS MAMINOT dedit michi pro servitio meo. Hanc donacionem feci pro salute anime mee et antecessorum meorum et WALCHELINI MAMINOT et domini mei HUGONIS DE PERRIRES et uxoris ejus ADELEIDIS. Testes RADULFUS DE WALTERVILLA WILLELMUS DE DIVE RODBERIUS decanus de BURHAM HUGO clericus JOHANNES DE TORNEHAM SIMON DE DERLINGES WALTERUS filius GLADEWINE RADULFUS presbiter de COLREDE BENEDICTUS clericus TURSTANUS clericus GAUFRIDUS filius ASCHETIL.¹



¹ This curious seal is an impression of a jewel, evidently not intended for a signet. The legend runs so as to be legible on the jewel itself, not on the seal; and the stone impresses a deep smooth oval hollow into the wax, as a carbuncle would. So much of the setting as can be conjectured from the impression, gives the idea of a pin, not unlike a scarf-pin of our own day. The legend, “✠ AVE MARIA GRACIA PLENA DO,” stops abruptly

In dorso : “Al. de Castilon.” and by Le Neve, “4tæ partis feodi mil. in Colrede Kant.”

XXXII.

[Date, prob. *circa* 1200.]

ALIZ DE CAINETO, *for the good of her own soul, that of WALCHELIN MAMINOT, and those of her ancestors and heirs, grants to the Abbey of Cumbwell the land in COLREDE which ALAN DE CASTEILUN gave them (by the preceding Charter), and which WALCHELIN MAMINOT gave him ; for the fourth part of a knight's service.*

Sciant—etc., quod ego ALIZ DE CAINETO concedo deo et sancte Marie Magdalene de Cumbwell et Canonicis ibidem deo servientibus terram de COLREDE quam ALANUS DE CASTEILUN eis dedit et WALCHELINUS MAMINOTH eidem ALANO propter servitium suum et hidem canonici de Cumbwell facient mihi et heredibus meis pro predicta terra servitium quarte partis unius militis. Et ego ALIZ et heredes mei warantizabimus—etc. Hanc concessionem feci pro salute anime mee et WALCHELINI MAMINOTH et antecessorum meorum et heredum meorum. Hiis testibus PAGANO DE PIRE RANDULFO DE NOGUN RICARDO BURDIN Magistro ROGERO DE LA BOCH MATILLIDE DE PIRE JULIANA DE DODINTON et multis aliis.

[Seal lost.]

In dorso : “Aliz de Claineto,” and by Le Neve, “terra de Colrede.”

XXXIII.

[Date, prob. *circa* 1180.¹]

WARINE son of PHILIP DE WOBURNE *grants to the Abbey of Cumbwell the rent-service by which the heirs of STEPHEN DE SAXINGERSTE held of him a tenement in BLECHECOTE, viz. 21 pence payable on St. John Baptist's day.*

Sciant—etc., quod ego WARINUS filius PHILIPPI DE WOBURNE short for want of space, like that of the same words on the heart-case in Leybourn Church. (See Arch. Cant. Vol. V. p. 137.)

¹ By evidence of the handwriting.

intuitu divino et pro salute anime mee et anime uxoris mee et animarum antecessorum et heredum meorum dedi—etc., Deo et ecclesie Beate Marie Magdalene de Cumbwell et Canonicis—etc., in liberam—etc. elemosinam totum servitium quod heredes STEPHANI DE SAXINGERSTE mihi facere consueverunt de tenemento quod de me tenuerunt in BLECHECOTE scilicet viginti et quinque denarios annui redditus ad festum Sancti Johannis Baptiste et quicquid juris in dicto tenemento habui vel habere potui tam in redditibus quam in aliis de dicto tenemento pervenientibus sine aliquo retinemento Salvo servitio domini Regis. Et ego dictus WARINUS et heredes mei warantizabimus—etc. Et in testimonium mee donationis et warantizationis presenti scripto sigillum meum apposui. Hiis testibus WILLELMO DE CASINGEHAM GILBERTO BARR YVONE DE WANESDEN ROBERTO DE HAMSTEDE GALFRIDO DE WISTRICHEHAM WILLELMO DE WDECHERCH ROGERO DE EDECHELARDINDENN RICARDO POT REGINALDO FORTI ROBERTO COC WALTERO TAYLOR et multis aliis.



In dorso : “ Warini de Woburn.” and by Le Neve, “ Redditus in Bletchcote.”

Philip de Woburn =

|
Warine.

XXXIV.

[Date, prob. circa 1180.¹]

JORDAN DE JENEFELDE grants to the Abbey of Cumbwell a rent service of 12 pence due from HEIMERIC DE RUSTUWELLE and his heirs.

Sciant—etc., quod ego JORDANUS DE JENEFELDE do et concedo deo et ecclesie sancte Marie Magdalene et fratribus—etc., in perpetuam elemosinam xii denarios de redditu HEIMERICI DE RUSTUWELLE quos ipse habuit quamdiu vixerit et heredes sui predictis canonicis solvere debent et hoc feci pro animâ patris mei et matris mee et pro salute anime mee et antecessorum meorum et concessu et favore heredum meorum. Hiis testibus GEROLDO DE JENESFELDE ROGERO DE JENESFELDE JOHANNO (*sic*) DE JENESFELDE GILLEBERTO DE JENESFELDE GUNZ DE JENESFELDE et pluribus aliis.



In dorso : “Jordani de Yenefeld.” and by Le Neve, “Carta Canonicis Cumbwell 12 den. redditus in Rustuwelle.”

¹ By evidence of the handwriting, etc.

XXXV.

[Date, prob. circa 1180.¹]

RICHARD DE LUNGUIL (*or Longville*) grants to the Abbey of Cumbwell the church of the Holy Trinity at WULFISTUNE.

RICARDUS DE LUNGUIL omnibus sancte matris ecclesie filiis salutem. Rerum gestarum memoria literarum iccirco in scriptura redigitur ne processu temporum in oblivione labatur. Ideo notum fieri desidero tam presentibus quam futuris quod Ego RICARDUS DE LUNGUIL dedi et concessi deo et ecclesie sancte Marie Magdalene de Cumbūuellia et Canonicis—etc., in perpetuam elemosinam ecclesiam sancte Trinitatis de WULFISTUNE² cum omnibus decimis et pertinentiis ejusdem ecclesie. Et hoc feci pro salute anime mee et patris mei et matris mee et antecessorum meorum. His testibus GALFRIDO Capellano STEPHANO DE TORNEHAM et ROBERTO fratre suo JOHANNE DE TURNEHAM avunculo eorum RADULFO FERRAND WILLELMO DE CURTUNE JOHANNE COQUINARIO BENEDICTO Clerico SAMSONE Carpentario HELIA Dispensario ROGERIO DE Celleria.

[Seal imperfect.]

In dorso: “Ric. de Longoil.” and by Le Neve, “Carta Ricci. de Lungvill Canonicis Cumbwell Ecclie. Scæ. Trinitatis de Wlistune Com. . . .”

XXXVI.

[Date, before 1215.]

PETER DE LUNGUIL, *for the good of his own soul, that of ROBERT DE THURNHAM, and those of his ancestors, confirms the preceding grant of RICHARD DE LUNGUIL his father.*

Sciant—etc., quod ego PETRUS DE LUNGUIL concessi—etc., Deo et ecclesie Sancte Marie Magdalene de CUMBWELL et fratribus—etc., in puram—etc. elemosinam donacionem RICARDI patris mei DE LUNGUIL quam fecit domui de Cumbwell scilicet

¹ By the handwriting and the name of John de Thurnham as witness.

² Little Woolston, in Buckinghamshire. The grantor was probably one of the Longvilles of Overton, in Huntingdonshire. It does not appear how the manor of Woolston came into that family.

Ecclesiam de WULFISTUNE cum omnibus pertinenciis suis. Ita sane quod Ego PETRUS DE LUNGUIL nichil juris in predicta ecclesia cum ejus pertinenciis mihi vel heredibus meis in posterum reseruum. Et hoc feci pro salute anime mee et anime ROBERTI DE THORNEHAM et animabus antecessorum meorum. Et ut donacio RICARDI patris mei et mea concessio—etc., sigillo meo roboravi. Hiis Testibus STEPHANO DE THORNEHAM WANDRAGISILIO DE CURCELL ROBERTO DE CARDUIL ROBERTO GIFFARD WILLELMO GIFFARD PAULINO Clerico WILLELMO DE BLANGI THOMA DE NORTHIE et multis aliis.



In dorso : “Pet. de Longoil.” and by Le Neve, “Confirmatio donationis Rici. patris eccliae Wulstun Canonicis de Cumbwell in Kant.”

Richard de Lunguil =

|
Peter de Lunguil.

XXXVII.

[Date, nearly as the preceding.]

PETER DĒ LONGOIL (or Longville) grants to the Abbey of Cumbwell, a rent of 12d. per annum, payable by WILLIAM CRISTEMESSE at BRICKHELL.

Sciant—etc., quod ego PETRUS DE LONGOIL dedi—etc., deo

et ecclesie Sancte Marie Magdalene de Cumbwelle et Canonicis—etc., pro salute anime mee et pro animabus antecessorum meorum in puram—etc. elemosinam duodecim denarios redditus percipiendos a WILLELMO CRISTEMESSE annuatim apud BRICKHELL quos idem Willelmus et heredes sui persolvent predictis canonicis predicto loco ad duos anni terminos scilicet ad festum Sancti Michaelis sex denarios ad annunciationem beate marie sex denarios. Et ut hec—etc., sigillo meo corroboravi. Hiis testibus ROBERTO DE BONEVILLE WALTERO MARTEL RICARDO DE DUNSTAPLE HENRICO filio EILNODI et aliis.

[Seal as in the preceding. No counterseal.]

In dorso : “Pet. de Longoil.” and by Le Neve, “Canonicis de Cumbwell Kant. redditus 12 denar. pro terra in Brickhell.”

XXXVIII.

[Dated 18th September, 1230.]

H., *Prior, and the Priory of Cumbwell, grant to WALTER LE REMANGUR, their land called PRESTENHO, and the land and house of WILIAM CRISTEMESSE in BRICKHELL, at a rent of 2s. 3d. per annum, the consideration money being 4s.*

Sciant—etc., quod ego H. dictus Prior de Cumbwell et ejusdem loci Conventus Dimisimus et Concessimus etc. WALTERO LE REMANGUR terram nostram que appellatur PRESTENHO et terram et mansum WILLELMI CRISTEMESSE que sunt in villa de BRICKELL. Habendas et Tenendas utrasque terras de nobis hereditarie reddendo inde annuatim ad festum sancti Michaelis duos solidos et tres denarios redditus nobis vel nostro assignato in eadem villa de BRICKELL. Pro hac autem dimissione et concessione et carte confirmacione Dictus WALTERUS dedit nobis quatuor solidos sterlingorum de Gersuma. In signum autem hujus dimissionis et concessionis et carte confirmacionis huic scripto sigillum capituli nostri apposuimus. Hiis testibus JOHANNÉ Cappellano GALFRIDO DE DUNES HUBERTO DE BROCK THOMA DUSER RADULFO OSGOD HUGONE NEUMAN ROBERTO filio ANDREE WILLELMO fratre ejus HENRICO CURTEIS WILLELMO BRUN WILLELMO DE HA ROGERO CABALLO et multis aliis.

Datum anno gracie m^o cc^o xxxiiij^o. Tercio decimo Kalendarum
Octobr.



In dorso : “Carta Prioris de Cumbewell facta Waltero le Remangeur de ten. in Brichell.”¹

XXXIX.

[Date, prob. circa 1180.²]

Agreement between WILLIAM and HWYLARD DE WYTHERINDEN and the Abbot and monks of Cumbwell, whereby the said WILLIAM releases to the latter land called HACHELANDE, to hold by a quit rent of 16 pence, and by a payment of 1½d. towards his “ward” to DOVER Castle, and of 3½d. towards his “scutage” as often as it reaches a mark. WILLIAM DE SCOTENI (Scotney), lord of the fee, confirms the agreement.

Hec est conventio inter abbatem de Cumwelle et fratres ejusdem loci et WILLELMUM et HWYLARDUM DE WYTHERENDENE³ quod ipse WILLELMUS relinquit terram suam ecclesiæ de Cumu Welle et fratribus terram quæ dicitur HACHELANDE in perpetuum habendam et possidendam jure hereditario pro xvi denariis singulis annis reddendis ipsi WILLELMO et hæredibus suis viii ad festam (*sic*) Sancti Michaelis et viii in die dominicâ palmaria. Et cum datur hwarda castelli de HASTYNGES quotiens exigitur tunc datur i denarius ad unum tempus et ad aliud iii quadrantes et quotiens scutagium pervenit ad marcam iii denarios et obolum et per hoc teneant præfatam terram bene et in pace et quiete et liberam ab omni alia exactione seculari. Hanc conventionem concessit dominus feodi WALTERUS DE SCOTENII et facta fuit coram viris fidelibus clericis et laicis. His testibus ADAMO presbytero de TYCHENERSTE⁴ BENEDICTO clerico THOMA clerico HERLYNO DE QUERLE et AUGUSTINO et NICHOLAO

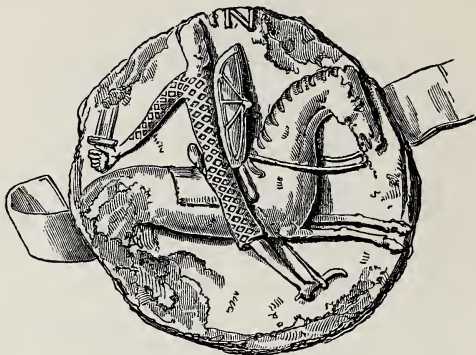
¹ The seal and counterseal of Cumbwell Priory, actually remaining attached to this Charter, are in a somewhat fragmentary state, and by no means so perfect as these engraved above. These engravings are, it may be remembered, from Arch. Cant. Vol. II. p. 42, and taken from a deed of lease of the parsonage of Thurnham by the Priory to Sir Edward Nevyle, of Southfryth, dated 1534-5.

² By evidence of the handwriting.

³ Witherinden, otherwise Westrolerinden, in Brenchley.

⁴ I.e. Ticehurst.

WARINO LIMUNDENE et WILLELMO fratre suo et HENRICO DE
HADLACHE HEILRICO DE COTELINGDENE ELFRICO DE HYLKENERSE
et ÆADRICHO fratre suo et multis aliis.



In dorso : “Wilard de Witerinden.” and by Le Neve, “Will.
de Wytherenden pro terra de Hachlande.”

...
Warinus de Limundene.		William.		Eadric.
			Elfric de Hylkenerse.	

XL.

[Date, between 1184 and 1190.]

*Charter of Protection to the ABBEY of Cumbwell, from BALDWIN
Archbishop of Canterbury.*

B. dei gracia Cantuarensis Archiepiscopus Totius Anglie
Primas et Apostolice Sedis legatus universis Christi fidelibus
ad quos presentes litere pervenerint illam que est in deo Salu-
tem. Ad nostræ sollicitudinis pertinet officium subjectos nostros
et maxime viros religiosos protegere et paci et securitati eorum
studiosius providere. Capropter nos devotionem et laudabilem
conversationem dilectorum filiorum nostrorum Canonice de
Cumbwell ex multorum relatione attendentes eosdem canonicos
et ecclesiam ac possessiones eorum universas in protectione dei
et nostra recepimus et omnes possessiones et beneficia que ipsis
canonicis in subsidium religionis pia devotione collata sunt et
tam regia quam episcopali auctoritate confirmata eis concedimus

et sicut in auctentico scripto domini illustris Anglorum Regis HENRICI secundi et in litteris confirmacionis RICARDI bone memorie predecessoris nostri Cantuariensis Archiepiscopi continentur expressa auctoritate qua pangimur confirmamus et sigilli nostri appositione communimus sub interminatione anathematis distinctius inhibentes nequis predictos Canonicos super possessionibus suis injuste aut contra juris ordinem turbare vel molestare presumat. Et ut hec confirmatio nostra firma et inconcussa perseveret eandem presenti pagina et testium subscriptione duximus roborandam. Hiis testibus Magistro HENRICO DE NORHAMTON Magistro SILVESTRO GILEBERTO filio WILLELMI REGINALDO DE OYLLY Magistro NICOLAO DE LIDEFORD RICARDO DE HUNFRAMVILL EUSTACHIO DE WILTON GALFRIDO FORTI et aliis.

[Seal and counterseal fragmentary only.]

In dorso : "Confirmatio B. Cant. Arch." and by Le Neve, "Canonicis de Cumbewelle omnium possessionum suarum," etc.

XLI.

[Date, prob. circa 1200.]

EMMA DE CREVEQUER *grants to the Abbey of Cumbwell the messuage which ELIAS PISTOR held of WALTER DE WINBEREGG, and he of her, at 12d. per annum, in LAMBURHURST; for which the monks are to keep her "anniversary" for ever.*

Sciant—etc., quod ego EMMA DE CREVEQUER dedi—etc., deo et Sancte Marie Magdalene de Cumbwell et Canonicis—etc., in liberam—etc. elemosinam mesagium cum omnibus suis pertinentiis quod WALTERUS DE WINBEREGG tenuit de me pro duodecim denariis per annum scilicet mesagium illud quod ELIAS PISTOR tenuit de WALTERO DE WINBEREGG in villa de LAMBURHURST. Et hoc feci pro salute anime mee et antecessorum meorum et heredum meorum. Et prefati canonici de Cumbwell facient anniversarium meum singulis annis in perpetuum. Et predicti canonici habebunt et tenebunt prefatum mesagium liberum et quietum ab omni seicta curie et ab omni seculari exactione sine ullo retenemento mihi aut heredibus meis. Et

ego et heredes mei warantizabimus—etc. Et ut hec—etc., sigillo meo corroboravi. Hiis testibus BENJAMINO capellano de GUTHURST RICARDO DE SOWELL WALTERO DE WINBEREGG JORDANO DE LAMBURHURST MAURICIO pistore WILLELMO CRUDE PETRO filio EADILDI WILLELMO POTIN et multis aliis.

[Seal lost.]

In dorso : “Emma de Crevequer.” and by Le Neve, “Reddit. in Lambirhurst, Kant.”

XLII.

[Date prob. circa 1200.]

ROBERT DE ST. JOHN *confirms to the Abbey of Cumbwell the grant by THOMAS DE YESSENDENE of certain lands not mentioned, with the homagers thereof.*

Sciant—etc., quod ego ROBERTUS DE SANCTO JOHANN¹ gratam et ratam habeo donationem quam THOMAS DE YESSENDENE intuitu divino dedit deo et ecclesie beate Marie Magdalene de Cumbewelle et canonicis—etc., in liberam—etc. elemosinam scilicet terras que expressim continentur in carta jam dicti THOME DE YESSENDENE cum hominibus qui eas tenent aut in perpetuum tenebunt et cum omnibus redditibus et omnibus consuetudinibus et omnibus utilitatibus que aliquo modo vel aliquo tempore inde provenire poterunt. Et sciendum est quod ego ROBERTUS quietum clamavi in perpetuum—etc. Et ego Robertus et heredes mei warantizabimus—etc., salvo servitio domini Regis. Et ut hec—etc., sigillum meum apposui. Hiis testibus HUGONE Pincerna tunc constabulario Roffensi WILLELMO POTIN HELIA mercatore JOHANNE ANGLICO RICARDO BAILEL STEPHANO

¹ This is no doubt, by the seal, one of the St. Johns of Stanton St. John, in Oxfordshire, and, the name of his tenant whose grant he confirms being also an Oxfordshire name, it seems probable that the land granted was in the same county. The clerk of Borstall, a witness, might be no distant neighbour, but the presence of the Constabularius Roffensis and William Potin seems to bring the place of execution of the charter into Kent, in which case Borstall may be the manor of that name near Rochester.

PINEL ROBERTO STACHE DE WLDEHAM JOHANNE clerico de BORSTALLE WALTERO HOD WALTERO DE RIFFORD GODEFRIDO COCO RICARDO PERWOLD et multis aliis.



In dorso : “Rob. de S. Johanne.” and by Le Neve, “Confirmat donationem terrarum in Nessendene Canonicis Cumbwell.”

XLIII.

[Date, prob. circa 1200.¹]

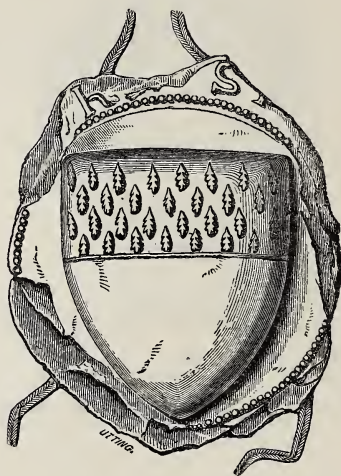
WILLIAM, son of WALTER DE HEVRE, grants to the Abbey of Cumbwell the Church of St. Peter of HEVRE.

Notum sit—etc., quod ego WILLELMUS filius WALTERI DE HEVRE Intuitu dei et pro salute anime mee et animarum antecessorum et heredum meorum quantum ad laicum patronum pertinet dedi—etc., deo et ecclesie Sancte Marie Magdalene de Cumbwell et canonicis—etc., in liberam—etc. elemosinam ecclesiam Sancti Petri de HEVRE² et quicquid juris in ea habui vel habere potui cum omnibus pertinentiis eidem ecclesie pertinentibus. Et ut hec—etc., cum sigilli mei appositione confir-

¹ By evidence of the handwriting.

² This and the three following Charters are very valuable, as giving earlier history of the advowson and ecclesiastical jurisdiction of Hever, than has hitherto been known.

mavi et testium subscriptione corroboravi. Hiis testibus HUGONE DE HEURE WILLELMO filio suo WILLELMO GREDLE JOHANNE Monacho JOHANNE SCALI PAGANO DE YWINDENN ROBERTO DE FREMDENN MARTINO DE WIGGINDENN WILLELMO DE ESSORE POLITO DE MEDHURST RICARDO WLUNOD ADAM GILEBERTO servientibus de Cumbwell et multis aliis.



In dorso: “Willi fil. Walteri de Heur.” and by Le Neve, “Canonicis Combwell Eccliae de Hevre, Kant.”

Walter de Heure =	Hugh de Heure =
William.	William.

XLIV.

[Dated, August 1225.]

STEPHEN LANGTON, *Archbishop*, consents to the grant of the preceding Charter, though informed that the advowson belonged to himself; and admits ROBERT DE BRISTOLL to the Chaplaincy on the presentation of the Prior and Monks of Cumbwell; adding the condition that the

parson of Hever shall pay 20 shillings yearly to the Priory, as a "beneficium."

Omnibus Christi fidelibus presentes literas inspecturis S. permissione divinâ Cantuariensis Ecclesie minister humilis Tocius Anglie Primas et Sancte Romane Ecclesie Cardinalis Salutem in Domino. Ad universitatis vestre noticiam volumus pervenire quod cum vacante nuper ecclesiâ de HEURE Dilecti filii prior et conventus de Cumbwell quibus bone memorie WILLELMUS DE HEURE concessit jus patronatus ecclesie illius sicut in ipsius cartâ prospeximus contineri accedente postmodum consensu communi fratrum ejusdem W. qui concessioni illi adhibuerunt consensum suum clericum quem ad eandem ecclesiam presentarent peterent admitti Nos quamvis ad nos diceretur jus illud patronatus spectare nostrum nichilominus consensum illi concessioni duximus adjungendum. Unde ad presentacionem ipsorum Prioris et Conventus tanquam legitimorum patronorum ecclesie illius admisimus dilectum filium ROBERTUM DE BRISTOLL capellanum ad ecclesiam illam Ordinantes nichilominus intuitu caritatis et ob favorem gloriose Magdalene patrone eorum ut iidem prior et canonici perpetuo percipiant nomine beneficii¹ viginti solidos annuos a parsonâ qui pro tempore fuerit ecclesie memorate. Ita quod decem solidi solvantur in Nativitate domini et alii decem solidi in Nativitate Sancti Johannis Baptiste et quod hanc solutionem fideliter faciet jurabit quilibet qui parsona fuerit ecclesie de HEURE in institutione sua. In cujus rei testimonium has literas nostras fieri fecimus et sigillo nostro signari. Testibus Magistris STEPHANO DE EKETUNE Cancellario THOMA officiali CANTUARIE ELIA DE DIERHAM Priore sancti Gregorii Cantuariensis JOHANNE Capellano nostro R. DE PENN. EGIDIO DE BRISTOLL HEREBERTO Capellano de PLUKELE et multis

¹ *I.e.* "non nomine pensionis." See a very similar reservation from the church of Mereworth, made by Gilbert, Bishop of Rochester, to the Priory of Leeds; Pedes Finium, Kent, 146 J. The word 'beneficium,' or gift, may have been a pleasanter name to give to such a charge than 'pensio,' a payment or tribute, but the effect of the imposition would seem to be much the same in either case. We find Peter Damian complaining, "illa quoque quæ sub nudo beneficii vocabulo sæculares accipiunt, revocari de cetero atque restitui ecclesiæ nullo modo possunt." (Lib. 4. epist. 12.) The difference may perhaps have been that one was nominally a personal charge on the parson, the other an actual incumbrance on the revenue of the church.

aliis. Actum anno domini m°. cc° vicesimo quinto mense Augusti. Valete.



In dorso : "S. Cant. Arch. de Hevr." and by Le Neve, "1225. Carta Simonis (*sic*) Langton Archiepi : Cantuar. et Cardinalis facta Canoniciis Cumbwell annuæ pensionis ab ecclie (*sic*) de Heure nunc Hever, Kant."

XLV.

[Dated March 21, 1254.]

Charter of Inspeximus, by NICHOLAS DE SANDWICH, Prior, and the Monks of Christ Church, Canterbury, ratifying to the Priory of Cumbwell two other Charters of Inspeximus, formerly granted by them, the seals having become damaged : the first of which had con-

firmed Archbishop Langton's reduction of the the Abbey to a Priory, and his grant of the tithes of CAPENESSE: and the second had confirmed the same Archbishop's consent to the grant of HEVRE Church, and his condition of payment of 20s. by the parson to the Priory, made by the preceding Charter.

Universis sancte Matris ecclesie filiis presentes literas inspecturis vel audituris NICHOLAUS Prior et Conventus Ecclesie Christi Cantuarie salutem in domino. Supplicarunt nobis viri religiosi Prior et Conventus de Cumbwell quatinus cum impressiones sigilli capituli nostri duobus instrumentis confirmationis multo tempore transacto appense per cere fragilitatem et temporis diuturnitate aliquantulum lese essent Ita quod futuris temporibus de majore earundem impressionum lesione merito poterat formidari predictos confirmaciones innovantes predictorum instrumentorum tenor et sigillum capituli nostri apponere dignaremur. Quorum instrumentorum tenor talis est.

Universis sancte matris ecclesie filiis presentes litteras inspecturis J. Prior et Conventus Ecclesie Christi Cantuarie salutem in domino. Noverit universitas vestra litteras pie recordacionis S. Cantuariensis Archiepiscopi Tocius Anglie Primas et sancte Romane Ecclesie Cardinalis super mutacionem Abbacie de CUMBWELL in Prioratum ejusdem loci et ordinis sub hac forma confectas inspexisse.

[Here is cited verbatim Charter No. XVIII.]

Insuper dicti venerabilis patris S. Cantuariensis Archiepiscopi tocius Anglie Primatis et sancte Romane Ecclesie Cardinalis litteras alias super decimis de CAPENESSE deo et ecclesie beate Marie Magdalene et Canonicis de CUMBWELL collatis Inspeximus in hec verba.—Omnibus Christi fidelibus presentes litteras inspecturis S. permissione divina Cantuariensis Archiepiscopi Tocius Anglie Primas et sancte Romane ecclesie Cardinalis salutem in domino. Noveritis nos quantum ad jus nostrum pertinet deo et ecclesie beate Marie Magdalene de Cumbwell et canonicis ibidem deo servientibus decimas de CAPENESSE¹ caritatis intuitu contulisse. In cujus rei testimonium has litteras nostras sigillo nostro signatas eisdem duximus concedas. Valete.—Nos quidem mutationem ab Abbatia in Prioratum et dictarum

¹ The Charter here cited seems to be a confirmation by Archbishop Langton of Charter No. XXI., by which Adam de Bending granted these tithes to the Priory.

decimarum collationem de CAPENESSE sicut canonice juste et rationabiliter facta est quantum in nobis est confirmamus salvo jure domini Cantuariensis Archiepiscopi sigilli nostri appositione eandem roborantes. Valet.

Item. Omnibus Christi fidelibus presentes litteras inspecturis J. Prior humilisque Conventus ecclesie Christi Cantuarie eternam in domino salutem. Autenticum venerabilis patris nostri S. Cantuariensis Archiepiscopi Inspeximus sub hac forma.

[Here is cited verbatim the preceding Charter, No. XLIV.] Hujus igitur concessionis et confirmacionis stabilitati et pre-nominatorum Prioris et Conventus Canonikorū de CUMBWELL paci et securitati providere volentes predicte ecclesie de HEURE juris patronatus concessionem et prenominati venerabilis patris nostri S. Cantuariensis Archiepiscopi consensum et ab eodem dictis canonicis beneficii viginti solidorum de prescripta ecclesia de HEURE annuatim percipiendorum factam collationem sicut rationabiliter et canonice concessa sunt rata habemus et presenti scripto sigilli nostri appositione roborato quantum in nobis est confirmamus.

Nos igitur predictis instrumentis diligenter inspectis viso et intellecto quod eadem scrupulo falsitatis omnino carebant eorundem Prioris et Conventus de Cumbwell iustis in hac parte petitionibus grato concurrentes assensu predictas confirmaciones innovantes easdem ratas habentes et firmas presentibus litteris quibus predictorum instrumentorum tenorem de verbo ad verbum superius fecimus annotari sigillum nostri capituli duximus apponendum. Datum Cantuarie anno ab Incarnacione Domini mcc quinquagesimo quarto. Die Translationis Sancti Benedicti Abbatis.

[Seal and counterseal fragmentary only.]

In dorso: by Le Neve, "Confirmatio Prioris et Capituli Cantuar. duorum instrumentorum Symonis (*sic*) Langton Archiepi. Cantuar.," etc.

XLVI.

[Dated September 30, 1262.]

BONIFACE, *Archbishop of Canterbury*, presents CONSTANTINE DE MILDEHALE to the Church of HEVER.

B. permissione divina Cantuar. Archiepiscopus Totius Anglie primas Dilecto in Christo filio magistro CONSTANTINO DE MILDEHALE clerico suo salutem gratiam benedictionem. Exigentibus tue probitatis meritis gratiam volentes tibi facere specialem Ecclesiam de HEVERE cum omnibus proventibus juribus et pertinenciis suis tibi tuo (*sic*) perpetuo concedimus commendatam. Datum apud Limming in crastino festivitatis Sancti Michaelis anno ab incarnatione domini m^o cc^o lx^o secundo. Vale.



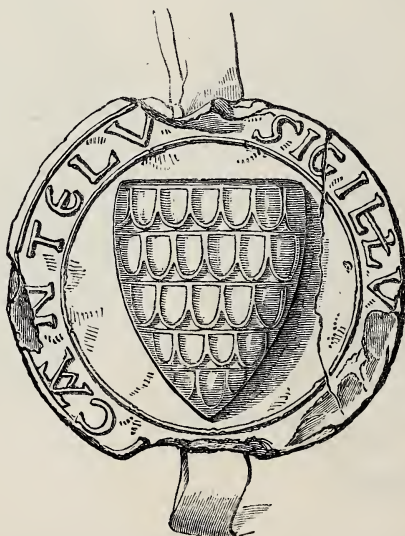
In dorso, Le Neve : "Carta Bonefacii Archiepi. Cantuar. presentationis G (*sic*) de Mildenhale clerici ecclie de Hevre, Kant."

XLVII.

[Date, prob. *circa* 1200.¹]

MICHAEL DE CANTELU (*or Cantiloup*) grants to the Abbey of Cumbwell all the land of HORTLE, or HERTLE, which belonged to ORDINGUS WUDECOC and to REMBERT.

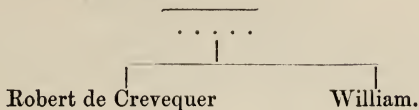
Sciant—etc., quod ego MICHAEL DE CANTELU do—etc., deo et ecclesie Sancte Marie Magdalene de Cumbwell et fratribus—etc., in perpetuam elemosinam totam terram de HORTLE² que fuit ORDINGI WUDECOC et totam terram que fuit REMBERTI liberam et quietam integram et absolutam ab omni seculari servicio salvo servicio domini regis. Hiis testibus RODBERTO DE CREUEQER et WILLELMO fratre ejus RODBERTO filio SIMONIS SIMONE DE SARCHESTED BENJAMINO capellano de GUHTHERSTE EUSTACHIO LE UNCLE MEMSIO ANSELMO DENE GILU DE MARTINSART TASSARD DE CALCETO HUGONE DE SUBRIN TORRI DENE WARNERIO PETRO DE HESDIN HUGONE DE CUILLER (?) RICARDO DE CHERT WALTERO DE CUMDENE WILLELMO DE SPONLE.



¹ By evidence of the handwriting, etc.

² Hertle in Cranbrook, teste Le Neve. See indorsement of Charter XLIX.

In dorso : “M. de Cantelu.” and by Le Neve, “Hertle terra conc. Canonicis de Cumbwell.”

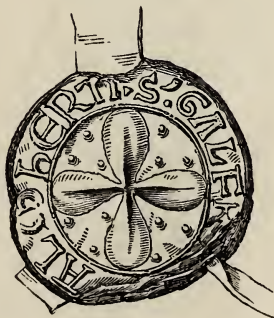


XLVIII.

[Date prob. *circa* 1200.]

GEOFFREY DE HERTLE *grants to the Abbey of Cumbwell an annual payment of one halfpenny, payable by MOSES DE HERTSDUN, out of land called HERTSDUNESFELD, with power of distraint.*

Sciant—etc., quod ego GALFRIDUS DE HERTLE dedi—etc., deo et ecclesie beate Marie Magdalene de Cumbwell et Canonicis—etc., in liberam—etc. elemosinam unum obolum annui redditus cum suis pertinenciis que MOYSES DE HERTSDUN mihi annuatim reddere consuevit vigilia Sancti Michaelis de HERTSDUNESFELD percipiendum a predicto MOYSE et heredibus suis ad predictum terminum predictis canonicis distringere predictam terram pro predicto redditu si necesse fuerit. Et ego predictus Moyses et heredes mei warantizabimus—etc. In cujus rei testimonium presenti carte sigillum meum apposui. Hiis testibus WILLELMO DE ESHERST WALTERO DE HERINDENN AMICIO DE HERINDENN STEPHANO DE BENE EDUARDO DE BRONLEGHE THURBERTO DE CHINGELE GODWINO PISTORE WILLELMO DE PORTA et aliis.



[Indorsement illegible.]

XLIX.

[Date, prob. circa 1210.]

GUNNILDA AND AGNES, *daughters of* GEOFFREY DE HERTLE, *grant to the Abbey of Cumbwell their land in* HERTLE, *called* REIMBERTSTAND, *at a quit rent of one penny.*

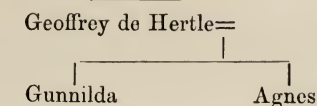
Sciant—etc., quod ego GUNNILDA et ego AGNES sorores filie Galfredi de Hertle dedimus—etc., deo et ecclesie sancte Marie Magdalene de Cumbwell et Canonicis—etc., deo servientibus in liberam—etc. elemosinam totam terram nostram in Hertle sine aliquo retinemento que vocatur Reimbertsland cum omnibus pertinentiis suis. In bosco et plano et in omnibus aliis ad eandem terram pertinentibus. Habendum—etc. de nobis et heredibus nostris libere—etc. Ita sane quod nichil juris nobis vel heredibus nostris inde retinuimus in posterum preter unum denarium redditus quem prefati Canonici annuatim solvent nobis infra octabas sancti Michaelis ad Curiam suam de Cumbwell pro omnimodis serviciis consuetudinibus et exactionibus nobis vel heredibus nostris pertinentibus. Et ego GUNNILDA et ego AGNES et heredes nostri warrantizabimus—etc. Et ut hec—etc., sigillis nostris confirmavimus. Hiis testibus NICHOLAO DE HERTLE RADULPHO WAN LESFWINO LAVERKE (?) EILWINO Fullone OSMERO Fullone ADA DE FLEMENEWELL RICARDO Clerico WILLELMO POTIN GILEBERTO Coco et multis aliis.



[The first of the two seals is lost.]

In dorso : “Gunilde Agnetis fil. Galfridi de Hertle.” and by

Le Neve, "Terra in denna de Hertle in Cranbroke Kant. data Canonicis de Cumbwell."



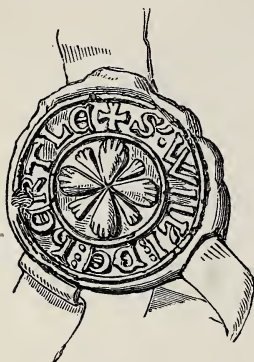
L.

[Dated, January 7, 1242.]

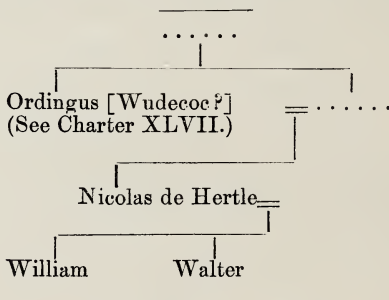
WILLIAM and WALTER, sons of NICHOLAS DE HERTLE, grant to the Priory of Cumbwell all their inherited land in HERTLE, as well as all which had belonged to ORDINGUS, their father's uncle, in the den of HERTLE, at a quit-rent of 2 pence.

Sciant—etc., quod ego WILLELMUS et ego WALTERUS fratres et filii NICHOLAI DE HERTLE dedimus—etc., Priori et Conventui de Cumbwell Totam illam terram que ad nos hereditarie pertinuit vel pertinere potuit in HERTLE cum omnibus pertinenciis suis videlicet in boscho et plano pratis et pasturis viis et semitis aquis et messuagiis et omnibus eschaetis et omnibus aliis rebus ad predictam terram pertinentibus sine aliquo retinemento. Dimisimus eciam quietam clamavimus et presenti carta confirmavimus pro nobis et heredibus nostris prefatis Priori et Conventui totam illam terram cum omnibus supradictis pertinenciis suis quam aliquando tenuit hereditarie ORDINGUS advunculus NICHOLAI patris nostri in dicta denna de HERTLE. Tenendum—etc., reddendo inde annuatim nobis et heredibus nostris vel assignatis nostris et heredibus eorum duos denarios apud Cumbwell infra duodecim dies natalis domini pro omni servicio consuetudine secta Curie et demanda seculari salvo servicio domini Regis quod servicium dicti Prior et Conventus facient pro nobis et heredibus nostris in perpetuum. Et nos prenominati WILLELMUS et WALTERUS fratres et heredes nostri warantizabimus—etc. Pro hac autem donacione—etc., dederunt nobis supradicti Prior et Conventus decem marcas argenti in Gersamiam. Et ut hec—etc., sigillorum nostrorum appositione roboravimus. Hiis testibus EGIDIO DE PESSAL GALFRIDO DE SAXINGERST THOMA DE PESSAL ADAM DE FERNETH WILLELMO DE WARE WILLELMO filio NORMANNI OSMERO FULLONE RADULFO filio EME RIULFO filio RADULFI WILLELMO filio EDMUNDI WILLELMO Coco THOMA Pistore ROBERTO PRIG et aliis. Actum apud

Cumbwell anno domini m° cc° xlijo in crastino Epyphanie domini proxime postquam Henricus iij^s Rex anglie transfretavit in Gasconiam.¹



In dorso : “Carta Willi et Walti de Hertle.” and by Le Neve, “pro denna de Hertle et terra Ordingi avunculi. 27 H. 3. 1242.”



¹ This was Henry's ill-advised and worse-conducted expedition to recover the Earldom of Poitou. He sailed from Portsmouth on the 15th of May, 1242. (Mat. Paris ad an.) The different expeditions of Henry III. into Gascony are very frequently used as epochs for dating charters; and a still more important epoch is made of his first voyage thither. In the Statute of Merton it is enacted, “Wryttes of nouel disseison shall not passe the fyrst voiage of our souerayne Lorde the Kyng that nowe is into Gascoyne,”—a positive Statute of Limitation. And so again in the 1st Statute of Westminster, t. Ed. I., it is provided that “a wryt of nouel disseson of partycyon that is called ‘*nuper obiit*’ have their limitacyon since the first voyage of Kyng Henry, father of the Kyng that nowe is, into Gascony.” It is remarked by Sir Harris Nicolas that the occurrence of destructive epidemics, and indeed events of much less importance have frequently been used as epochs, especially in private deeds. Thus, in an agreement in the reign of Henry II., the banishment of Archbishop Becket's relations in 1165 is thus mentioned :—“*Ab illo Pascha quando rex Henricus jussit parentes archiepiscopi transfretare usque in duos annos et dimidium.*”

LI.

[Date, prob. circa 1200.]

GEOFFREY DE BAILLUEL grants to the Abbey of Cumbwell, a rent-service of 12 pence, payable by GODITHA DE BRECSIVEHURST, out of land given to her by his father; with power of distress.

Sciant—etc., quod ego GAUFRIDUS DE BAILLOEL pro salute anime mee et animarum antecessorum et heredum meorum dedi—etc., deo et ecclesie sancte Marie Magdalene de Cumbwell et Canonicis—etc., in liberam—etc. elemosinam duodecim denarios redditus quos GODITHA DE BRECSITHEHERST consuevit mihi et antecessoribus meis annuatim reddere de terrâ quam pater meus illi tradidit in EAST FLOTINDENNE quos duodecim denarios ipsa Goditha et heredes sui vel quicunque illam terram tenuerit solvent ad festum sancti Michaelis in domo suâ de Cumbwell. Cum autem jamdictos duodecim denarios plene ad predictum terminum non solverint licebit ipsis canonicis distringere eos ad solvendum per catalla super ipsam terram inventa et ego Gaufridus et heredes mei warantizabimus—etc. Et ut hec—etc., sigillo meo corroboravi. Testibus WILLELMO DE FLOTINDENN MATHEO filio ejus PETRO DE SARNDENN NICHOLAO DE WURNDENN RICARDO WLUNORD ROGERO DE CROHERST WILLELMO DE CUMBE EILWINO DE CUMDEIN HUGONE clerico WILLELMO POTIN GILBERTO Coco et multis aliis.



In dorso : "Galfridus de Bailloel." and by Le Neve, "12 D. Redditus in East Flottinden."

LII.

[Date, *circa* 1200.]

ROGER DE MAREWURTHE (*or Mereworth*) *confirms to the Abbey of Cumbwell the grant of EUSTACE his father, viz. of a rent-charge of 5s. on his manor of MAREWURTHE.*

Sciunt—etc., quod ego ROGERUS DE MAREWURTHE concessi et hac presenti carta mea confirmavi deo et ecclesie Sancte Marie Magdalene de Cumbwell et Canonicis—etc., donationem quam EUSTACHIUS pater meus predictae ecclesie in puram—etc. elemosinam dedit et cartâ suâ confirmavit. Scilicet quinque solidos redditus in manerio meo de MAREWURTHE annuatim sine contradictione sibi percipiendos ad duos anni terminos sicut carta patris mei testatur quam inde habent. Scilicet ad festum sancti Michaelis tres solidos et ad Pentecostam duos solidos. Et ut donatio patris mei et mea confirmatio—etc., sigillo meo roboravi. Hiis testibus STEPHANO DE THORNEHAM WILLELMO CERINTUN WILLELMO EPO STEPHANO DE WICHAM WILLELMO POTIN RICARDO clerico MOYSE clerico et multis aliis.



In dorso : "Rogeri de Merewurthe."

Eustace de Marewurthe =

Roger de Marewurthe.¹

¹ This is, no doubt, the Roger, son of Eustace de Mereworth, who, by fine in 1214 (see *Pedes Finium*, 146 J), recovered the advowson of Mereworth from the Priory of Leeds, upon which his father had bestowed it. The name of Stephen de Thurnham fixes the date of this Charter as earlier than 1215. I have dated it as early as above by the evidence of the handwriting.

PEDES FINIUM.

PEDES FINIUM.

(Continued from Vol. V. p. 290.)

CLXXXVIII.—(142 J.)

[10th February, 1211–12, 13 Jo.]

(Mabile, widow of Warin de Eccles, quitclaims to Humphrey Balistar all right in a third part of fourteen acres in Eccles, which she claims as her dower.)

Apud Novum Castrum super Tynam, a die Sancti Hillarii in unum mensem, anno regni Regis Johannis tercio decimo.

Coram ipso domino Rege, etc. [ut in No. 181.]

Inter MABILIAM, que fuit uxor WARINI DE ECCLES, petentem, et UMFRIDUM BALISTARIUM, tenentem.

De tercia¹ parte quatuordecim acrarum terre, cum pertinentiis, in ECCLES, quam terciam partem ipsa MABILIA clamavit versus eundem UMFRIDUM, ut rationabilem dotem suam, de dono predicti WARINI, quondam viri sui.

Et unde placitum fuit inter eos in eadem Curia, scilicet quod predicta MABILIA remisit et quietum clamavit predicto UMFRIDO et heredibus suis, totum jus et clamium quod habuit in predicta tercia parte quatuordecim acrarum terre, cum pertinentiis, nomine dotis.

Et pro hac quieta clamancia et fine et concordia, predictus HUMFRIDUS dedit eidem MABILIE tres marcas argenti et dimidiam.²

¹ Third part, therefore not in Gavelkind tenure.

² See No. CLXXII. and CLXXXVI., to complete the transactions relative to the estates of Warin de Eccles.

CLXXXIX.—(141 J.)

[27th May, 1212, 14 Jo.]

(In a recognizance of Mortdauncestor, William Crespin acknowledges
* to Simon de Wahull a mill in Elvinden, for which the said Simon grants
the said mill to the said William, to hold of him and his heirs by the free
service of nine shillings per annum.)

Apud Wintoniam, in octabis Sancte Trinitatis, anno regni
Regis Johannis quartodecimo.

Coram ipso domino Rege, Simone de Pateshull, Jacobo de
Poterna, Henrico de Ponte Aldemer, Rogero Huscarl, Justici-
ariis, etc.

Inter SIMONEM DE WAHULL, petentem, et WILLELMUM CRESPIN,
tenentem.

De uno molendino, cum pertinentiis, in ALUINDEN.¹

Unde recognicio de morte antecessoris summonita fuit inter
eos in eadem Curia, scilicet quod predictus WILLELMUS recog-
novit predictum molendinum cum pertinentiis, esse jus ipsius
SIMONIS.

Et pro hac recognicione et fine et concordia, predictus SIMON
dedit et concessit eidem WILLELMO predictum molendinum,
cum pertinentiis, tenendum sibi et heredibus suis, de ipso
SIMONE et heredibus suis in perpetuum, per liberum servitium
novem solidorum per annum, reddendorum ad festum Sancti
Michaelis, pro omni servicio et exaccione.

¹ *i. e.* Elvindenne, in Pembury.

CXC.—(140 J.)

[6th October, 1212, 14 Jo.]

(Robert, Abbot of Boxley, acknowledges to Simon, son of Michael de Wahull, and quitclaims to him and his heirs ninety-five acres of land in Nettledsted, viz. all the land and pasture in Radden which the same Abbot had by Michael, father of the said Simon, of the inheritance of Andrea, wife of the said Michael and mother of the said Simon; for which the said Simon give the said Abbot five marks of silver, and grants him all the meadow called Langemed, in Nettledsted, to hold to the said Abbot and his successors for six years, and after that term the meadow to revert to the said Simon and his heirs. The Abbot delivers over to the said Simon all the deeds of the said Michael and Andrea his wife, relating to the said land and pasture of Raddenden and to Langmed meadow.)

Apud Westmonasterium, in octabis Sancti Michaelis, anno regni Regis Johannis quartodecimo.

Coram ipso domino Rege, Simone de Pateshull, Jacobo de Poterna, Rogero Huscarl, Justiciariis, etc.

Inter SIMONEM FILIUM MICHAELIS DE WAHULL, petentem, et ROBERTUM, ABBATEM DE BOXLEE, tenentem.

De quaterviginti et quindecim acris terre et pasture, cum pertinentiis, in parochia de NETLESTED; scilicet de tota terra et pastura in loco qui dicitur RADDEN, que idem ABBAS habuit per MICHAELEM patrem ipsius SIMONIS, de hereditate ANDREE matris ipsius SIMONIS, quondam uxoris ipsius MICHAELIS.

Unde placitum fuit inter eos in eadem Curia, scilicet quod idem ABBAS recognovit et reddidit ipsi SIMONI totam predictam terram et pasturam, cum pertinentiis, ut jus suum, et illam remisit et quietam clamavit, de se et successoribus suis, ipsi SIMONI et heredibus suis in perpetuum.

Et pro hac quietam clamancia et fine et concordia, idem SIMON dedit ipsi ABBATI quinque marcas argenti. Et preterea, ipse concessit eidem ABBATI totum pratum suum quod dicitur LANGE-MEDE in parochia de NETLESTEDE. Habendum et tenendum eidem ABBATI, et successoribus suis, a festo Sancti Michaelis, anno regni Regis Johannis quartodecimo, in sex annos subsequentes; et post terminum illum, pratum illud revertetur ad ipsum SIMONEM, vel ad heredes suos, quietum de ipso ABBATE, et successoribus suis in perpetuum.

Et sciendum, quod idem ABBAS reddidit eidem SIMONI omnes

cartas quas ipse habuit de ipso MICHAELE et ANDREA uxore ejus, de predicta terra et pastura de RADDENDEN, et similiter, de prato de LANGMAD; ita quod si idem ABBAS, vel successores sui, aliquam cartam inde proferant, pro nulla habebitur. Salvo, tamen, ipsi ABBATI vel successoribus suis, termino suo de LANGE-MED, sicut predictum est.

Michael de Wahull = Andrea,
 | dead 1212.
 |
 Simon de Wahull,
 1212.

CXCI.—(143 J.)

[6th October, 1213, 15 Jo.]

(Alexander Fitz Ralph and John le Brade, for four marks and forty pence, quitclaim to Master¹ Theobald, and John, Richard and Michael his brothers, all right in two hundred acres in Estritling.)

Apud Westmonasterium, in octabis Sancti Michaelis, anno regni Regis Johannis quintodecimo.

Coram Sahero de Quency, Comite Wintonie, Simone de Pateshull, Jacobo de Poterna, Henrico de Ponte Aldemer, Justiciariis, etc.

Inter ALEXANDRUM FILIUM RADULFI, et JOHANNEM LE BRADE, petentes, per ipsum ALEXANDRUM positum loco ipsius JOHANNIS ad lucrandum vel perdendum, et Magistrum THEOBALDUM, et JOHANNEM, et RICARDUM, et MICHAELEM, fratres ipsius THEOBALDI, tenentes, per ipsum RICARDUM, positum loco ipsius JOHANNIS fratris sui, ad lucrandum vel perdendum.

De ducentis acris terre, cum pertinentiis, in ESTRITLING.²

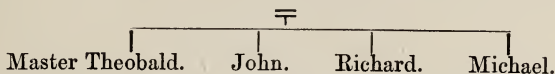
Unde placitum fuit inter eos in prefata Curia, scilicet quod predicti ALEXANDER FILIUS RADULPHI, et JOHANNES LE BRADE

¹ "Master,"—the eldest son, the head of the estate.

² Qy., Ratling? a manor and borough in Nonington.

remiserunt et quietum clamaverunt, de se et heredibus eorum, predictis magistro THEOBALDO, et JOHANNI, et RICARDO, et MICHAELI, et heredibus eorum in perpetuum, totum jus et clamium quod ipsi habuerunt in predicta terra cum pertinentiis.

Et pro hac quieta clamancia et fine et concordia, predicti Magister THEOBALDUS, et JOHANNES, et RICARDUS, et MICHAEL, dederunt ipsis ALEXANDRO FILIO RADULPHI et JOHANNI LE BRADE quatuor marcas argenti, et quadraginta denarios.



CXCII.—(147 J.)

[8th June, 1214, 16 Jo.]

(William de Bosco, and Robert and Benjamin Fitz Godfrey, for ten marks, quitclaim to Stephen de Langeton, Archbishop of Canterbury, all right in twenty acres in Denley Marsh.)

Apud Westmonasterium, a die Sancte Trinitatis in xv dies, anno regni Regis Johannis sextodecimo.

Coram P. Wintoniensi Episcopo, Simone de Pateshull, Jacobo de Poterna, Rogero Huscarl, Jocelino de Stiuecle, Justiciariis, etc.

Inter WILLELMUM DE BOSCO et ROBERTUM et BENJAMIN FILIOS GODEFRIDI, petentes, et S. DE LANGETON, CANTUARIENSEM ARCHIEPISCOPUM, tenentem, per Adam servientem de Lamhee positum loco suo ad lucrandum vel perdendum.

De viginti acris de marisco, cum pertinentiis, in DENELEE.¹

Unde placitum fuit inter eos in eadem Curia, scilicet quod predicti WILLELMUS, et ROBERTUS, et BENJAMIN, remiserunt et quietum clamaverunt, de se et heredibus eorum eidem ARCHI-

¹ Denley Marsh, in Herne Hill.

EPISCOPO, et successoribus suis in perpetuum, totum jus et clamium quod habuerunt in predicto marisco, cum pertinentiis.

Et pro hac quieta clamancia et fine et concordia, predictus ARCHIEPISCOPUS dedit eisdem WILLELMO, et ROBERTO, et BENJAMIN, decem marcas argenti.

CXCIII.—(146 J.)

[8th July, 1214, 16 Jo.]

(Fulco, Prior of Leeds, quitclaims from himself and his successors to Roger de Mereworth and his heirs all right in the advowson of the Church of Mereworth, reserving to the Prior and Brethren of Leeds and their successors three marks¹ per annum out of the Church of Mereworth, which Gilbert,² Bishop of Rochester, with the consent of the said Roger de Mereworth, formerly granted them as a perpetual benefaction, not as a pension, to be paid by Martin, Parson of Mereworth, and his successors, Parsons of Mereworth, on presentation of the said Roger, in perpetual alms, viz. twenty shillings at Michaelmas and twenty shillings at Easter. The said Prior hands over in Court to the said Roger a deed of his father Eustace of the entire Church of Mereworth.³)

Apud Westmonasterium, a die Sancti Johannis Baptiste in xv dies, anno regni Regis Johannis sextodecimo.

Coram P. Wintoniensi Episcopo, Simone de Pateshull, Jacobo de Poterna, Rogero Huscarl, Joscelino de Stiuecle, Henrico de Ponte Aldemer, Justiciariis, etc.

Inter ROGERUM DE MEREWORTH querentem, et FULCONEM, PRIOREM DE LEDES, deforciantem.

De advocacione ecclesie de MEREWORTH.⁴

Unde placitum fuit inter eos in eadem Curia, scilicet quod predictus PRIOR remisit et quietum clamavit, de se et succes-

¹ The value of the mark was 13s. 4d.

² Gilbert Glanvill, Bishop of Rochester from A.D. 1185 to A.D. 1214.

³ *i.e.* Returns to him a grant of the appropriation of the Rectory of Mereworth, which Eustace, father of the said Roger, had made to the said Priory, the advowson being also quitclaimed to Roger de Mereworth by this Fine. There remained to the Priory of Leeds nothing but the three marks per annum reserved hereby.

⁴ *i.e.* Mereworth.

soribus suis, eidem ROGERO et heredibus suis, totum jus et cladium quod ipse habuit in advocacione predictę ecclesie, et in ejus pertinentiis in perpetuum. Salvis eidem PRIORI et successoribus suis, et Ecclesie sue de LEDES, tribus marcis quas GILBERTUS pie recordationis ROFFENSIS EPISCOPUS, de assensu et voluntate predicti ROGERI DE MEREWORTH, nomine perpetui beneficii, non nomine pensionis, dedit et concessit eidem PRIORI, et ECCLESIE SUE DE LEDES, de Ecclesia de MEREWORTH, in perpetuam elemosinam, annuatim percipiendas, a MARTINO parsona Ecclesie de MEREWORTH, et post decessum ipsius MARTINI a quolibet qui parsona erit ejusdem Ecclesie, per presentacionem ejusdem ROGERI, et heredum suorum in perpetuum, ad duos terminos anni, scilicet ad festum Sancti Michaelis xx solidos, et ad Pascha xx solidos.

Et sciendum, quod idem PRIOR reddidit in eadem Curia, predicto ROGERO cartam EUSTACHII patris sui, quam ipse habuit, ut dixit, de tota Ecclesia de MEREWORTH, ita quod si ipse, vel successores sui, vel aliquis ex parte eorum, decetero, aliquam cartam proferant de tota Ecclesia ad opus eorum habenda, pro nulla habebitur.

Eustace de Mereworth, =
dead 1214.

|
Roger de Mereworth,
1214.

CXCIV.—(145 J.)

[8th July, 1214, 16 Jo.]

(Sibilla, widow of William Kebbell, for eleven shillings, quitclaims to Walter Mercator all right in half a messuage and in one acre of land in Northflet, which she claims as her dower. David, son and heir of the said William Kebbell, was present as waranter of her dower, and granting the half of the said messuage and the said acre of land to the said Walter, to him and his heirs, to hold of the said David and his heirs, by the free service of eighteen pence per annum.)

Apud Westmonasterium, a die Sancti Johannis in xv dies, anno regni Regis Johannis sextodecimo.

Coram P. Wintoniensi Episcopo, Simone de Pateshull, Jacobo de Poterna, Rogero Huscarl, Joscelino de Stiuecle, Justiciariis, etc.

Inter SIBILLAM que fuit uxor WILLELMI KEBBELL, petentem, per SIMONEM FILIUM AILMERI, positum loco suo ad lucrandum vel perdendum, et WALTERUM MERCATOREM, tenentem.

De medietate unius mesuagii, et de una acra terre, cum pertinentiis, in NORTHFLET, quam medietatem predicti mesuagii et quam acram terre cum pertinentiis, ipsa clamavit versus eundem WALTERUM, ut rationabilem dotem suam, de dono predicti WILLELMI quondam viri sui.

Et unde placitum fuit inter eos in eadem Curia, scilicet quod predicta SIBILLA remisit et quietum clamavit de se, predicto WALTERO et heredibus suis, totum jus et clamium quod habuit in medietate predicti mesuagii, et in predicta acra terre, cum pertinentiis, nomine dotis.¹

Et pro hac quieta clamancia et fine et concordia, predictus WALTERUS dedit eidem SIBILLE, undecim solidos esterlingorum.

Et sciendum, quod hec concordia facta fuit presente DAVID, filio et herede predicti WILLELMI KEBBELL, et waranto ejusdem SIBILLE de dote sua et concedente eidem WALTERO medietatem predicti mesuagii, et predictam acram terre cum pertinentiis; tenendum sibi et heredibus suis, de ipso DAVID et heredibus suis in perpetuum, per liberum servitium decem et octo denariorum per annum, reddendorum ad festum Sancti Michaelis, pro omni servicio et exaccione.

William Kebbell, dead 1214.	= Sibilla, 1214. ?
--------------------------------	--------------------------

|
David, son and heir,
though not necessarily by Sibilla.

¹ It will be remembered that by the custom of Kent, Gavelkind, the widow can claim for dower half the real estate of which her husband dies possessed.

CXC.—(144 J.)

[4th March, 1214–15, 16 Jo.]

(In a plea "*finis facti*,"¹ between Richard de Hakinton and Roger de Hathewolding. The covenants are that a carucate of land in Hakinton remains to the said Richard and his heirs quit of all claim from the said Roger and his heirs. And half a carucate of land in Hathewolding, as held by John, father of the said Roger; and a rent of twenty-eight shillings and two pence in Canterbury, which the said John held, are to remain to the said Roger and his heirs, quit of all claim from the said Richard and his heirs. Furthermore, a rent² of twenty shillings and two pence, from twelve specified tenants in Hakinton, with their homages, reliefs, and services, are to remain to the said Roger and his heirs, quit of all claim from the said Richard and his heirs.)

Apud Westmonasterium, Dominica Prima Quadragesime, anno regni Regis Johannis sextodecimo.

Coram P. Wintoniensi Episcopo, Simone de Pateshull, Jacobo de Poterna, Rogero Huscarl, Henrico de Ponte Aldemer, Justiciariis, etc.

Inter RICARDUM DE HAKINTON, per Willelmum de Aclon, positum loco suo ad lucrandum vel perdendum, et ROGERUM DE HATHEWOLDING.

De una carucata terre in HAKINTON,³ cum pertinentiis, et de dimidia carucata terre cum pertinentiis, in HATHEWOLDING.

Unde placitum finis facti sumonitum fuit inter eos in eadem Curia, scilicet quod predicto RICARDO, et heredibus suis, remanet predicta carucata terre in HAKINTON, cum pertinentiis, quita de ipso ROGERO et heredibus suis in perpetuum. Et predicta dimidia carucata terre, cum pertinentiis, in HATHEWOLDING, in homagiis, et serviciis, et redditibus, et in omnibus aliis pertinentiis, sicut JOHANNES pater ejusdem ROGERI illam tenuit; et viginti et octo solidate et due denarate redditus in villa CANTUARIE, quas prefatus JOHANNES tenuit, sicut ipse illas tenuit, in omnibus rebus, remanent eidem ROGERO et heredibus suis, quita de ipso RICARDO, et heredibus suis in perpetuum.

Et preterea, eidem ROGERO et heredibus suis remanent viginti solidate et due denarate redditus in HAKINTON, quita de

¹ *i. e.* The covenants of a Fine already passed.

² Evidently "*assised rent*,"—manorial quit-rent.

³ *i. e.* Hackington, next Canterbury, now commonly called St. Stephen's.

ipso RICARDO et heredibus suis in perpetuum ; scilicet servitium WILLELMI BLUND, scilicet viginti sex denarii ; et servitium PETRI FILII GEROLDI, scilicet sexdecim denarii ; et servitium ALICIE DOADMER scilicet tres solidi et duos denarios (*sic*) ; et servitium KAROLI Molendinarii, scilicet decem denarii ; et servitium WILLELMI Maltmelnere,¹ scilicet viginti denarii ; et servitium EDULFI LE POTER, scilicet decem et octo denarii ; et servitium HUGONIS GODESHALF, scilicet duos solidos (*sic*) ; et servitium HAWISIE DE LA BURNE, scilicet viginti octo denarii ; et servitium [ROBERTI] HUNEKETELL, scilicet quindecim denarii ; et servitium AUGUSTINI WETHERHERDE, scilicet duodecim denarii ; et servitium GODWINI LE POTER, scilicet octo denarii. Et servitium WIMUNDI LE POTER scilicet viciū heredum RADULPHI DE BALUERLE, scilicet decem et novem denarii ; et homagia, et relevia, et omnia alia servicia omnium predictorum tenencium, remanent eidem RICARDO, et heredibus suis, quita de ipso suis, in perpetuum.

Et hec concordia facta fuit presentibus predictis Willelmo, et Petro, et Alicia, et Karolo, et Willelmo, et Edulfo, et Hugone, et Hawisia, et Roberto, et Augustino, et Godwino [et Wimundo, et] heredibus RADULPHI DE BALUERLE, et cognoscenbus se debere predicta servicia.

Et sciendum, quod Cyrographum² prius factum inter predictum RICARDUM³ et JOHANNEM patrem ejusdem ROGERI, de predictis terris et redditibus, cassatum est.⁴

John de Hathewolding =

Roger de Hathewolding,
1214-15.

¹ *i. e.* Malt grinder.

² "Cyrograph," literally "written with the hand,"—a deed in writing. Between the Fine and its counterpart the word "Cirographum" was usually written, and then the two parts were divided by cutting through the word. The facsimile of the Cyrograph of a Fine which we have given, Vol. I. p. 249, will readily explain this process.

³ This, taken in connection with our present Fine, seems to indicate that Richard and John were brothers, and that the division of their inheritance was the subject of the cited Fine, the "finis factus."

⁴ This is the last of the Kent Fines extant of the reign of King John, there being 147 in all.

INQUISITIONES POST MORTEM.

INQUISITIONES POST MORTEM.

(Continued from Vol. V. p. 304.)

XLVIII.

[Esc. No. 5, 55 Hen. III., 1271.]

*Writ "de ætate probanda" to Stephen de Penecestre, Constable of Dover, to inquire whether RALPH FITZ BERNARD, son of JOHN FITZ BERNARD, deceased, was of age or not at the date of the escape of four robbers from the prison of KINGESDON, and by consequence whether he or the executors of Imbert Pugeys, deceased, who had custody of his lands during his minority, were liable to the King for the "redemption" or fine for their escape.*¹⁹¹ *Tested at Westminster, August 28, 55 Hen. III.*

Inquisition made before Sir Stephen de Penecester, Constable of Dover, and Justice by appointment, by oath of—

Hugh le Franceys, — John de Chimbeharn, — Alan de la Laese, — Thomas de Peavincompe, — Godfrey le Cornmongere, — William de Hodesole, — Michael de Hodesole, — Philip le Heg, — Clement Atte Wode, — Michael de Sevebeche, — Gilbert son of John, — John and Ralph de Dombre.

Who say on their oath that after the death of JOHN FITZ BERNARD, who held of our Lord the King *in capite*, RALPH FITZ BERNARD, son and heir of the said John, fell into the custody of our Lord the King, and the same our Lord the King granted the marriage of the same Ralph to Sir Robert de Cocfeud, and gave and granted to Sir Ymbert Pugeys custody of the lands belonging to Ralph himself by heirship, to have and to hold to himself and his assigns till the lawful age of Ralph Fitz Bernard himself. By reason of which grant the executors of the will of the said Ymbert, viz. Master Godfrey de Haspale and Sir John le Bretoun, Knight, after the death of Ymbert himself, had custody of the said lands till the age of the said Ralph for per-

forming therewith execution of the will of Ymbert himself, and in the time of the said executors the four robbers escaped from the prison of KYNGESDOUNE, while the same manor was in the hands and custody of the said executors by grant of our Lord the King, so that the said Ralph did not have and hold his own lands for a year and a half after the said escape. They say that the said executors, or else Robert Pogeys, son and heir of the said Ymbert, are bound to answer for the said escape.¹⁹²

 XLIX.

[Esc. No. 19, 55 Hen. III., 1271.]

Writ addressed to Richard de Clifford, Escheator for the hither side of Trent, to inquire how much land WILLIAM DE DUSTON, deceased, held of the King in capite in DITTON on the day of his death, how much of others, and by what service; what his lands were worth per annum; if they possibly are or can be escheats to the King so that without injustice he can grant them as he pleases; and if so, how and why; who and how old is his next heir, if any; and who now holds his lands, and how and why. Tested at Westminster, April 9, 55 Hen. III.

Inquisition made at Canterbury on the morrow of St. George the Martyr, in the 55th year of the reign of Henry, son of John, before Master Richard de Clifford, Escheator of our Lord the King for the hither side of Trent, of the lands which were WILLIAM DE DUSTONE'S in DITTON, by the underwritten,—

Robert Biset,—Hamo de Totinton,—Ralph de Rawe,—Gervase de la Brok,—William de Linvine,—Eudon de Reyheress,—Ralph de Fonte,—Nicolas Sparewe,—Lambin Russel,—Clun de Malling,—Ancelm de Maidestan,—and Walter de Boclande.

Who say on their oath, that the said William de Dustune held *in capite* of our Lord the King 100 shillings of annual rent, in the ville of Ditton, on the day of his death, and of others nothing, nor of our Lord the King held he anything else than that rent in the county of Kent. To the question by what service the said William held, they say that one STRANGEA,¹⁹³ who sometime held the manor of AYLLESFORD, which formerly was an Escheat of our Lord the King, gave the said rent to William de Dustune, grandfather of Isabella de Grey, in frank marriage

with a certain lady of her household (*domicilla*), so that no service is due thereout till it comes to the fourth descent.¹⁹⁴ Of the value of the said rent, they say that there are there 100 shillings of rent only. They say too that the said rent can by no means be an escheat of our Lord the King in the life of the heirs of William de Dustune, nor can our Lord the King grant the said rent to any without doing injustice to the heirs of the said William. They say too that the said William de Dustune had three daughters his heirs, who were under age on the day on which the said William, their father, died; whose custody our Lord the King had, by reason of the tenements which the said William, their father, held of our Lord the King *in capite* in the county of Northampton. And they say that Walter, formerly Archbishop of York, who afterwards had custody of the said heirs, gave them in marriage, and assigned to each of them part of their heritage, so that in that partition the said rent fell in the share of ISABELLA, eldest daughter of the said William, who was married to WALTER DE GREY. And they say that the said Isabella is in seisin of two parts of the said rent, viz. of a third part which our Lord the King rendered to her by reason of her share; and of another third part which our Lord the King rendered to her by reason of ROESIA DE VYLLI, who at another time came to our Lord the King's presence, and acknowledged that she claimed nothing in the said rent, because that whole rent fell in its entirety in the share of Isabella, her sister; and a third part remained in our Lord the King's hand, because JOAN, third daughter of the said William, who was married to MAUGER DE VAVATHUR, never came to our Lord the King's presence to make any acknowledgment thereof. And they say that the said Joan is dead, and has an heir of full age. They say too that the said Isabella de Grey and Roysia her sister are of full age. They say too that our Lord the King assigned a third part of the said rent to William le Chandelur, who died, and the wife of the said William is now in seisin thereof, by what warranty they know not. In witness whereof the said inquisitors have to this inquisition set their seals.¹⁹⁵

[Endorsed—"Domino Cancellario per Magistrum Ricardum de Clifford."]

L.

[Esc. No. 34, 55 Hen. III., 1271.]

(Only a fragment of the writ remains.)

*Extent of the Manor of Folkestone.*¹⁹⁶

Extent of the Manor of FOLKSTANE, with its appurtenances, viz. WALTON, NEWENTON, ALCHAM, ACHANGRE, and the advowsons of the churches, in the county of Kent, which falls in the purparts of Sir JOHN DE SANDWICO and Sir BERTRAM DE CRIOLL; in the name of AGNES and ALIANORE, eldest daughters and heirs of MATILDA DE AVERENCH, in the said BARONY OF FOLKESTANE, on Monday next after the Sunday on which is sung "*Misericordias Domini*,"¹⁹⁷ in the fifty-fifth year of King Henry, by,—

Sir William de Horlanston, Knight,—William de Boywyk,—William de Langedone,—William de Monte,—John de Wodeshelle,—Richard de Edyng,—Richard de Gedding,—John de Kemesing,—Adrian de Selling,—Augustin de la Holte,—John Young (*Juvenem*),—Robert Petre,—Henry de Prato,—Walter Rut,—John de Hamstede,—and others.

Who say on their oath, that the said manor, with its appurtenances, advowsons of churches, and hundred, is held *in capite* of our Lord the King, by knight-service, paying to our said Lord the King 20s. per annum for liberty of hundred, and by 15s. to the ward of Dover. They also say that the assised rent pertaining to the said manor, with its appurtenances, is worth £74. 16s. 8 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. That the assised rent of Romiscot¹⁹⁸ is worth per annum 32s. 10d. That a rent of two pounds and a half of pepper is worth per annum 2s. 6d. That a rent of two pounds of cumin seed is worth per annum 4d. That a rent of 42 lambs is worth per annum 28s.; price of a lamb 8d. That a rent of 21 seams of oats, taking the seam at 16 bushels, is worth per annum 70s.; price of a seam 3s. 4d. That a rent of two seams of white and fine salt is worth per annum 4s.; price of a seam 2s. That the assised rent of three ploughs is worth per annum 2s.; price of a plough 8d. That a rent of one fat capon (*altilis*) is worth per annum 2d. That [a rent of] 376 $\frac{1}{2}$ hens, taking the hundred at five score, is worth per annum 47s. 6 $\frac{3}{4}$ d.; price of a hen 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. That a rent of 800 eggs is worth per annum 2s. 4d.; price of a hundred 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

The sum £84. 6s. 5 $\frac{1}{4}$ d.

They also say that the chief messuage of FOLKSTANE, with the easements of houses there, and NEWENTON, WALTON, and TERLINGEHAM, together with the issues of the gardens and curtilages, is worth per annum £4. 18s. That the dovecot at FOLKESTAN is worth per annum 5s. That there pertain to the said manor, with its hamlets, four mills, whereof three are water-mills, and the fourth a windmill, which are worth per annum £6. That there pertains to the said manor a certain quarry in which millstones and hand-mill stones are dug, which is worth per annum 20s. That there pertains to the said manor a certain franchise of wreck of the sea, worth per annum 6s. 8d. That there pertains to the said manor a certain anchorage for ships crossing the straits (*applicatio navium transfretantium*), worth per annum 6s. 8d. That the issues and easements of rabbit-warrens, and other warrens pertaining to the said manor, are worth per annum 20s.; that the issues and easements of three stew-ponds pertaining to the said manor are worth per annum 20s.

The sum, £14. 16s. 4d.

That there pertain to the said manor, with its hamlets, 640 acres of arable land, worth per annum £25. 6s. 8d.; price of acre . . .; that [there are] 50 acres of wood, worth by extent of ground (*fundi*) 39s. 7d.; price of acre 9½d. That there pertain to the said manor, with its hamlets, 26 acres of mowing meadow, worth per annum 52s.; price of acre 2s. That the separate (*separabilis*) pasture pertaining to the said manor, and its hamlets, is worth per annum £11. 9s. 6d. That 50 acres of underwood in the park of HERSTLING, REYNDEN, and NEWENTON, for cutting partially, are worth per annum £10; price of acre 4s. That Donger¹⁹⁹ (*Dongerium*) for pannage of the said woods is worth per annum 72s. That there pertains to the said manor a certain custom, called 'Mortonefar,'²⁰⁰ worth per annum 8s. 6d. That there pertains to the said manor a custom called 'Watelseluer,'²⁰¹ worth per annum 5s. That there pertains to the said manor a custom called 'Wodelode,'²⁰² worth per annum 40s. 8d.; that the tenants of knights'-fees ought to cut and carry the fencing (*claustrum*), and to fence round the park every four years 360 perches, which service is worth per annum 45s.; price of a perch 6d. That there pertains to the said manor a custom of ploughing and harrowing (*herciandi*, altered from *seminandi*) 54 acres, which is worth per annum

36s.; price of acre 8*d.* That there pertains to the said manor a custom of reaping and stacking (*adunandi*) the corn of 18 acres, worth per annum 10s. 6*d.*; price of acre 7*d.* That there pertains to the said manor a custom of . . . (*reparandi*) twelve quarters of . . . which is worth per annum 4s.; price of a quarter 4*d.* That there pertains to the said manor a custom of mowing, carrying, and stacking, one acre and a half; and one virgate of meadow, which is worth per annum 10*d.*; price of acre 6*d.* That there pertains to the said manor a custom of carrying hay with two waggons for one day—it is worth per annum 12s.; price of a day's work, with one waggon, 6*d.*

The sum, £62. 11s. 3½*d.*

That the pleas, perquisites, fines, and reliefs of the said manor, with its hamlets, are worth per annum £8; that the pleas and perquisites of the hundred of FOLKESTAN are worth yearly £6.

The sum, £14.

The sum of this extent, £175. 14s. 0¾*d.*

That there pertains to the said manor a custom that all the tenants in socage of the said manor ought to contribute towards making the lord's eldest son a knight, viz. £21. 14s. 9*d.*, and the said tenants ought to contribute as much in aid of the marriage of the lord's eldest daughter.

That there pertains to the said manor one park, in which are 50 acres worth to cut wholly £200; price of acre £4.

That there pertains to the said manor one wood, called HERSTLING, in which are . . . acres of wood, worth to cut wholly . . . price of acre xiiij. . . .

That there pertains to the said manor one wood, called REYNDENN, of 150 acres, which are worth to cut wholly £300; price of acre 40s.

That there pertain to the said manor 18 knights'-fees, of which Sir WILLIAM DE VALENCE holds four, in the county of Northfolk, viz. IP and STEYFFEYKEYE. Sir NICHOLAS DE CRIOL holds five fees in LOUDON Ox . . LEDECUM (?) SWYNEFELD and WALEMERE. ROGER DE EVERING holds one fee in EVERING. WILLIAM LE FL . . . holds one fee in H . . . land. ROBERT DE SCOTHONE and his parceners hold half a fee in CERETON. ALURED DE EYNEBROK holds one fee in EYNEBROK holds one fee in LAULINUS DE LANGELY holds one fee in ROLLINDENN. The Brothers of the DOMUS DEI HORSP(RINGE) . . .

and half a fee in TANKERTON. THE ABBOT OF SAINT
 one quarter of a fee in HOLMED. JOHN DE BOVETON holds half a
 fee in JOHN DE PUSI holds half a fee . . .

That there pertains to the said manor the advowson of the
 church which is worth yearly 60 marks.

[Here has been inserted "Summa bosci quod vendi potest"]

That the advowson of the church of ALCHAM is in

That the Nuns of GINES have the church of . . . weton.

Dated and done the day and place as above said.

In witness whereof

And be it known that there ought to be subtracted from the
 great sum the men of HECHAM receive per
 annum, and the men of in their purpart.
 There ought also to be subtracted 48s., which
 And 13s. 4d.
 in Dovor, in the Castle of
 Dovor. And 12s. 4d. which

(The roll is here torn.)

LI.

[Esc. No. 39, 55 Hen. III., 1271.]

Writ addressed to Master RICHARD DE CLIFFORD, custos of the Archbishop of Canterbury, to inquire whether the land which belonged to WILLIAM DE HARGHES, who held of the Archbishopric of Canterbury on the day of his death, be the King's escheat thereby, so that he can give it to whomsoever he will without doing injury to any, or not. And if it be the King's escheat, how, in what manner, and by what reason. And how much land the said William held in capite of the said Archbishop on the day of his death, by what service, and how much it is worth per annum. Tested at Westminster, March 8, 55 Hen. III.

[Indorsed—Cancellarius precepit per Egidium de la Garde-robe—preceptum est R. de Esthale.]

The names of the Jurors and Inquisitors of the manor of HERGH, to wit, Robert de Stablegate,—Richard de Wxendon,—

Walter de Plukendon,—Walter de la Hegg,—Andrew de Pinnor,—Robert Marleward,—Richard de Pinnor,—Berenger,—Richard de Marler,—Robert de la Stret,—Roger White (*Albus*),—Gilbert the Clerk,—and William del Hec.

Who say upon oath, that WILLIAM DE HERGH held no land *in capite* of the archbishopric of Canterbury on the day of his death, nor before; but held all his tenement of Ralph Swetman. Therefore, it cannot be the king's escheat, and the king cannot give away that tenement without injury to some; because he had an heir apparent, to wit, WILLIAM RUFFUS DE WATFORD, who is son of the aunt of the aforesaid WILLIAM DE HERGH.²⁰³

[Indorsed—Domino Cancellario.]

LII.

[Esc. No. 48, 55 Hen. III., 1271.]

Writ to the Sheriff of Kent. Whereby,—the King having assigned STEPHEN DR PENCESTRE and others to inquire who took part with the King and the Prince in the late disturbance of the kingdom, and whether THOMAS DE HEGHAM adhered to the King and Prince, or was against them; and if against them, how and where; and whether BARTHOLOMEW DE MERISTONE received anything of his goods at the time of the said disturbance; and if he or others did so, how much the same Bartholomew received, and how much remained in his possession, and how much the others received, and how much remained in their possession;—the Sheriff is required to bring a jury before the said Stephen, at a day and place to be named by him, and to relax the distraint which he (the sheriff) is making on the said Bartholomew for 110 marks, until further orders from the King or the aforesaid Stephen. Tested at Westminster, 10th of January, 55 Hen. III.

Inquisition made at Canterbury, on Thursday next, after the Purification of the blessed Virgin, 55 Henry III., before STEPHEN DE PENECESTRE, constable of Dover, appointed to that inquisition by command of the King, and Sir GUNCCELIN DE BADELESMERE, and Sir HENRY MALESMEINS, associated with him—

By the oaths of the underwritten, namely, Sir William de Orlanweston,—Sir Water de Gosehale,—Sir William le Jefne,—Roger de Pettes,—John de Asling,—Edmund de Vyene,—

Stephen de Lurdingeden,—William de Boywyke,—Stephen de Eardeshose,—John de Ofne,—Andrew de Oxerode,—and John de La Teghe. Whether, etc. (as in the writ).

On which the said Jurors say upon oath, that the aforesaid Thomas, at the time of the aforesaid disturbance, was against the party of our Lord the King, and of Edward his eldest son, at the siege of Rochester Castle,²⁰⁴ and the attack upon the King's lieges within the said castle, and kept at his own costs one balistarius, by name William Graland, at the assault of the same castle, during the whole time that the Earl of Leicester lay before the same castle. They also say that the same Thomas received into his house at GODWYNESTON²⁰⁵ the King's enemies, viz. ROBERT LE FERRUR of London, and EYLWYN, servant of the same ROBERT, who were both at the battle of Lewes against our Lord the King. They say also that, by reason of the aforesaid enmity, Sir JOHN DE THEDEMERS, who after the battle of Evesham was custos of TUNNEBREG Castle, through the LORD EDWARD and the EARL OF GLOUCESTER, ordered the goods and chattels of the same Thomas to be seized. And the aforesaid Sir BARTHOLOMEW, by order of the same Sir JOHN, took of the goods of the same Thomas 40 quarters of barley, value 100s.; four pigs, value 12s.; 15 little pigs (*purcella*), value 2s. 6d.; 34 geese, value 5s. 8d.; 12 value 3s.; and one empty cart, value 18d. The sum thereof £6. 4s. 8d. And these premises the aforesaid BARTHOLOMEW retained to his own use.

They say also that certain persons, unknown of the garrison of the castle of TUNEBREG, coming to the house of the same THOMAS, took of his goods and brought to the castle of TUNEBREG 192 lambs, value £4. 16s. 0d.; 25 pigs, value 50s.; and 25 little pigs, value 25s. The sum thereof £8. 11s. 0d.

APPENDIX.

(191.) The fine payable by the lord for the escape of a felon from the gaol of his manor is called in Domesday "Hangwitha." "Sed rectius Hangwita et Hangwite," Spelman tells us, who defines and derives the word,—"*Mulcta pro latrone præter*

juris exigentiam suspenso vel elapso : a Saxon. 'Hangian' *suspendere*, 'wite' *mulcta*." (Gloss. ad verb.)

(192.) John Fitzbernard, = dead before 1271.	Ymbert Pugeys or Pogeys, = dead before 1271.
Ralph Fitzbernard, son and heir, 1271.	Robert Pogeys, son and heir, 1271.

(193.) "Estrangia" is regularly entered on the Pipe Roll as holding Aylesford (probably at fee farm) from 3 Hen. II. to 17 Hen. II. Richard Giffard from 21 Hen. II. to 31 Hen. II. Osbert Giffard gives 500 marks "pro habendo de manerio de Aillesford quod Will. de Caen ei deforc." (Rot. Fin. 9 Jo.). Aylesford was granted to Sir Richard de Grey, 14 Hen. III. by Patent (Rot. Pat. ej. an.). On the Hundred Rolls (temp. Ed. I.) we have "manerium de Heyllisford solet esse in manu domini Regis, et datum fuit Ricardo de Gray per regem Henricum patrem Regis qui nunc est, pro uno feodo militis, xxx annis elapsis, et nunc tenet illud manerium Domina Lucia de Gray in dote."

(194.) It was one of the incidents to Frank-marriage, "that the donees shall hold freely of the donor till the fourth degree be past" . . . (Co. Lit. 21b). The "*domicilla*" must have been a relation of Strangea, for another incident to this tenure was "that the woman or man that is the cause of the gift be of the blood of the donor."

(195.) William de Dustune =	Domicilla Strangea, dominæ de Aylesford.
William de Dustune, = dead 1271.	
Walter = Isabella, . . . de Vylli = Roesia, Mauger de = Joan, de Grey. eldest da., 2nd da., Vavathur. 3rd da., of age 1271. of age 1271. dead 1271.	Heir of age 1271.

The Dustons were Lords of Duston and Weekley in Northamptonshire; the former of which manors fell to Isabella de Grey, the latter chiefly to Joan le Vavasour.

(196.) It is interesting to compare this extent throughout with that of the same manor taken on the death of Hamo de Crevequer, eight years before, Inq. no. xxxv. above (Arch. Cant.

III. 257), 47 Hen. III. no. 33. The previous descent of the manor and pedigree of the lords is there traced, and many of the terms here used will be found noted and explained. Much light, too, is thrown upon difficult names, etc., by the comparison. For more as to Sir Bertram de Crioll see also Inq. no. xlii. above (Arch. Cant. V. 296), and the notes to that and the succeeding Inquisition.

(197.) The Sunday on which is sung "Misericordias Domini" was the second Sunday after Easter. This Inquisition was held therefore on April 20, 1271.

(198.) "Romiscot," called also "Rome-fee," "Rome-peny," and "Hearth-peny," was what is more commonly known as "Peter's pence." See a suggestion as to this rent in note 118 above (Arch. Cant. III. 271).

(199.) Dongerium or Dangerium was a payment in money made by forest tenants, that they have liberty to plough and sow in time of pannage or mast-feeding (see Manwood's 'Forest Laws'). Or, according to Ducange, sub voce "Dangerium," "In re forestaria, dicitur jus quod rex habet in forestis et silvis Normannie, in quibus proprietarii cæSIONEM facere non possunt, inconsulto rege, aut illius officialibus, sub commissi pœna quam Danger vocant." But the latter is hardly the meaning of the word in the passage before us. Manwood's explanation is probably the correct one, and it is confirmed by two charters in the Surrenden Collection.

One is a convention between the prior and convent of Christchurch, Canterbury, and their tenants in the manor of BROKE, in ROLVENDEN, in the Denn of DEVERDEN, dated 10 September, 30 Ed. III., 1356, to this effect:—

After citing the names of the tenants, and that they hold 28 acres of pasture and wood,—"*per fidelitates et sectas et alia servicia, et servitium duorum solidorum pro DANGER, singulis annis, certis terminis ad manerium predictum faciendum et reddendum, prout ipsi et antecessores sui, et omnes terras, pasturam, et boscum predicta tenentes, annuatim ea facere et reddere consueverunt. Et cum ante hec tempora, predicti tenentes, seu eorum antecessores, nec aliqui terram, pasturam, et boscum predicta tenentes, non potuerunt arbores aliquas in dictis terris, pasturis, et boscis crescentibus, succidere aut amputare, absque licencia dictorum Prioris et Conventus. Tamen, inter Venerabilem in Christo Patrem, Robertum Priorem Ec-*

clesie predicte, et ejusdem loci Conventum, ex parte una, et prefatos Stephanum, etc. etc., ex altera, sic est conventum et in perpetuum concordatum, videlicet quod prefati Stephanus, etc. etc., et eorum heredes sive assignati, de cetero amputare possent, et succidere omnes arbores, sive majores sive minores fuerint, in terris, pasturis, et boscis predictis, in Denna et loco predictis, nunc vel inposterum, crescentes, pro voluntate sua absque impedimento seu calumpnia ipsorum Prioris et Conventus et successorum suorum, pro quatuordecim denariis annui et liberi redditus, eisdem Priori et Conventui, et eorum successoribus, in manerio suo predicto, de cetero, ad festum Sancti Michaelis, singulis annis, imperpetuum solvendis, et de terris, pasturis, et boscis predictis, percipiendis." Then comes the clause with power to distrain for this rent, and then "Salvis semper eisdem Priori et Conventui, et eorum successoribus, omnibus serviciis prius inde debitis, tam de *danger*eo predicto quam aliis quibuscumque consuetudinibus et serviciis, que de terris, pasturis, et boscis predictis, fieri et reddi consueverunt."

Here, then, the covenant, allowing the tenants to brush and cut trees, still leaves the old assised rent for DANGER as it previously stood, proving that DANGER was not a penalty for cutting trees, but a privilege granted in return for a specific rent, and thus according with Manwood's interpretation above.

The other is a convention between the same prior and convent and their tenants in the Denn of Gomeresden, in Bethersden, dated 4 July, 48 Ed. III. 1374.

After reciting that the said tenants (all being specifically named) have long held of the said prior and convent "per fidelitatem cujuslibet eorum, et sectam unam ad Curiam Manerii sui de BROKE, de tribus septimanis in tres septimanas, de Denna illa, per redditum viginti trium solidorum et novem denariorum, quatuor gallos et decem et octo gallinas annui redditus, et pro DANGERE quinque solidos." And whereas the present tenants "frequenter boscum illum in fundo eorum crescentem, captantes opportunitatibus, succidunt et asportant in dictorum Prioris et Conventus, qui pro tempore fuerint, dampnum non modicum, et suarum periculum animarum. Unde, volentes dicti Venerabilis Prior et Conventus utilitati sue ecclesie et animarum predictorum tenentium saluti providere, totum boscum in denna predicta crescentem, et qui crescet in ea inposterum, concesserunt, tradiderunt, et dimiserunt predictis

Johanni, etc. etc., heredibus eorum et assignatis ut ipsum succidant, aut stare et crescere permittant, et faciendum de eo sicut volunt, pro quinque solidis novi et annui redditus assisi, et servitium sicut antiquis redditus ipsius Denne eisdem Priori et Conventui, et eorum successoribus, ad festum Nativitatis Sancti Johannis Baptiste, singulis domis ad manerium predictum persolvendis." Then follows the clause giving the power of distraining for the rent, and then—"Salvis preterea dictis Priori et Conventui, et eorum successoribus, dictis fidelitatibus, Secta Curie, redditu viginti trium solidorum et novem denariorum, quatuor gallorum et decem et octo gallinarum, et *pro DANGERIA, quinque solidis*, cum omnibus aliis serviciis et consuetudinibus de ipsa denna debitis ab antiquo, excepto pannagio quod de eadem antiquitus debebatur, quando accidebat."

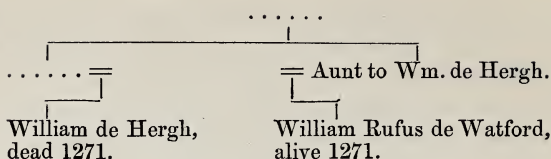
Here, then, as in the previous charter, the licence for cutting trees does not abrogate the old rent for "Danger,"—proving that "Danger" was not a penalty for cutting trees, but a privilege granted to the tenants in return for a specific rent; and the last clause, whereby the prior and convent give up their right of pannage, proves, as strongly as possible, that this privilege was that which Manwood describes it to have been. If the tenants paid for the right of ploughing and sowing the land during the pannage season, it became positively necessary that the lord should not send his beasts for pannage to destroy their crops.

(200.) "Moretonefar;" probably a custom connected in some way with the fee of Mortaigne, as of which Sir Nicholas de Crioll held 5 knight's fees of this barony of Averanches, at the time of the previous extent of this manor, given above (see Arch. Cant. III. 260). In many counties are found small fees belonging to the honour of Morton or Mortaigne.

(201.) "Watelselver;" perhaps a service of providing wattles or crates for folding sheep, such as is not uncommonly found in manors. In the former extent it is printed "Waterselver," but on fresh inspection appears to be there also plainly "Watelselver." ("Water-selver" or "Water-gavel" was a rent for right of fishing in the lord's waters.)

(202.) "Wodelode;" perhaps *i. q.* "Woodgeld," a right of cutting wood in the lord's forest.

(203.)



Query, "Harghes, — Hergh" = "Hardres, — Herdres"?

(204.) The unsuccessful attempt upon Rochester Castle, conducted by De Montfort in person, in April, 1264. The history of the siege will be well known to the reader. How the town was taken and partly burnt, but the castle, garrisoned for the King by the Earl Warenne, Roger de Leybourn, (who was badly wounded at the capture of the town,) and others, held out bravely. How De Montfort was compelled to withdraw with part of the blockading force, to the relief of London, upon which Prince Edward was marching, fresh from his successes at Northampton and Leicester. How the Prince, baffled at London, appeared suddenly by forced marches at Rochester, and raised the siege. (See Knighton's Chronicle, in Dec. Script. ad an. ; etc.)

(205.) "Godwyneston;" in all probability the manor of that name, now Goodneston, in Sittingbourne parish. In the reign of Edward II. it was vested in the Leybourn family, perhaps having been forfeited by Thomas de Higham on this occasion, and regranted thus for the services of Sir Roger de Leybourn to the royal cause during the latter part of this war.

The Visitation of the County of Kent,

TAKEN IN THE YEAR 1619

BY

JOHN PHILIPOTT, ROUGE DRAGON,

Deputy and Assistant to William Camden, Clarenceux King-of-Arms.

[From a copy in the handwriting of Sir Edward Dering long preserved in the
Surrenden Library, with additions, etc.]

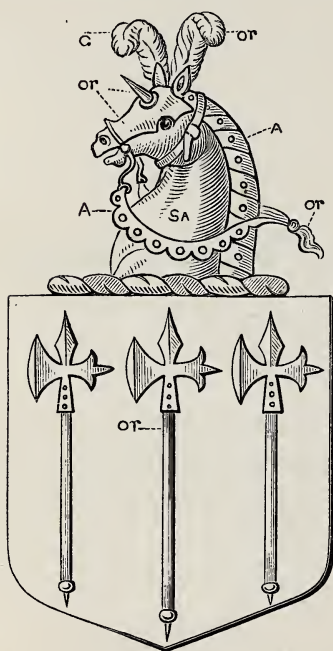
(Continued from Vol. V. p. 256.)

Hall.

To all and singuler, as well nobles as gentles, to whom these presentes shall come, William Dethick al's Garter, principall King-of-Armes of England, and Will'm Camden, Esquire, al's Clarenceiulx, King-of-Armes of the East, West, and South partes of England, from the Ryver of Trent southwarde, send their due commendacons and greeting. Know yee, that whereas auintiently from the begin-
ninge, in all Cuntries and Comon Wealthes well governed, the bearing of certen

markes or Tokens in shields, commonly called armes, have ben, and are most accustomedly vsed by persons ever of the best quallite and calling, and well deserving the same, either for their prowis and valor in tyme of warre, or for their verteous endeavours in Civill government in tymes of peace.

Emongst the which number for that we fynde John Hall, thelder, now of Wilsborough, in the County of Kent, gent., and that his Auncestors of his name and kindred have borne and bene invested with Coate of Armes according to their Degrees and Worthynes. We have thought good, as well at the earnest request of the said John Hall as also of Edward Hall, of Ashford, gent., his kynsman, to whom he is allied, and for a more perfect and perpetuall remembrance therof, to confirme, blaze, and exemplify vnto him and his posterity for ever the said Coate of Armes and Creast of his kyndred, with such convenient difference in cullor as he maye lawfully vse and beare without preiudice to other of that name and family. That is to say, Gules, three pollaxes in pale or, and for his Creast, on a wreath of his cullors a horshead coupe sables armed with Shafferon, and brydeled argent, purfled or plumed gould and goules, with mantles, according as in the margent are depicted.



All which Armes, Creast, or Cognizance, we, the said Garter and Clarentieux, Kinges of Armes, by the authority of our offices, do by theise p'ntes ratefy, allowe, and confirme to the said John Hall and his posterity, to vse, beare, and shew forth, in all lawfull and warlike manner or civill vse and exercise, such as by the Lawes of Armes and Customes of Cuntries to gent' apperteyneth.

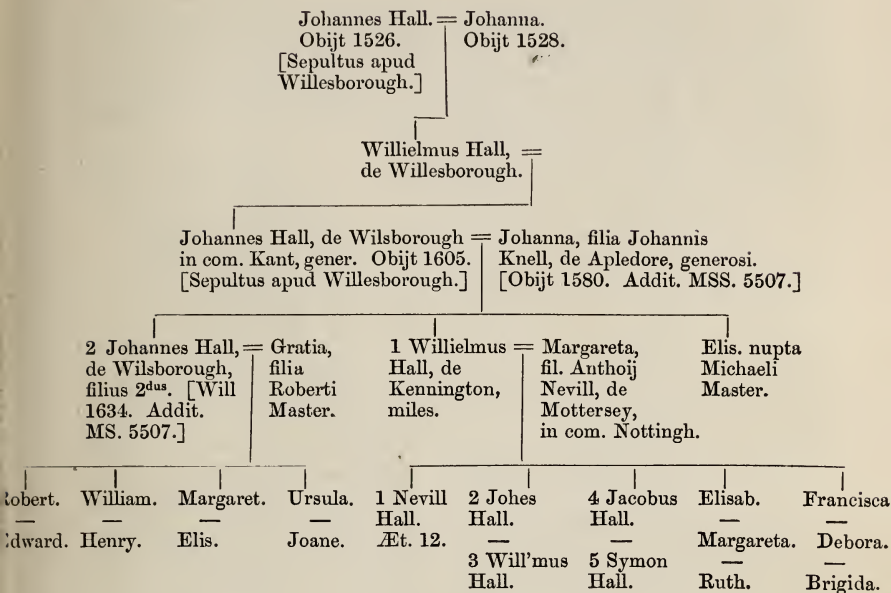
In wittenesse wherof, we, the said Garter and Clarenceux, haue herevnto put our hands and seales of office. Dated in the office of Armes, the seven and twentieth day of June, in the one and forthi yeare of the Raigne of our Sou'aigne Lady Elizabeth, etc., anno d'ni 1599.

WM DETHICK, *Garter,*
Principall King-of-Armes.

WM CAMDEN, *Clar'.*

"Edw: Hall, of Kennington, in the Countie of Kent, bare azur' 3 poleaxes gould' contrary collours to this Hall, and yt was given by Clar: Cooke, 1582. The Creast in all poyntes lyke to this, but the 2 fethers or and azur'."

Hall.



"On a Brass Plate in the South Isle [of Willesborough Church], under the Figure of a Woman, On a Flat Stone near the Door:—"Of yo' Cheryte p'y for the Soule of Johne Haulle, the Wodowe of John Halle, who decesaid y^e IIII Daye of July, in y^e Yere of Our Lord God M.v°. xxvij." (Faussett MS. 1758.)

Inscription on a brass in Willesborough Church:—

"In obitvm Joannis Hall generosi et Joannæ Hall vxoris eius qvorum primo obijt hæc 9^o die Maij anno salvtis 1580. deinde ille 7^o die Octobris 1605 cvm nonagesimvm circiter ageret annvm.

"Hoc tmvlo gelido reqviescvnt corpora bina,
Vnvm qvæ fverant per sacra vincla dei
Ferme nomen et vnvm Joannes ac Joanna
Hall qvos seivnxit mors trvcvnter semel
Mitior ast solito nvnc hos conivnxit in vnvm
Et dedit his rrvsvs compare sorte frvi
Omnibvs hæc eadem lex est moriemvr & omnes
Omnibvs et letho dabitvr esse pares
Qvi legis hæc ivvenis, vitæ memor esto fvtvræ
Qvi legis ista senex nil meditare privs."

The inscription is surmounted by the arms of the Hall family, viz. Three pole-axes in pale. Crest: a horse's head in armour, bridled and armed, on the head two feathers.

EXTRACTS FROM WILLESBOROUGH REGISTERS.

BAPTISMS.

Oct. 31, 1538.	Barbara Hall.	June 22, 1567.	Robert, son of Richard Hall.
July 7, 1540.	Mary Hall.	Oct. 7, 1573.	William Hall, son of John Hall.
Jan. 17, 1541.	Reginald Hall.	Nov. 12, 1573.	Elizabeth, daughter of John Hall.
April 7, 1544.	William Hall.	Mar. 13, 1574.	Richard, son of John Hall the younger.
July 26, 1544.	Robert Hall.	Feb. 25, 1576.	Joane, daughter of younger John.
Aug. 30, 1546.	Thomas Hall.	April 25, 1577.	John, son of John Hall.
Nov. 26, 1546.	Elizabeth Hall.	Nov. 10, 1578.	Ursula, daughter of John Hall.
Jan. 1, 1547.	Agnes Hall.	May 8, 1580.	Francis, son of John Hall the elder.
Oct. 14, 1548.	John, son of William Hall.	Aug. 28, 1580.	Fayth, daughter of John Hall.
Nov. 3, 1549.	Joane, daughter of William Hall.	July 8, 1582.	John, son of John Hall the younger.
Nov. 28, 1549.	John, son of Richard Hall.	Mar. 3, 1584.	Robert, son of Gregory Hall.
Feb. 21, 1549.	William, son of Thomas Hall.	Mar. 19, 1584.	Elizabeth, daughter of John Hall.
Sept. 24, 1550.	Agnes, daughter of Richard Hall.	Jan. 29, 1585.	Susan, daughter of Robert Hall.
Jan. 24, 1550.	William, son of William Hall.	Mar. 15, 1588.	John Hall.
Feb. 25, 1551.	Fayth, daughter of Thomas Hall.	Oct. 3, 1592.	Ursula Hall.
Nov. 25, 1551.	Ursula, daughter of Richard Hall.	Jan. 24, 1592.	Jane Hall.
	1552. John, son of Ursula and William Hall.	Feb. 19, 1592.	John Hall.
	1552. Thomas, son of Ursula and William Hall.	Feb. 4, 1592.	Thomas Hall.
Jan. 29, 1552.	Steven, son of Richard Hall.	July 24, 1594.	Elizabeth Hall.
Sept. 6, 1553.	Edward, son of Richard Hall.	Mar. 19, 1597.	Robert Hall.
Sept. 6, 1563.	Mary, daughter of William Hall.	Nov. 19, 1598.	John, son of John Hall the younger.
Oct. 19, 1553.	Robert, son of William Hall.	Jan. 4, 1598.	Edward, son of Richard Hall.
Oct. 7, 1555.	Richard Hall.	Jan. 9, 1602.	Edmond, son of John Hall.
Dec. 9, 1555.	Richard Hall.	Aug. 12, 1604.	Margaret, daughter of John Hall.
Jan. 27, 1555.	Joane Hall.	Sept. 9, 1604.	Joane, daughter of Gregory Hall.
July 7, 1557.	Joane, daughter of Richard Hall.	Mar. 2, 1605.	William Hall, the son of John Hall.
Feb. 20, 1557.	Robert Hall.	Nov. 5, 1607.	Ursula Hall, daughter of John Hall.
Mar. 1, 1561.	Susan Hall.	Aug. 16, 1612.	Francis, son of John Hall.
Sept. 13, 1562.	Jane, daughter of Richard Hall.	Sept. 24, 1615.	Elizabeth Hall, daughter of John Hall.
Feb. 22, 1563.	Sara, daughter of William Hall.	Jan. 17, 1618.	Edward Hall, son of John Hall.
Mar. 6, 1564.	Fayth, daughter of Richard Hall.		
June 4, 1564.	Fayth, daughter of Richard Hall.		
July 21, 1566.	Joane, daughter of William Hall.		

MARRIAGES.

June 25, 1543.	Thomas Hall and Annie his wife.	Oct. 4, 1596.	Michael Masters and Elizabeth Hall.
June 10, 1566.	— Cushman and Agnes Hall, widow.	July 10, 1598.	John Hall and Rose Masters.
Sept. 20, 1570.	John Hall and Joane Bell.	May 19, 1606.	Richard Lacy and Margareta Hall.
Oct. 28, 1582.	Robert Hall and Elizabeth Forster.		William Hall and Ursula Master were married the 20th January, 1617.
Sept. 30, 1595.	William Shurnall and Martha Hall.		

BURIALS.

Feb. 25, 1540.	John Hall.	May 7, 1580.	Joane, daughter of John Hall.
Nov. 25, 1541.	Robert Hall.	Jan. 26, 1581.	Joane Hall.
Oct. 25, 1548.	Jane Hall, daughter of William Hall.	May 10, 1582.	Samuel Hall.
Nov. 1552.	Ursula Hall.	April 12, 1584.	John Hall, son of John Hall.
Oct. 1552.	Thomas Hall, son of William Hall.	April 24, 1584.	Ursula Hall.
	1556. Richard Hall, son of Richard Hall.	May 24, 1584.	Margaret Hall.
		June 30, 1584.	Adryan Hall.
Oct. 26, 1559.	Anne Hall.	June 13, 1584.	Edward Hall.
Sept. 18, 1560.	John Hall.	Aug. 12, 1586.	Francis Hall.
Jan. 4, 1562.	Joane Hall.	Jan. 30, 1587.	Catherine Hall.
Feb. 17, 1562.	Steven Hall.	Dec. 7, 1592.	Jane Hall.
Feb. 7, 1563.	Richard Hall.	Feb. 23, 1592.	John Hall, junior.
April 12, 1564.	Joane Hall.	Oct. 27, 1595.	Elizabeth Hall.
July 13, 1564.	William Hall.	Jan. 18, 1599.	Mary, daughter of Robert Hall.
March 9, 1565.	Robert Hall.	Dec. 20, 1611.	Jane Hall.
Jan. 14, 1572.	George Hall.		Robert Hall, of Mersham, was buried the 11th of Dec. 1614.
May 5, 1574.	William Hall.		Catherine Hall, widow, was buried 30 Sept. 1618.
Feb. 30, 1577.	George Hall.		

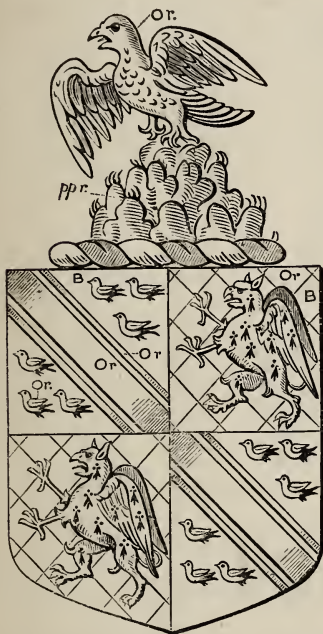
Tonge.

To all and singular p'sons to whome theis p'ntes shall come, Will'm Segar, Garter Principall King of Armes, sendeth his due comendacons and greeting. Know yee, that aunciently from the begynning yt hath byn a Custome in all Countreyes and Cononwelthes well governed, that the bearing of certeyn markes in sheildes comonly called Armes, have byn and are the only markes and demon-

stracons either of prowesse and valour acquired in tymes of warre, or of good life and civill conversacon in tymes of peace, diversly distributed according to the desertes of the p'sons demeriting the same. Among the w^{ch} number I fynde Will'm Tonge, of the Midle Temple, Esquire, James Tong, of Tunstall, John Tonge, of Bredgar, Nicholas Tonge, of Bredgar, Richard Tonge, of Borden, Bretheren, all fyve of the County of Kent, and the lawfull sonnes of William Tonge, of Tunstall, in the said County, gent., whoe beares asure a bend cottised between six martlets or, and wanting further for an ornament unto their said Coat of Armes [as dyvers very aunciente Coates are found to want] a convenient Crest or Cognisance fyt to be borne, they have requested mee, the said Garter, to appoint them suche a one as they maye lawfully beare wthowte wrongdoing or p'judice to any p'son or p'sons whatsoever. Whiche, according to their due request, I have accomplished and graunted in manner and forme following, viz. on a hearme forthe of a wreath of their cullors a rock proper wth a martlett volant or sitting upon the topp therof mantled and dabled as in the margent are depicted.

All w^{ch} Armes and Crest I, the said Garter, doe by theis p'ntes ratifye, confirme, and graunte vnto the said Will'm

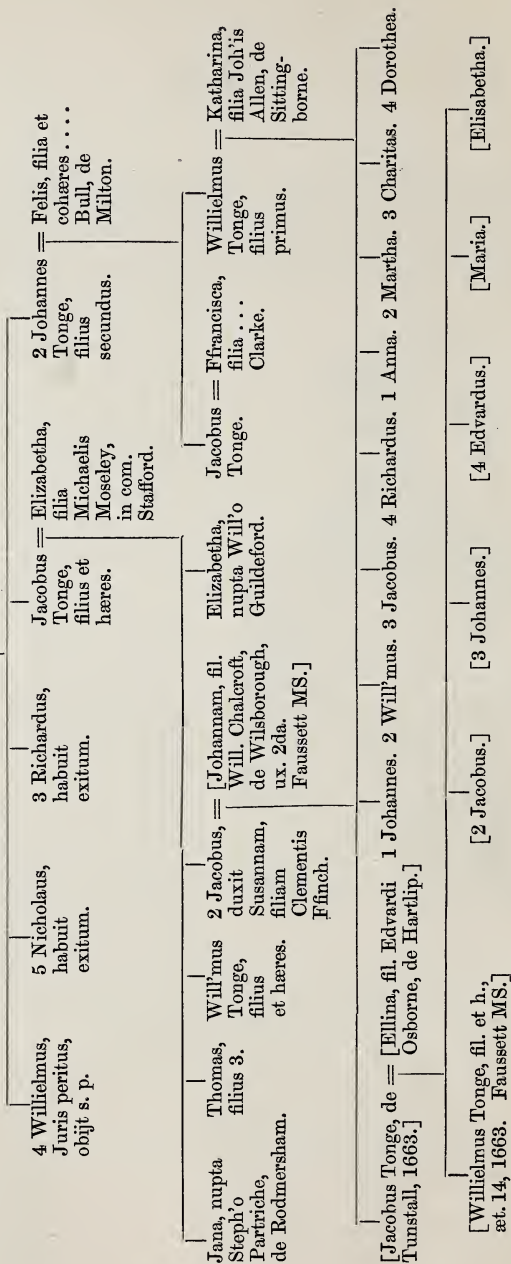
Tonge, James, John, Richard, and Nicholas, bretheren, and to theire issue for euer. And that yt shalbe lawfull for hym or them to vse, beare, and shewe forthe the same, with their due difference in signett, sheild, ensigne, Coat arm^r, or otherwise at his and their free lib'ty and pleasure. In witnes, etc.



The above is transcribed from a draft of the original confirmation of arms, in the College of Arms. (R. 21, p. 278.) There is no record of the date.

Tonge.

Willielmus Tonge = Anna, filia et cohæres
de Tunstall. | Johannis Barrow, de Hinxell.



FROM BORDEN REGISTER.

BAPTISMS.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1604. On the 8th of Julye, Anne Tonge, daughter of Richard Tonge. | 1667. On the 1 of November, Thomas, sonne of James and Sara Tonge. |
| 1606. On the 11th of August, Susan Tong, daughter of William Tonge. | 1667. On the 19 of January, Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth Tonge. |
| 1607. On the 3rd of August, Symon Tonge, sonne of William Tonge. | 1670. On the 13 of August, William, sonne of Thomas and Elizabeth Tonge. |
| 1607. On the 6th of December, Sara Tonge, daughter of Rich rd Tonge. | 1671. On the 3 of Dec., Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth Tonge. |
| 1610. On the 9th of September, William, sonne of William Tonge. | 1674. On the 26 of July, Mary, daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth Tonge. |
| 1610. On the 24 of February, Mary Tonge, daughter of Richard Tonge. | 1675. On the 21 of January, Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth Tonge. |
| 1611. On the 20 of February, James, sonne of William Tonge. | 1675. On the 11 of February, James, sonne of James and Elizabeth Tonge. |
| 1614. On the 16 of January, Richard, sonne of William Tonge. | 1675. On the 24 of March, John, son of Thomas and Elizabeth Tonge. |
| 1614. On the 5 of March, Francis, sonne of Richard Tonge. | 1682. On the 26 of March, James, son of Thomas and Elizabeth Tonge. |
| 1614. On the 1 of March, Martha, daughter of William Tonge. | 1684. On the 18 of August, Anne, daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth Tonge. |
| 1635. On the 3 of January, Gibbon, sonne of William and Alice Tong. | 1686. On the 26 of Aprill, Thomas, sonne of Thomas and Elizabeth Tonge. |
| 1637. On the 10 of January, Mary, daughter of William and Alice Tong. | 1690. On the 13 of Aprill, Elizabeth, daughter of Thos. and Eliz. Tong. |
| 1666. On the 22 of July, Symon, sonne of Thos and Elizabeth Tonge. | 1692. On the 25 of Aug., Martha, daughter of Thos. and Margaret Tonge. |

BURIALS.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1608. On the 5 of January, Elizabeth, daughter of William Tong. | 1673. On the 29 of July, William, son of James Tonge. |
| 1633. On the 18 of March, Mary, the daughter of William Tong. | 1673. On the 18 of July, Sara, wife of James Tonge (Housekeeper). |
| 1634. On the 23 of December, William, the sonne of William and Alice Tong. | 1676. On the 24 of January, Elizabeth, daughter of Thos and Elizabeth Tonge. |
| 1637. On the 26 of March, Gibbon, sonne of William Tonge. | 1676. On the 28 of January, Symon, son of Thomas and Elizabeth Tonge. |
| 1653. On the 1 of May, Mr. William Tonge. | 1678. On the 11 of May, Elizabeth, wife of Thomas Tonge. |
| 1660. On the 7 of January, Willyam Tonge, son of Symon Tonge. | 1678. On the 27 of May, Elizabeth, daughter of James Tonge. |
| 1665. On the 23 of January, Alice, daughter of Thomas Tonge. | 1678. On the 19 of February, John, son of Thomas Tonge. |
| 1666. On the 4 of December, Thomas, son of James and Sara Tonge. | 1678. On the 2 of October, Thomas, son of Thomas Tonge. |
| 1670. . . . Symon, the son of Thomas and Elizabeth Tonge. | 1678. On the 3 of October, Mary, daughter of Edward Tonge. |
| 1671. On the 15 of January, Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth Tonge. | 1680. On the 3 of October, John, son of Thomas Tonge. |
| 1671. On the 23 of January, Symon, sonne of Thomas and Elizabeth Tonge. | 1685. On the 12 of November, Thos. Tonge (gent.), aged 91. |
| 1671. On the 24 of September, William, son of Thomas and Elizabeth Tonge. | 1688. On the 29 of March, Margaret, daughter of Thos Tonge. |

On a small stone in the south aisle of Borden Church is the following inscription:—

Edward Tonge, of this parish, malster, died April^{ye} 17, 1727, aged 42.

Matthew, son of Ed. Tonge, died June 1741, aged 49.

EXTRACTS FROM BREDGAR REGISTER.

- James, son of Wm. Tonge, bapt. Nov. 25, 37 Hen. 8.
 John, son of Wm. Tonge, bapt. Ap. 6, 2 Ed. 6.
 Wm., son of Wm. Tonge, bapt. July 3, 3 Ed. 6.
 Mary, da. of Wm. Tonge, bapt. March 15, 5 Ed. 6.
 Anne, da. of Wm. Tonge, bapt. Dec. 25, 6 Ed. 6.
 Joane, da. of Wm. Tonge, bapt. Aug. 3, 1555.
 Francis, son of Wm. Tonge, bapt. Sept. 15, 1556.
 Thomas, son of Wm. Tonge, bapt. Jan. 20, 1558.
 1561. Francis, son of Symon Tonge, bapt. Aug. 23.
 Jeames, son of Symon Tonge, bur. March 23.
 1562. Agnes, da. of Symon Tonge, bapt. Jan. 6.
 1564. Robert, son of Symon Tonge, bapt. June 11.
 1565. Willyam, son of Symon Tonge, bapt. Jan. 13.
 1567. James, son of Symon Tonge, bapt. Sept. 3.
 1569. Symon, son of Symon Tonge, bapt. Ap. 8.
 1570. Robert Tonge & Anne Lake, mar. July 10.
 1571. Anne, da. of John Tonge, bapt. Dec. 23.
 1573. Nicholas, son of Symon Tonge, bapt. Oct. 4.
 1576. Wm., son of John Tonge, bapt. Mar. 10.
 1579. Anne, da. of Jeames Tonge, gent., bapt. July 15.
 1581. Elizabeth, da. of Jeames Tonge, gent., bapt. Oct. 8.
 1582. Elizabeth, da. of John Tonge, gent., bapt. Dec. 28.
 1583. Jeane, da. of Jeames Tonge, gent., bapt. Dec. 28.
 1585. Wm., son of Jeames Tonge, gent., bapt. Jan. 6.
 1586. Jeames, son of Jeames Tonge, gent., bapt. Jan. 26.
 1588. Jeames, son of John Tonge, gent., bapt. Nov. 2.
 1589. Anne, da. of Robt. Tonge, bapt. the same day.
 1590. Michael, son of Jeames Tonge, bapt. Nov. 28.
 1592. Ales, da. of Robert Tonge, bapt. May 14.
 1592. Robt., son of Symon Tonge, bur. Jan. 21.
1595. Alice, da. of Wm. Tonge, bapt. March 28.
 1600. Wm. son of Wm. Tonge, bapt. May 2.
 Katherine, wife of Wm. Tonge, bur. May 19.
 Elizabeth, da. of Mr. John Tonge, bur. Aug. 15.
 1604. Anne, da. of Wm. Tonge, bapt. Sept. 23.
 1613. Simon Tonge, householder, bur. Nov. 12.
 1617. John Tonge, gent., bur. Sept. 10.*
 Dorotie, da. of Wm. Tonge, gent., bapt. Feb. 17.
 1620. Dorotie, da. of Wm. Tonge, gent., bur. Aug. 22.
 1623. Alice, da. of Wm. Tonge, gent., bapt. Oct. 6.
 1624. Wm. Tonge, gent., bur. Nov. 2.
 Charitie, da. of Wm. Tonge, gent., bur. Nov. 18.
 1624. Katheren, da. of Wm. Tonge, bur. Jan. 3.
 1626. James, son of James Tonge, gent., bapt. Jan. 31.
 1628. Elizabeth, da. of James Tonge, gent., bapt. Aug. 17.
 1637. Phillis Tonge, wid., bur. March 1.
 1638. James, son of Wm. Tonge, decessyd, bur. Sept. 6.
 1639. Wm. son of Simon Tonge & Francis his wife, bapt. June 24.
 1642. Alice, da. of Simon Tonge by Francis his wife, bapt. March 27.
 1643. Alice, da. of Simon Tonge & Francis his wife, bur. July 8.
 1646. Simon, son of Simon Tonge and Francis his wife, bapt. Feb. 2.
 1648. Dorothie, da. of Simon Tonge & Francis his wife, bur. Ap. 8.
 1651. Dorothie, da. of Simon Tonge & Francis his wife, bapt. . . .
 Marie, da. of James Tonge, gent., the younger, and Elenor his wife, bapt. Oct. 3.
 1658. James Tonge, the elder, gent., householder, bur. A. 8.
 1664. Joane, widow of James Tonge, gent., bur. Aug. 25.
 1678. Mary, da. of James Tonge, gentleman, & Una his wife, bapt. May 27.

* Buried in chancel, with this inscription:—"Hic jacet Johannes Tonge, de Baxton, generosus, qui obiit 7 die Septembris an'o. Dni. 1617."

FROM TUNSTALL REGISTER.

BAPTISMS.

1541. Robert Tong, nat. et bapt. 26 Sept.
 1559. Mary Tong, nat. et bapt. 3 April.
 1561. Isaac Tong, bapt. 13 Dec. sep. 7 Feb.
 1562. Eliz. Tong, nat. 22 Junij, bapt. 28 Junij.
 1564. Rich. Tong, nat. 25 Maij, bpt. 28 Maij.
 1565. Dorothy Tong, nat. 8 Mar., bapt. 10 Mar.
 1569. Nich. Tong, nat. et bapt. 23 Sept.
 1573. Sus., fil. Yms Tong, bapt. 30 Sept.
 1575. Jno., fil. Simon Tong, bapt. 2 Feb.
 1590. Eliz., fil. Wmi. Tong, nat. 10 April, xten'd 12 Apr.
 1601. Tho., fil. of Mr. James Tong, bapt. 2 June.
 1602. Jno., fil. Nich. Tong, bapt. 26 Sept.
1622. James, fil. Wmi. Tonge, bapt. 24 Jun., sepult. 25.
 1653. James, fil. Jam. Tong & Helen uxoris ejus bapt. 3 Nov.
 1656. John, fil. Jam. Tong & Heke., bapt. 3 Jan.
 1657. Edward, fil. Jam. Tong et Helenæ, bapt. 22 Dec.
 1659. Eliz., fil. Jam. Tong & Helenæ, bapt. 22 Dec.
 1661. Robert, fil. James Tong, bapt. 12 Sept., sep. 10 Oct.
 1667. Symon, fil. ejusdem, nat. 13, bapt. 17 Apr., sep. 30.
 1670. Henry, fil. ejusdem, bapt. 15 Dec.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1704. Anne, da. of Rob. & Eliz. Tong, bapt. 15 Jul. | 1720. Thomas, son of Willm. & Eliz. Tong, bapt. 26 Jul. |
| 1704. John Grove, fil. Rob. & Eliz. Tong, bapt. 15 Jul. | 1721. William, son of Will. & Eliz. Tong, bapt. 25 Oct. |
| 1708. John, fil. ejusdem, bapt. 29 Maij. | 1723. Eliz., da. of Will. & Eliz. Tong, bapt. 6 June. |
| 1711. Eliz., da. of Rob. & Eliz. Tong, bapt. 7 Mart. | 1726. James, son of Will. & Eliz. Tong, bapt. Dec. 20. |
| 1715. Mary, da. of Rob. & Eliz. Tong, bapt. 18 Nov. | |

MARRIAGES.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1550. James Tong and Agnes Henyter nupt. 18 Jan. | 1591. James Tong and Alice Clarke nupt. 1 Feb. |
| 1560. Simeon Tong and Alice Bunker nupt. 26 Sept. | 1593. Wm. Edw'ds and Eliz. Tong, wid., nupt. 17 Sept. |
| 1568. Jno. Tong and Phillis Bull nupt. 10 Jan. | 1598. Robt. Bradstreete & Eliz. Tonge nupt. 9 Apr. |
| 1577. Wm. Tylden, of Wormsel, and Eliz. Tong mar. at Tunstall 15 Jul. | 1600. Wm. Gilford and Eliz. Tong mar. 16 Sept. |
| 1578. Jno. Sharpe and Joan Tong nupt. 7 Jul. | 1601. Nich. Tong and Eliz. Warrope, nupt. 23 July. |
| 1583. Anne Tong and Geo. Wanderton 1 Jul. | 1621. James Tong, junr., and Joan Chalker nupt. 1 Nov. |
| 1588. Rob. Tong and Eliz. Genet nupt. 30 Dec. | |

BURIALS.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1551. Alice Tong, a good householder, æt. 52, sep. 2 Feb. | 1619. Sus. ux. James Tong, junr., ob. Jul. 9, sep. 12. |
| 1556. James Tonge, a good howsholder, æt. 71, worthy of perpetual memory, sep. 18 Oct. | — Mrs. Jane Pastrich, widow, da. of James Tong, senr., ob. July 30. |
| 1557. James Tonge sep. 19 Apr. | 1625. Mr. Wm. Tonge, sep. Sept. 13. |
| 1583. Dorothy Tong sep. 14 May. | 1627. James Tong, gent., sep. 11 Sept. |
| 1593. Mr. Wm. Tong sep. 18 Jul. | 1631. Mrs. Eliz. Tonge sep. 2 Feb. |
| 1595. Mrs. Anne Tong, ux. Wmi., ob. 7 Dec. | 1633. Mrs. Alice Tonge, ux. Tho. Tonge, sep. 9 Apr. |
| 1605. Margaret Tong sep. 21 Octob. | 1663. Thomas, fil. James Tong, & H., sep. 10 Oct. |
| 1608. Mr. Wm. Tong ob. 14 Maij, being Saturday, and was buried on the 16th of the same month, being Whitsun Monday. | 1692. Mrs. Eliz. Tong, widow, sep. 18 Oct. |

Isaac Tonge and Luce Grege married 19 November, 1607.

Gillingham Register.

INSCRIPTION ON STONE IN CHANCEL OF BREDGAR CHURCH.

"To the memory of Thomas Tonge, of Milton, in this county, gent., ob. 20 Maii, 1750, æt. 64.

"Also of Eleanor, wife of the above said Thomas Tonge, ob. 22 Dec. 1755, æt. 72.

"Here also lieth the body of Thomas Tonge, son of the said Thomas Tonge & Eleanor his wife, who died June 17, 1771, aged 49 years."

Arms:—A bend coticed between six martlets, impaling, three bugle horns stringed.

Motto:—Ædificat in æternum.

The two following inscriptions are preserved by Weever (Fun. Mon. 274-5).

1. In Swingfield Church:—

"Orate pro anima Willelmi Tonge, et Johannis filii ejus, qui hanc fenestram fieri fecerunt."

[This was gone in Bryan Faussett's day.]

2. In Feversham Church:—

"Hic probus et dignus, vir honestus amansque benignus,
Ut vere seitur, Semanus Tong sepelitur.

Hic vir oportunus, Baro de portubus unus,

In Thrughleigh natus, fuit in Fevershamque moratus.

Mortuus ipse die celsâ fuit Epiphanie,

Anno milleno, e quater, quarto quoque deno.

Hujus Semani fuerant quadraginta bis anni

Tempus in hac vitâ; sibi celica sit via scita. Amen."

Godfrey.

REGISTERS.

FROM LYDD CHURCH.

BAPTISMS.

Sep. 19, 1542.	William, the sonne of Peter Godfrey.	Nov. 19, 1592.	Rychard, ye sonne of Mr. Thomas Godfrey, Jurat.
Oct. 15, 1543.	Elyb., ye daughter of Peter Godfray.	June 22, 1595.	John, ye sonne of Thomas Godfray, Jurat.
Sep. 15, 1544.	Catheryne, ye daught. of Peter Godfrey.	May 15, 1598.	Joane, ye daught. of Peter Godfrey.
Dec. 3, 1548.	The baptism of William Godfraye.	Oct. 30, 1603.	Edward, the sonne of Peter Godfrey, esquire, elder.
Jan. 15, 1548.	The baptism of Ellyn Godfray.	Dec. 6, 1607.	Thomas, the sonne of Peter Godfrey, junior.
May 4, 1551.	Susanna, ye daughter of Peter Godfray.	Feb. 14, 1609.	Peter, ye sonne of Mr. Peter Godfrey.
July 17, 1552.	Peter Godfraye.	Nov. 7, 1613.	Anne, the daught. of Peter Godfrey, Jurat.
Mar. 26, 1554.	Thomas Godfraye.	May 16, 1616.	John, the sonne of Mr. Peter Godfrey, bayliffe.
Sep. 16, 1555.	Jeames, ye sonne of Thomas Godfray.	Aug. 20, 1616.	Robert, the sonne of Mr. Richyard Godfrey.
Oct. 2, 1580.	Peter, ye sonne of Thomas Godfray, Jurat.	May 3, 1618.	Anne, the daughter of Richyard Godfrey, gent.
Dec. 4, 1580.	Elizabeth, the daughter of Peter Godfrey.	May 28, 1620.	Richyard, the sonne of Mr. Peter Godfrey, Juratt.
Jan. 29, 1582.	Suzan, ye daughter of Peter Godfrey.	Dec. 21, 1620.	Marye, the daughter of Richyard Godfrey, gent.
June 7, 1584.	Elizabeth, ye daugh. of Peter Godfrey.	April 29, 1621.	Richyard, the sonne of William Godfrey.
Jan. 9, 1585.	Thomas, ye sonne of Thomas Godfrey.	April 14, 1622.	Marye, the daughter of William Godfrey.
Feb. 27, 1586.	William, ye sonne of Peter Godfrey.	Nov. 12, 1626.	Jane, the daughter of William Godfrey.
Mar. 3, 1587.	Elizabeth, ye daugh. of Thomas Godfrey.	June 7, 1636.	Marye, the daughter of William Godfrey, Juratt., by Jane his wife.
Feb. 22, 1589.	John, ye sonne of Peter Godfrey.		
May 26, 1591.	Catherine, ye daugh. of Thomas Godfrey, Jun. Jurat.		
Oct. 29, 1592.	Amy, ye daught. of Peter Godfrey.		

MARRIAGES.

April 29, 1547.	Edward Godfrey & Elyb. Humfray.	Feb. 4, 1554.	Thomas Godfrey to Margaret Lyon.
Sep. 29, 1549.	Thomas Godfrey (<i>sic</i>).		

BURIALS.

Sep. 20, 1542.	William, ye sonne of Peter Godfrey.	May 4, 1582.	Elizabeth Godfrey, the daugh. of Peter.
Dec. 14, 1545.	Margaret Godfrey.	Mar. 22, 1582.	Susan, ye daughter of Peter Godfrey.
Nov. 13, 1550.	Joane Godfrey.	Dec. 28, 1605.	Mildred, the daughter of Peter Godfrey.
Jan. 25, 1551.	Edward Godfrey.	Jan. 4, 1605.	Thomas, the sonne of Peter Godfrey.
May 4, 1552.	Elisabeth Godfrey, with John her sonne.	July 27, 1613.	Peter Godfrey.
April 10, 1553.	Ellen Godfrey.	Jan. 4, 1613.	Elizabeth Godfrey.
Feb. 9, 1553.	John, yesonne of Edward Godfrey.	Jan. 31, 1615.	Godfrey, householder.
Nov. 12, 1554.	Alice, ye wife of Thomas Godfrey.	May 16, 1620.	Elizabeth, the daugh. of Mr. Peter Godfrey, Jurat.
Dec. 7, 1557.	George Godfrey.	June 17, 1620.	John, the sonne of Mr. Peter Godfrey, Jurate.
Dec. 8, 1558.	Thomas, ye sonne of Thomas Godfrey.	Feb. 17, 1620.	Richyard, the sonne of Peter Godfrey, gent., and Jurat of the towne of Lydd.
Jan. 28, 1558.	Elizabeth Godfrey.	May 28, 1621.	Richyard, the sonne of William Godfrey.
Mar. 10, 1558.	James Godfrey, infant.	Feb. 24, 1623.	Thomas Godfrey, esquire.
Mar. 31, 1559.	Thomas Godfrey.	Mar. 30, 1625.	Amy Godfrey, wido.
Mar. 12, 1572.	John Godfrey.		
Mar. 16, 1576.	The wyffe of Thomas Godfrey, Jurate.		
Jan. 21, 1580.	Marye, ye wyffe of Mr. Thomas Godfrey, Jurat.		

FROM NACKINGTON CHURCH.

Aug. 13, 1633.	Edward Godfrey & Anne Barton, both of this parish, were married.	Mar. 1, 1656.	Esther, the daughter of Sr Thomas Godfrey, knight, & ye Lady Esther his wife, was born and baptized.
April 6, 1635.	Austinne, the sonne of Austinne Godfrey & Alice his wife, was buried.	Jan. 3, 1658.	Mrs. Esther Godfrey, ye only childe of Sr Thomas Godfrey, kt., aged a year and three quarters, was buried.
June 16, 1643.	Robert, the son of Sr Peter Godfrey, knight, and Elizabeth his wife, was baptized.	June 14, 1663.	Thomas Godfrey, Esqre, & lady

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Godfrey.

REGISTERS.

FROM LYDD CHURCH.

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Oct. 2, 1580.	Peter, ye sonne of Thomas Godfray, Jurat.	May 3, 1618.	Anne, the daughter of Richyard Godfrey, gent.
Dec. 4, 1580.	Elizabeth, the daughter of Peter Godfrey.	May 28, 1620.	Richyard, the sonne of Mr. Peter Godfrey, Juratt.
Jan. 29, 1582.	Suzan, ye daughter of Peter Godfrey.	Dec. 21, 1620.	Marye, the daughter of Richyard Godfrey, gent.
June 7, 1584.	Elizabeth, ye daugh. of Peter Godfrey.	April 29, 1621.	Richyard, the sonne of William Godfrey.
Jan. 9, 1585.	Thomas, ye sonne of Thomas Godfrey.	April 14, 1622.	Marye, the daughter of William Godfrey.
Feb. 27, 1586.	William, ye sonne of Peter Godfrey.	Nov. 12, 1626.	Jane, the daughter of William Godfrey.
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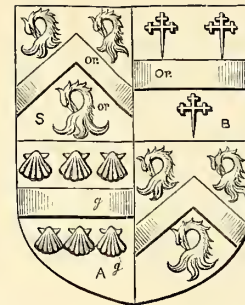
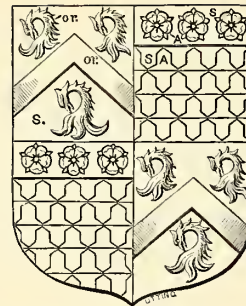
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Jan. 25, 1551.	Edward Godfrey.	Jan. 4, 1605.	Thomas, the sonne of Peter Godfrey.
May 4, 1552.	Elisabeth Godfrey, with John her sonne.	July 27, 1613.	Peter Godfrey.
April 10, 1553.	Ellen Godfrey.	Jan. 4, 1613.	Elizabeth Godfrey.
Feb. 9, 1553.	John, ye sonne of Edward Godfrey.	Jan. 31, 1615.	Godfrey, householder.
Nov. 12, 1554.	Alice, ye wife of Thomas Godfrey.	May 16, 1620.	Elizabeth, the daugh. of Mr. Peter Godfrey, Jurat.
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Mar. 12, 1572.	John Godfrey.		
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Jan. 21, 1580.	Marye, ye wyffe of Mr. Thomas Godfrey, Jurat.		

FROM NACKINGTON CHURCH.

Aug. 13, 1633.	Edward Godfrey & Anne Barton, both of this parish, were married.	Mar. 1, 1656.	Esther, the daughter of Sr Thomas Godfrey, knight, & ye Lady Esther his wife, was born and baptized.
April 6, 1635.	Austinne, the sonne of Austinne Godfrey & Alice his wife, was buried.	Jan. 3, 1658.	Mrs. Esther Godfrey, ye only childe of Sr Thomas Godfrey, kt., aged a year and three quarters, was buried.
June 16, 1643.	Robert, the son of Sr Peter Godfrey, knight, and Elizabeth his wife, was baptized.	June 14, 1663.	Thomas Godfrey, Esqre, & lady

[Bryan Faussett, of Heppington and Lydd. Collector of "The Faussett Collection of Saxon Antiquities." bo. 1720, ob. 1776.]



Moile were married. (This entry interpolated.)
 Feb. 13, 1684. Sr Thomas Godfrey.
 Sep. 24, 1688. Mr. Thomas Godfrey was buried in ye chauncell of the church.
 Mar. 30, 1690. Thomas Godfrey, Esq., of St. Paul's parish, in Canterbury, was buried in the chauncell.
 April 1, 1699. Dame Hester Godfrey was buried in the chauncell.
 Feb. 10, 1701. Catherine, daughter of Henry Godfry, Esqre, and Catherine his wife, was baptized.

Mar. 16, 1702. Catherine Godfry was buried in the chauncell.
 Dec. 25, 1718. Henry Godfry, Esq., was buried in the chauncell.
 Oct. 4, 1719. Bryan Faussett, Esq., and Mary Godfry were married p. licence.
 Nov. 2, 1720. Bryan, son of Bryan Faussett, Esq., and Mary his wife, was baptized.
 Oct. 30, 1726. Catherine Godfry, widow, was buried in the chancel.
 Sep. 29, 1750. Bryan Faussett, Esq., was buried in the chauncell.

FROM ELMSTED CHURCH.

BAPTISMS.

John, the sonne of Mr. Richard Godfrey, gentleman, & Mary his wife. June ye 17th, 1628.
 Susan, the daughter of Mr. Richard Godfrey, gentleman, and Marie his wife. Oct. 16, 1629.

Mary, daughter of Lambert Godfrey, gentleman, and Katherine his wife. Nov. 8, 1638.
 Katherine, daughter of Lambert Godfrey, gent., and Katherine his wife. April 9, 1640.

MARRIAGE.

William Steele & Elizabeth Godfrey, married 15 May, 1638.

BURIAL.

Michael Godfrey, 5 Aug. 1707.

FROM WYE CHURCH.

BAPTISMS.

Sarah, daughter of Richard and Mary Godfrey, 29 Dec. 1635.
 Thomas, son of Richard and Mary Godfrey, 27 July, 1637.
 Moyle, son of Richard and Mary Godfrey, Oct. 21, 1638.

William, son of Richard and Mary Godfrey, Jun. 28, 1640.
 John, son of Humphry Godfrey, June 15, 1643.
 William, son of Tho: Godfrey, 2 Feb. 1660.
 Edward, son of Tho: Godfrey, by Mary his wife, 16 July, 1665.

MARRIAGES.

John Borne & Dorothy Godfrey, Dec. 21, 1641.
 Tho. Godfrey & Mary Hixe, 29 Dec. 1659.

Tho. Whitehead and Mary Godfrey, Apr. 20 1685.

BURIALS.

Elizabeth Godfrey, Mr. Richard Godfrey's mother, 12 May, 1635.
 Thomas, son of Richard Godfrey, 28 July, 1638.
 Moyle, son of Richard Godfrey, 2 Nov. 1638.
 Richard Godfrey, gent., 17 March, 1641.
 John Godfrey, son of Humphry Godfrey, Dec. 15, 1646.

Anne Godfrey, 9 April, 1660.
 Thomas Godfrey, householder, 1 Jun. 1667.
 John Godfrey, of Canterbury, gentleman, 27 Feb. 1673.
 John Godfrey, of London, Feb. 9, 1719.
 Jane, wife of Mathew Godfrey, of Canterbury, 25 Feb. 1719.

FROM BOUGHTON ALUPH CHURCH.

BAPTISMS.

Mary, daughter of Thomas Godfrey, Esq., & the Lady Mary Moyle his wife, 20 April, 1664.

Henry, the son of Thomas Godfrey, Esq., & the Lady Moyle his wife, bo. Sept. 24, baptised Oct. 1, 1674.

BURIAL.

The Lady Mary Moyle, May 2, 1698.

FROM NORTON CHURCH.

MARRIAGE.

1669. Benjamin Godfrey & Mary Piggott were married the ninth day of September.

BURIALS.

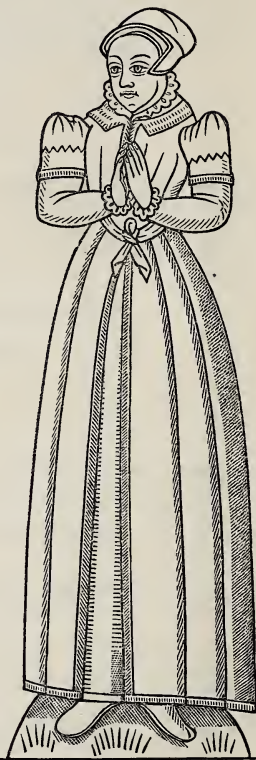
1704. Mr. Benjamin Godfrey was buried March the 20th.
 1705. Mr. Baptist Godfrey was buried Oct. the 18th.

1730. Mrs. Mary Godfrey was buried May ye 15th.
 1747/8. Ann, Relict of John Godfrey, of Norton Court, was buried Jan'y 31st.

MONUMENTS
IN LYDD CHURCH.

On a Brass in the Nave.

Peter for God did pray whilst that God life him gave
Nowe restes his Sowle with God and Body in y^e Grave.



Here lyeth buried the Bodyes of Peter Godfrey and Ione his
wyfe, which Peter decessyd the xth day of Marche in the yere of o^r
Lorde God m.ccc.lxvi: and the sayd Ione decessyd before him
in the yere o^r Lorde God m.cccclvi. having by her v s. iiii d.

On a Brass in the Chancel.

"Here lieth y^e Body of John y^e Fourth Sonne of Thomas Godfrey Gentleman, whoe
having been a Student in y^e Schoole of Protestants near Roane and in Harte's Hall in
Oxford, and having attained to y^e Latine and French Tongue, departed this Life y^e 2^d of
Februarye, in y^e 18th Year of his Age. Anno Domini 1612. Hodie mihi, Cras tibi."

Arms:—Godfrey, with a martlet of cadency.

On a Brass, near the last.

"Arctus ad Cœlos aditus: Decora

Arctior multo latet ipsa Porta.

Solus hæc Altam repit in Quietem

Lacteus Infans.

Robertus, Primogenitus Richardi Godfrey Gen^l: natus xi Aug. hinc demigrans xxvii^o.
Octo. proximè sequentis. Hic nimis cito citi.² est.(?)

On a Brass in the Nave.



The full inscription to the preceding, as preserved by Weever, Faussett, and others is,—

Hic jacit Thomas Godfrey quondam de veteri Romnie qui obiit quinto die Mense Augusti Anno dni. millimo cccc.xxx. Cujus Aie ppicietur Deus Amen.

On a Mural Monument against the North Wall of the Chancel, with a coloured Bust, and a flat Stone below.

"To the Memory of Thomas Godfrey Esq. born at New Romney in ye Year of our Lord God 1553 Sonne and Heire of Peter Godfrey of Lydd Gent. wheire he & his Ancestours have continued in good Esteem and Reputation for above Two Hundred Years, as appears by their Funeral Monuments yet extant in ye said church and by their several Wills and Testaments proved in ye Register's Office at Canterbury and London. He was Captain of ye Horse for above 40 years together before his Death; Notwithstanding which, hee Himself was charged with, and did find, at every Muster, 5 Light Horse and 20 Foot. Hee was a frank House-Keeper, Hospitable to strangers and charitable to ye needy: Hee Liv'd beloved and died Lamented especially by ye Poor, in ye Three Score and Eleventh Year of his Age, being in ye Year of our Lord God 1623.

"The sayd Thomas Godfrey, hereby interr'd, left Issue by his 3 Several Wives Three Sons and 1 Daughter, viz. Peter, Thomas, Richard, and Mary; all which he liv'd to see well disposed of in Marriage into several worthy Families, and to be Parents of many Hopefull Children, to his great Comfort. To whom, in Returne of Pious Gratitude, His Second Son Thomas and Sarah his Wife have placed these Memorials."

Arms of Godfrey on both stones.

On a Brass in the North Chancel.



"Here lieth Mary sole Daughter and Heire of Thomas Partridge of Iden in ye County of Sussex Gent. First Wife of Thomas Godfrey of Lydd Esq. by whom he had issue 1 Son Peter. The said Mary died on ye 19th of January, Ano. Dni. 1580."

"In ye Churchyard.

"On another Stone much broken;

"Here lieth Joane Godfrey the wife of Peter sometimes of Old Romney. which died the . . of June A.D. 1 . . ." (Faussett MS.)

IN ELMSTED CHURCH.

In the South Chancel.

*"Hic jacet alma parens, miseris saluifer ignis,
Quam liquido extinxit frigore dirus hydrops.
Tantus amicorum fletus defluxit in ægram,
Ut, nimio accepto flumine, mersa perit.
Infelix iterum tristisque supervenit unda
Et minor est aliis obrutus orbis aquis.*

"*Serva me, Deus, quia pervenerunt aquæ usque ad animam.*

"Maria filia Thomæ Godfrey de Lid Armigeri nupsit Johanni Honeywood de Elmsted militi, cui superstites tres filios et quatuor filias. Obiit Novemb. septimo, 1638."

Arms:—Honeywood, impaling Godfrey as before.

IN SELLINGE CHURCH.

In the Chancel, on North Wall.

"Post spinas palma. Here lyeth interred the Bodie of Tho: Godfrey of Hoddiford in this Parish Esq. Who had to his first wife Margaret daughter of William Lambard of Greenwich, Esq. by whome he had issue 2 sonnes. And to his second wife Sarah the daughter of Thomas Iles of Hammersmith Esq. with whome he lived in wedlocke above 53 yeares, and by her had issue 12 sonnes and 4 daughters. He was a great Lover of Learning & all Ingenuity, which he shewed in y^e generous education of his children. He served his Generation eminently and faithfully in several capacities, with Christian courage he overcame many infirmities of this life. Having lived beloved 47 yeares in this parish he died lamented the 10th day of October 1664, being the 79th yeare of his Age. To whose memory his sorrowful widdow erected this monument of her lasting affection."

- Arms:—1. Quarterly; 1 and 4, Godfrey; 2, Az. a fess between three cross-crosslets fitchies or, for Pix; 3, Ar. a fess between six escallops gu., for Stroughill.
 2. Godfrey, impaling Gu. a chevron vaire ar. and az. between 3 lambs of the second, for Lambard.
 3. Godfrey, impaling Quarterly, 1 and 4, Ar. a fess dancette sa., in chief 3 fleurs-de-lis of the last, for Iles; 2 and 3. Ar. on a chev. az. 3 crescents or, for . . . (?)

IN NACKINGTON CHURCH.

In the Chancel.

"Here lieth the Body of Henry Godfrey of Heppington Esq. Heir of Sr Thomas Godfrey of the same. He married Catherine y^e Daughter of the Rev^d Doctor Thomas Pittis Rector of St Botolph Bishop's Gate London, by whom he had 2 Daughters: Catherine who died March 12, 1702.—and Mary who survived. He died Dec. 24, 1718. In the 43rd Year of his age."

"On the South side of this Stone lieth the above-mentioned Catherine, Relict of Henry Godfrey of Heppington Esq. She died Oct. 25, 1726, aged years.

"And under this stone in the same Grave with her Father, lieth the Body of the abovementioned Mary, Daughter and sole Heiress of Henry Godfrey Esq. of Heppington in this Parish, and Relict of Bryan Faussett Esq. of the same. She died May 23, 1761. in the 62^d Year of her Age."

"Here lieth the Body of Dame Hester Godfrey one of the Daughters & Coheirs of S John Wyld of this County and late wife of Sr Thomas Godfrey of Lyd but late of this Parish in y^e said County, Knight. She died the 27th day of March, 1699, in the 77th Year of her Age."

Arms:—Godfrey; on an escutcheon of pretence, ar. a chev. sa., on chief of the second, two martlets of the field.



"Here lieth the Body of Bryan Faussett Esq. of Heppington. He married Mary the Daughter and Heiress of Henry Godfrey Esq. of Heppington, By whom he left Issue 3 sons and 7 Daughters. He died the 19th day of September, 1750. Aged 60 Years."

IN ST. SWITHIN'S CHURCH, CANNON STREET.

"Spe resurgendi. Near this place lyeth buried the Body of Mr. Michael Godfrey of London, Merchant, the eleventh son of Thomas Godfrey of Hoddiford in the County of Kent Esq. He married Ann Mary eldest daughter of St Thomas Chambrelan Knt, after he had served him eight years' Apprenticeship, by whom he had five sons and three daughters and having liv'd with her 34 years in a most agreeable Wedlock he died the 3rd day of December 1691 in the 65th year of his age, leaving her & 4 children surviving, Michael, Peter, Elisabeth, and Hester. Elisabeth deceased the first day of August 1691, & lieth also interred near this place. Hester the other daughter of the said Michael Godfrey was married the 20th of April 1691, to Hugh Smithson, of Tottenham, in the county of Middx., Esq., by whom having had issue seven children (5 of which, viz. 3 sons and 2 daughters, survived her), She died in childbed the 30th of October, 1698, and lies interred near this place by the Body of her Father."

Arms:—Godfrey, impaling Gu. an inescutcheon ar. within an orle of roses or, for Chambrelan.

On a Pillar on the North Side.

"P.M.S. Near this place lies interr'd the Body of Mr. Michael Godfrey, Merchant, late of this parish, son of Mr. Michael Godfrey, Merchant, & Anne Mary his wife. He was born Feb. 22, A.D. 1658, being elected the first Deputy Governour of the Banck of England he went for Flanders on some Important business relating to the service of His Majesty; where attending his royal Person, then encamp'd before Namur, he was slain by a Cannon Ball from the works of the beseiged, July y^e 17, 1695. He dyed a Bachelor, much lamented by all his Friends Relatives & Acquaintance, for his Integrity his Knowledge and the sweetness of his manners. His body was brought over & lies buried near his Father's. His sorrowful mother & executrix caused this monument to be erected to the pious memory of her beloved son. The abovenamed Mrs. Anne Mary Godfrey departed this life y^e 25th March 1708, and lies also interred near this place."

[*"The God of Battel found in foreign parts
The son of Hermes form'd for peacefull Arts
And thought it Lawfull prize to take his Blood
Because so near a Warriour King he stood.*

"These verses were not to be found when I took the inscription, but I have copied them from Maitland's Hist. of London, vol. ii. p. 1184."—Bryan Faussett.]

Arms:—Godfrey, as before.

IN WESTMINSTER CLOISTERS.

East Ambulatory.

"P. M. S. Edvardi Godfrey qui patri suo Thomæ Godfrey de Hodiford in Sellinge in agro Cantiano Ar. filius erat 13^{us} proles vero 15^a, Matri autem 11^{us} et 13^a, quem primum ex 16 natis mater lactabat, qui licet plus triennio lactebat, fœlici tamen evasit ingenio, puer optimæ spei et indolis, Dux et decus 5^e classis hujus Scholæ. Obiit 8 die Junii Anno salutis 1640^o. Ætatis 12^o.

"Ri: Busby, Archididascalus.

"Margareta Lambard. Lambardus. Thomas.

"Sarah Iles . Filii gemini . Filius . Jana . Thomas . Petrus . *Ricardus . *Johannes .
*Edmundus Berry . Eliza . Micnael . *Thomas . *Edwardus . Catharina . Benjaminus .
Sarah.

"—— subnotat mortuos. * adnotat electos in regios alumnos."

Arms.—As on monument of Thomas Godfrey at Sellinge.

Under the preceding.

"Edmundus Berry Godfrey Equestri dignitate ob merita sua in Regem et Patriam ornatus, Justitiiarii munere singulari fide et diligentia functus, Demum ab oculis suorum ereptus, 4 Id. Octob. 1678, Post quintum diem repertus est, Morte affectus nefaria et atroci. Cætera Historia loquetur. Hoc monumentum vetustate attritum reparavit, Addito fratris Edmundi elogio, Benjaminus ex filiis Thomæ Godfrey prædicti Natu minimus et nunc solus superstes IV Nonas Aprilis 1696."

IN NORTON CHURCH.

"P. M. S. Near this place lyeth interred the Body of Benjamin Godfrey of Norton Court Esq. fourteenth and last surviving son of Thomas Godfrey of Hoddiford in the county of Kent Esq. He married Mary Sole Daughter and Heir of Baptist Piggott of Norton Court aforesaid Gent^l, by whom he had four sons and five daughters. He died 13th March, 1704, in the 73rd Year of his Age leaving her and two sons only, vizt John & Baptist. Baptist deceased Octo^r 13, 1705, and lies buried by his Father. In the same vault is deposited Mrs. Mary Godfrey Widow of the said Benⁿ Godfrey Esq., who died May 7th, 1730, being Ascension Day."

DEEDS AND WILLS.

Robert, son of John Godifere, of Apeldore, grants to Henry de la Birche a piece of land called Le Threhornehamme, with right of way in Apeldore.

June, 1261. 45 Hen. III.

Sciunt . . . etc., quod ego ROBERTUS filius JOHANNIS GODIFERE de parochia de APELDRE dedi . . . etc. HENRICO DE LA BIRCHE de dicta parochia et heredibus . . . etc., unam peciam terre mee que jacet pro dimidia acra et pro quarta parte unius acre terre sive habetur majus sive minus cum omnibus suis pertinentiis que vocatur LE TREHORNHAMME que jacet in parochia de Apeldre et de tenemento Ecclesie Christi Cantuariensis. Et jacet in uno capite ad terram propriam meam ex una parte versus Suth, et ex altera parte ad terram domini Prioris Novi Operis Dovorie et ejusdem loci Conventus versus North, collaterantem ad terram dicti Prioris et ejusdem loci Conventus ex utraque parte versus Est et versus West. Videlicet cum boscis et aquis sepibus et fossatis ut includitur, cum una rationabile via a strata regali ultra terram meam usque ad predictam peciam terre cum cartis et carrucis et aliis bestiis intrandi atque retrogrediendi. Habendum . . . etc. in perpetuum reddendo inde annuatim mihi vel . . . etc. unum obolum redditus in die Sancti Martini in cimiterio Apostolorum Petri et Pauli de Apeldre solvendum et recipiendum pro omnibus serviciis . . . etc. salvo tamen servicio domini Regis. Et ego predictus ROBERTUS et heredes . . . etc. warrantabimus . . . etc. Pro hac autem mea donacione . . . etc. dedit mihi predictus Henricus novem-

decim solidos sterlingorum in gersumam scilicet anno regni Regis Henrici filii Regis Johannis quadragesimo quinto in mense Junii. Hiis testibus Willelmo Hungman . . . etc., et multis aliis.

(*E MSS. nuper Edv. Dering Barti.*)

[John Godifere =
of Apeldore.

Robert Godifere,
1261.]

Will of William Godfrey alias Farmor of Lydd, 1455.

In Dei nomine Amen. Ego *Willielmus Godfray alias dictus Farmor* de Westbrooke, in parochia de Lyde compos mentis penultimo die Novembris Anno Domini m^occccc^{mo}lv^{to} et anno regni Regis Henrici sexti xxxiii^{to} condo testamentum meum in hunc modum protestans quod istud testamentum sit ultima voluntas mea nec aliud per ipsum intelligi volo. Imprimis volo et lego animam meam Deo omnipotenti Beatæ Mariæ Virgini et omnibus sanctis Corpusque meum ad sepeliendum in cæmeterio Ecclesiæ omnium Sanctorum de Lyde predicto. Item lego summo altari dictæ ecclesiæ et fabricæ ejusdem ecclesiæ unam vaccam equis portionibus dividendam. Item lego domino Thomæ presbitero parochiali ibidem vj^s. Item lego cuilibet filiolo meo iii^{jd}. Quoad bona mea immobilia de quibus disponere possum testor et volo quod *Johannes Godfray* et *Johannes Kempe* Feoffatores mei de et in quindecim acris et dimidia terræ sive magis sive minus sint inde jacentibus in predicta parochia de Lidd et in parochia de Midley, unde octo acræ et dimidia jacent in dicta parochia de Lyde et in feodo de Blechurch (?) abbutantes versus orientem terris pertinentibus fratribus et sororibus domus Sancti Johannis villæ de Rompne, et aliæ septem acræ inde jacentes in le Newland et in dictis parochiis de Lyde et de Midley in Synlese et Pykefolde feoffabunt seu feoffari faciant *Johannem* et *Petrum filios meos* in predictis quindecim acris cum suis pertinentiis prefatis Johanni et Petro heredibus et assignatis suis imperpetuum sub conditione sequente, viz^t quod predicti *Johannes* et *Petrus* solvant seu solvi faciant *Solle*, *Agnete*, et *Margarete*, et cuilibet illarum trium sororibus suis quinque marcas bone et legalis monetæ Angliæ ad sua maritagia. Si contingat illas maritari vel non maritari quod habeant predictas summas pecuniæ cuilibet illarum solvendas. Modo simili solvent seu solvi faciant *Johannæ* sorori suæ triginta tres solidos et quatuor denarios. Et si contingat aliquam illarum mori antequam habeat partem suam illi superius assignatam deliberatam quod extunc . . . sua predicta pecunia remaneat predictis omnibus sororibus suis viventibus. Et si predicti *Johannes* et *Petrus* heredes vel assignati sui noluerint solvere pecuniam modo et forma superius prescriptis quod extunc predicti feoffati heredes vel assignati sui feoffabunt predictas filias predicti *Willielmi* in omnibus predictis quindecim acris et dimidia acra terræ cum suis pertinentiis habendis et tenendis illis heredibus et assignatis suis imperpetuum faciendo inde capitalibus dominis feodi illorum omnia servitia inde illis debita et de jure consueta. Residuum vero omnium bonorum meorum superius non legatum et dispositum debitis meis legitime persolutis volo quod dividatur in duas partes de quarum una volo quod disponatur pro salute animæ meæ per discretionem executorum meorum. Alia pars inde remaneat filiis meis et filiabus equis porcionibus dividenda. Hujus autem testamenti mei *Johannem Godfray alias dictum Fermor Juniores*, et *Johannem Kempe* feoffatores meos facio ordino et constituo executores meos ad disponendum pro salute animæ meæ meliori modo quo sciverint seu potuerint. In cujus rei testimonium huic presenti ordinationi et voluntati prefatus *Willielmus* sigillum suum apposuit die et loco prescriptis. Hiis testibus *Henrico Alvyn*, *Johanne Bregis*, *Johanne Godfray seniori alias dicto Fermor*, *Michaele Swanne* . . . et aliis multis.

In the Consistory Court of Canterbury.

[William Godfray, =
alias Farmor, of
Westbrooke, in
Lid, will dated
1455.

John . Peter . Solla . Agnes . Margaret . Johanna
alive 1455.

Mention of John Godfray als. Fermor, sen^r. & jun^r.]

Will of Thomas Godfrey of Lydd, 1542.

In the name of God Amen. The first day of March in the year of our Lord God 1542. *I Thomas Godfrey of the parish of Allhalowne in Lidde in the County of Kent thelder* in good and perfecte remembrance ordeine and make this my presente Testa-

ment and last wille in forme followinge that is to say. First I commend my soule, &c. Item, I bequeth to the high alter here for tithes negligently forgotten and withholden iijs iiij^d. Item, to the high alter in ye church of Midley xx^d. Item, to the high alter in the church of Old Romney in like manner xx^d. Item, to the reparations of the church of Lidde foresaid xx^d. Item, I will to be expended at my furthe bering, to Prestes, Clarkes, and poore people xs, and iijs iiij^d to be expended in vittayles to refresh my poore nebers at home. Item, at my monethes mind in like manner xs and iijs iiij^d in refreshing poore negbours. Item, at my yeares mind xij^s iiij^d, and every yeare by the space of v yeares then next following xij^s iiij^d for the health and comfort of my soule and all Christian soules. Item, I will and bequeth to *Thomas Godfray my sonne* xvij^l of good and lawfull money of England, iiij kine, ij hafers, ij Budds, two sheepe, one wayne yoked that is to say iiij oxen, iiij mares with a wayne, to be delivered to the said Thomas when he shall come to the full age of xx yeares. And my mind is that *Peter Godfrey my sonne* shall freely keepe all the said cattells to the said Thomas my sonne above bequeathed till he shall come to the said age of xx yeares. And also my will and mind is that Peter my sonne when the said Thomas shall come to the full age of xx yeres shall deliver to the same Thomas with the said cattells as much foode and fodder as shall keepe and finde the same cattells to them of the same winter. . . . Item I will to *Katheryn my daughter* xx mares of lawful money, iiij kien, xx sheepe, all her mother's wearing gere, one girdle with a dimysin, a fether bed, abolster, a payce of blankets, a coverlet, ij payer of canvas sheetes, one payce of fine sheets, ij kettells pryce the pcece ij^s, three candlestices, vj platters, iiij dishes, and ij sawsers of pewter one saltseller, a chafing dish, and one cheste, to be delivered to the same Katherine in the day of her marriage. . . .

And as to my lands and Tenements, with thappertenances, This is the last will and entente of mee the said Thomas Godfrey thelder, made the day and yeare foresaid, that is to say, First my will and mind is that Peter Godfrey my sonne shall have my principall Tenement with xl acres of land thereto appertayning with thappertenances set living and being in Lidd foresaid and old Romney in the county of Kent; And also all that my lands lying at Goodryng Lane, which I late purchased of George Buntinge, To be had to the same Peter his heirs and assignes for ever. Also my will and mind is that Thomas Godfrey the yonger my sonne shall have, when he shall come to the full age of xx yeres, my Tenemente called *Cottinges*, with xj acres of land to the same annexed, with thappertenances, And xix acres lying in the Sumpe (?), late purchased of Thomas Harlakynden gentleman, To be had to the same Thomas Godfrey his heires and assignes for ever. And my minde is that Peter my sonne shall take the proffites thereof till the said Thomas shall come to the said age of xx yeares. Also my will and mind is that the said Thomas my sonne shall have all that my lands being in le Estfelie, late Stephine Ederickes, which I late purchased of Thomas Strougle, To be had to him his heires and assignes for ever. And over and besides this, my will and mind is that my barne called *Cotinges* shall be equally and indifferently divided and shifted betwixt Peter and Thomas my sonnes, with the closses to the same appertayning, when the said Thomas shall come to the full age of xx yeares, To be had to them their heires and assignes for ever. And my mind is that in the meantime Peter my sone shall take the proffites and maintayne the reparacions of his owne proper costes and charges, and also shall keep all thother lands above to the said Thomas bequeathed withoot streipe or waste, and par the rentes thereof during his Interest therein.

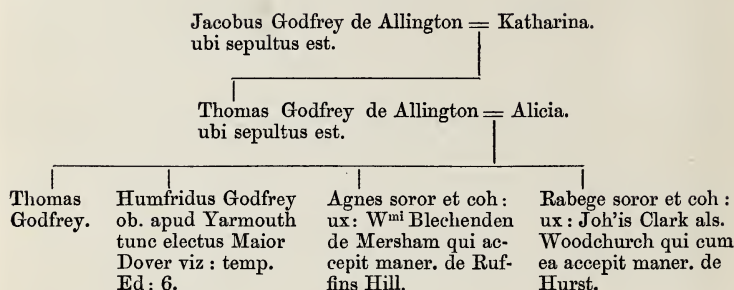
Dated the day and yeare first above written.

Proved 7th February, 1543, in the Consistory Court of Canterbury.



Crest of Godfrey, from Seal of Thomas Godfrey of Sellinge, attached to a Deed dated Oct. 2, 1630.

Godfrey.



Extract from Will of Thomas Godfrey, of Aldyngton, dated 8 Oct. 1490.

“Sepeliend. in parochiali ecclesiâ Sancti Martini de Aldyngton coram cruce domini nostri Jhu xpi. . . . Do Alicie filie Willielmi Blachynden ad maritagium x marcks . . . lego Alicie uxori mee xli^{li} . . . Humfrido filio meo xx^{li} . . . Thome filio meo . . . Alicie uxori mee unum equum coloris de gray, etc.

“Humfry and Thomas Ex'ors.

“William Blachynden and John Clerke supervisors.”

(No probate.)

Godfrey.

Jacobus Godfrey de Allington = Katharina.
ubi sepultus est.

Thomas Godfrey de Allington = Alicia.
ubi sepultus est.

Thomas
Godfrey.

Humfridus Godfrey
ob. apud Yarmouth
tunc electus Maior
Dover viz : temp.
Ed : 6.

Agnes soror et coh :
ux : W^{mi} Blechenden
de Mersham qui ac-
cepit maner. de Ruf-
fins Hill.

Rabege soror et coh :
ux : Joh'is Clark als.
Woodchurch qui cum
ea accepit maner. de
Hurst.

Extract from Will of Thomas Godfrey, of Aldyngton, dated 8 Oct. 1490.

"Sepeliend. in parochiali ecclesiâ Sancti Martini de Aldyngton coram cruce domini nostri Jhu xpi. . . . Do Alicie filie Willielmi Blachynden ad maritagium x marcks . . . lego Alicie uxori mee xlii . . . Humfrido filio meo xxli . . . Thome filio meo . . . Alicie uxori mee unum equum coloris de gray, etc.

"Hurfry and Thomas Ex'ors.

"William Blachynden and John Clerke supervisors."

(No probate.)

Manning.

(To face p. 271.)

[Simon Manning, dominus Castell et ville de Bettreds, sub Richardo primo Rege militans, =
crucem suscepit in expeditionem ad terram sanctam. ob. tempore H. III.]

[Robert Manning, frater
secundus Steph. Manning.]

[Stephus Manning, superstes
tempore H. 3, ob. a^o 3 Edw. II.]

[Eylmer Manning,
filius tertius.]

[Robertus Manning, a^o 33 Edw. I.
et 3 Edward II.]

[Guilielmus Manning, = [. . . filia et haeres Ricardi de Chyrfold
ob. 17 Edw. III.] et Johanna uxor: ejus.]

[Simon Manning, de Codham, superstes
46 Edw. III. et 5 Ric. II.]

[Catharina, soror Galfridi Chawcer militis,
celeberrimi Poetae Anglicani.]

[Johannes Manning, de Codham, =
ob. a^o 13 H. IV.]

[Alicia, filia . . . Walden, de
com. Cantu.]

Johannes Manning [ob. a^o 14 H. VI.], filius = Julianna filia et haeres Ric'i Brokhill relicta
Johannis Manning de Codham. Willielmi Wallis [de Cowdene].

[Willielmus Wallis, pater = [Catharina, filia Johannis et
soror Hugonis Manning.]

Hugo Manning de Cray [ob. = . . . filia Willielmi Brandon mil. amita
apud Cray, temp. H. VII.] Caroli Brandon Ducis Suffolcie.

Richardus Manning de S^t Mary Cray
filius secundus.

Robertus Manning
filius tertius.

[Thomasina Tracy, = Johanne Manning de = Agnes filia et cob. Joh'is
uxor 1.] Downe. ob. 35 H. VIII. Petley de Downe.

Thomas. =

Johannes Manning de eadem gen. =

Willielmus.

[Jobanna, filia et haeres = [Georgius Manning, de Downe,
Ric'i Wallis.] filius primogenitus.]

Henricus Manning [2 fil.] Marescallus Hospitii =
H. VIII., Ed. VI., Marie et Elizab. [ob. 1593.]

Catharina filia et coheres Erasmi
Kerkener [relicta Roberti Waller].

[Johannes et Richardus,
obierunt s. p.]

[Richard
Manning,
of Man-
ning's
Hall, bur^d
at S^t Mary
Cray.]

Edwardus = Anna filia
Manning = Thome
juris per- Willough-
tus. by Deau
Roffensis.

[Richardus, = [Rachel,
da. and
cob. of Thome
William
Lambert.]
White.
Hasted
MS. 5507.]

[Thomas
Manning,
duxit
Mariam
Botley, de
Surr.]

[Johanna,
uxor
Henrici
Welsh.]

[Georgius
Manning,
ob. apud
Cane, in
Under-
Norman-
dia, s. p.]

[Catharina,
uxor
Hugonis
Webb, de
com.
Surr.]

[Dorothea,
uxor
Joh'is
Webb, de
com.
Surr.]

[Johannes
Manning,
duxit
Mariam
Botley, de
Surr.]

[Elizab.,
uxor
Griffin
Greene.]

[Petrus
Manning,
de Downe,
modo su-
perstes
a^o 1607.]

[Elizabe-
tha, filia
Jacobi
Verzelini,
Itali.]

[Guilielmus
Manning,
occisus in
Hibernia,
s. p.]

Edwardus Manning de eadem gener. [ob. Feb. = Anna filia Galfridi Nightingale de Newport Pond
11, 1640, at. 64; bur^d at S^t Mary Cray.] co. Essex ar. [ob. Ang. 14, 1659, at. 78.]

Anna.

Ricardus Manning
at. 13 annor. 1620.

Thomas filius 2 [ob.
Nov. 15, 1704, s. p.]

Edwardus filius 3 = [Elizab. Masters.]
[married 1654.]

[Edward Manning, ob. Dec. 23, = [Ann, da. of Sir H. Onslow, of co. Sussex, Knt.
1709, at. 49; bur^d at Cray.] She remarried Stephen Parker, Esq.]

[Elizabeth,
ob. s. p.]

[Edward,
s. p.]

[Anne,
s. p.]

[Mary,
s. p.]

[Richard Manning, of Kevington, Esq.,
ob. April 24, 1753, at. 54, s. p.]

[Thomas,
s. p.]

Henricus
filius et
haeres 1607.

2 Richardus.
3 Johannes.
4 Franciscus.
5 Edwardus.

6 Carolus.
7 Guilielmus.

Catharina.
Maria et
Martha
gemellae.
Dorothea.

Mildreda
Thome
Whitfield
de Mort-
lake.

[Anna, uxor
Josue Ayl-
mer, filii natu-
ralis Joh'is,
Marchionis
Wintonie.
Dorothea,
uxor Edwardi
Heydon.
Fortuna.]

Margareta
uxor Thome
Vicecomitis
Bindon [Bin-
ton, Faussett
MS.], remp-
ta Edm.
Ludlow milit.

The descents within brackets are copied from the Manning Pedigree compiled by William Segar, Garter, and Nicholas Charles, Lancaster, thus headed:—"Prospiciamus Manningorum familie Nobilis et antiquae nomen et originem ducentis a Maning oppido Saxonie Angliam cum aliis Saxonibus ingressem ante adventum Noriamorum vnde etiam familia Maningorum in frisia quorundam Iuignia hic depinguntur."

nus Castelli
ditionem ad

ning, frater
h. Manning

e, de Codha
5 Ric. II.]

annes Manni
13 H. IV.]

age [ob. a° 1
g de Codha

phannis et
anning.]

Robert
filius te

, filia et hæ
lis.]

[Catarina,
uxor
Hugonis
Under-
hill.]

lizab. Mast

Knt.

Manning, Glo
24, 1753, a de

Manning.

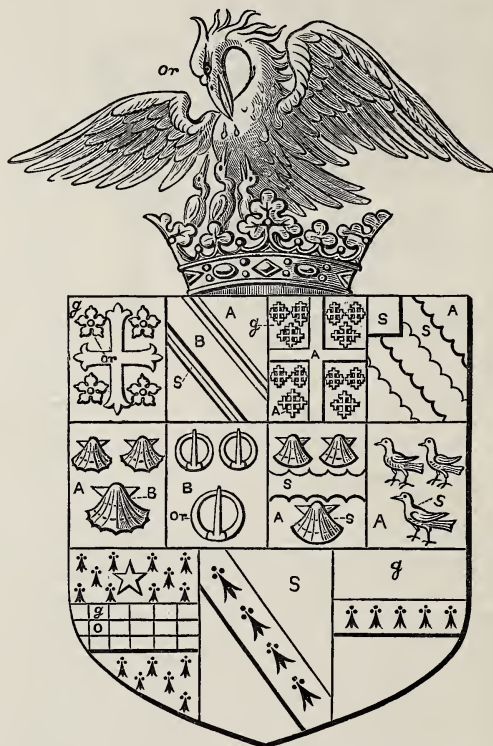
To all and singuler as well nobles and gent. as others to whome these p'sentes shall come be seene heard read or understood, I Sr Gilbert Dethick Knight al's Garter Principleall Kinge of Armes, send due and humble comendations & gretinge in our Lord God eu'lastinge. That for as much as auncientlie from the by-

gynninge the valyant & vertuos actes of worthie p'sons have bene comended to the worlde and posteritye with sundrie monumentes and remembrances of their good desertes, emongest the which the chefest and most usuall hath bene the bearinge of signes in shildes called armes beyng demonstacions and tokens of prowes and valour dyverslie distributed accordinge to the quallyties and desertes of the persons merytinge the same. To thentent that such as by their vertues doe ade & shewe furth to the aduaneement of the comen weale the shine of their good lyfe and conversacon in daylie practice of



things worthlie & comendable may therefore receave due honor in their lyves, & also derive and contynue the same successively to their posteritye for ever. Emongest the which number George Mannyng and Henry Mannyng of Downe in the countie of Kent gentlemen, beeinge bearers of these tokens & armes of honor whose aunecestors also have of long tyme borne the same, and yet the said George & Henrye beinge uncerten of any erest or cognisance thervnto belonginge have instauntlie required me the said Garter Principleall Kinge of Armes not onelie to make searche for their said cote of armes but also to assigne & set forth vnto the said George Mannyng & Henry and to their posteritye a Crest or cognisance to be annexed to their said cote of armes, so as they may lawfullie beare the same without prejudice or offence to any p'son. In consideracon whereof and for further declaracon and worthines of the said George & Henrye, and at their especial request, instant sute & lawfull desire, I the said Garter Principleall Kinge of Armes haue dilligentlie sought in the registre & recordes of our office of armes kept & holden within the cytie of London, and by exaet tryall thereof findinge those to be the true and p'fect auncient armes of the said George and Henry, and of that name & famylie whereof they are descended I coulde not without the grete prejudice of them and theyr posteritye, but accordinglie assigne & confirme vnto them and either of them these their said auncient armes, together wyth a Crest or cognisance thervnto annexed to be borne in manner & forme heerein declared & set forth. That is to say The field gules on a cross patonce betwene fower trefoyles or, a pellet. And to their Crest Vppon a hearme yssuant of a crowne golde a Egles hed sable membred or, betwene ij Eistruge fethers argent, mantled gules, dabled argent, as more plainle appereth depycted in this margent. All which said armes with hearme, mantles, & erest and eu'ie p'te & p'cell thereof, I the said Garter

principall Kinge of Armes have by these p'sentes ratyfyed and by power & aucthoritie of my office to me comytted by l'res patentes vnder the greate seale of England, also confirmed & set furth vnto the said George and Henrye, and to theyre posteritye for euer. And they & eu'ie of them the same to have holde vse beare & shewe furth in sheld cote armoure or otherwise at his & their owne libertye & pleasure without th' impedimt let challenge interrupcon contradiction or gaynesayinge of any other p'son or p'sons whatsoever. In witnes, &c. Dated the xxth day of April, A^o Elizab. xix^o, 1577.



Fax Fidei Crux.

Names of Quarterings.

- | | |
|---------------|--------------|
| 1. Manning. | 7. Shelley. |
| 2. Chyrfold. | 8. Rolfe. |
| 3. Brockhill. | 9. Arden. |
| 4. Petley. | 10. Philpot. |
| 5. Trowemer. | 11. Wallis. |
| 6. Brampton. | |

Manning quarterings from the Manning pedigree compiled by Sir William Segar, Garter, and Nicholas Charles, Lancaster, Herald.—*Harl. MSS. No. 1432, fo. 158.*

DOWNE REGISTER.

BAPTISMS.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1545. Oct. 22, Anne, da. of Mr. George Maninge. | 1571. April 8, Anne, da. of Richard Maninge. |
| 1546. Jan. 30, Joane, da. of Mr. George Maninge. | 1573. Dec. 2, Henry, son of Richard Maninge. |
| 1548. April 3, Katherine, da. of Mr. George Maninge. | 1586. Jan. 30, Nicholas, son of Mr. Pieter Maninge. |
| 1549. Feb. 4, Humfray, son of Mr. George Maninge. | 1587. Jan. 30, Bartholomew, son of Mr. Pieter Maninge. |
| 1553. Aug. 6, Peter, son of Mr. George Maninge. | 1588. Feb. 2, Henrie, son of Mr. Pieter Maninge. |
| 1554. Aug. 6, Elizabeth, da. of Mr. George Maninge. | 1590. Oct. 25, Percivall, son of Mr. Pieter Maninge. |
| 1555. June 20, John and John, sons of Mr. George Maninge. | 1591. Feb. 6, Peter, son of Mr. Peter Maninge. |
| 1556. March 28, Thomas, son of Mr. Henry Maninge. | 1593. June 29, Eliz., da. of Mr. Peter Maninge. |
| 1557. May 29, Henry, son of Mr. Henry Maninge. | 1594. July 14, Ann, da. of Mr. Peter Maninge. |
| 1558. Oct. 3, Doritie, da. of Mr. George Maninge. | — March 3, Katherine, da. of Mr. — Maninge. |
| 1558. Nov. 3, Anne, da. of Mr. Henry Maninge. | 1595. Nov. 23, George, son of Mr. Peter Maninge. |
| 1559. Nov. 30, Margaret, da. of Mr. Henry Maninge. | 1596. Nov. 1, Henry, son of Mr. — Maninge. |
| 1560. June 3, John, son of Mr. George Maninge. | 1597. Sept. 15, Doritie, da. of Mr. Peter Maninge. |
| 1561. Jan. 25, Thomas, son of Mr. George Maninge. | 1598. March 26, Rich., son of Mr. — Maninge. |
| 1564. May 3, Katherine, da. of Richard Maninge. | 1598. Jan. 14, Katherine, da. of Mr. Peter Maninge. |
| | 1602. Dec. 28, Edward, son of Mr. Peter Maninge. |
| | 1613. Sept. 5, James, son of Mr. Bartholomew Mannynge. |
| | 1614. April 12, George, son of Mr. Bartholomew Mannynge. |

MARRIAGES.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1540. Aug. 13, Mr. George Maninge and Joan Wallis. | 1602. June 11, Matthew Covill and Anne Maninge. |
| 1560. Nov. 23, Thomas Lambert and Anne Manninge. | 1618. July 29, Percivall Maninge and Anne Woode. |
| 1582. Nov. 26, Griffin Greene and Elizabeth Maninge. | 1625. Feb. 21, Thomas Maning and Marie Knight. |
| 1590. Sept. 27, Thomas Butler als. Barton and Katherine Maninge. | |

BURIALS.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1542. March 10, John Maninge the elder. | 1602. Oct. 5, Katherine, da. of Mr. Peter Maninge. |
| 1554. Aug. 6, Rose Maninge, da. of Mr. George Maninge. | 1609. — Emma, the wife of Richard Maninge. |
| 1554. June 20, John and John, sons of Mr. George Maninge. | 1614. July 9, Richard Maninge. |
| 1557. Oct. 28, Nicholas, son of Mr. George Maninge. | 1615. July 13, George, son of Mr. Bartholomew Maninge. |
| 1563. May 20, Henry, son of Mr. Henry Maninge. | 1621. Dec. 10, Mr. Peter Maninge. |
| 1582. May 8, Mr. George Maninge. | 1621. June 10, Edward Maninge, his son. |
| 1582. June 5, Joan Maninge, "his wyff." | 1623. April 27, Mr. Bartholomew Maninge. |
| 1596. June 30, Katherine, da. of Mr. George Maninge. | 1629. June 8, Maria, wife of Mr. Thomas Maninge. |
| 1597. Oct. 7, Dorithie, da. of Mr. Peter Maninge. | 1630. Dec. 3, Phebe, da. of Henry Maninge. |
| | 1633. Feb. 5, Elizabeth, wife of Mr. Peter Maninge. |

INSCRIPTION ON A BRASS PLATE, DOWNE CHURCH.

"Hic jacet Johannes Maning et Agnes uxor
eius filio et coheres Joh'is Petle de Trowemer
qui quidem Joh'es obiit A^o Dⁿⁱ MCCCC
xliij quor' aiabs ppiciet^r Deus Amen.

Arms:—Manning impaling Petley.

ST. MARY CRAY REGISTER.

BAPTISMS.

1583. Aug. 4, Edward, son of Henry Manninge.
 1584. Oct. 8, John, son of James Manninge.
 1585. April 21, Edmund, son of Henry Manninge.
 1587. Jan. 3, Edmund, son of Hugh Manninge.
 1588. May 9, Elizabeth, da. of James Manninge.
 1588. Oct. 25, Margaret, da. of Henry Manninge.
 1590. June 13, Jeremy son of Henry Manninge.
 1609. Jan. 14, George, son of Mathewe Manninge.
 1612. May 12, Ann, da. of John Manninge.
 1612. Nov. 29, William, son of John Manninge.
 1612. Nov. 11, Henry, son of Mathew Manninge.
 1614. April 26, Margaret, da. of John Manninge.
 1614. Dec. 11, Anne, da. of Jeremy Manninge.
 1616. Sept. 1, Margaret, da. of Jeremy Manninge.
 1617. March 30, Elizabeth, da. of Tobye Manninge.
 1617. Oct. 8, Elizabeth, da. of John Manninge.
 1617. March 10, Edward, son of Edward Manninge.
 1619. Oct. 22, Isabell, da. of Jeremy Manninge.
 1619. Oct. 3, Richard, son of Tobye Manninge.
 1620. Feb. 4, Jeremye, son of Jeremie Manninge.
 1621. March 14, Robert, son of Tobye Manninge.
 1624. Oct. 5, Tobias, son of Tobias Manninge.
 1627. March 27, William son of Tobias Manninge.
 1630. May 6, Janet, da. of Tobias Manninge.
 1639. Feb. 21, Mathew, son of Mathew Manninge.
 1642. Jan. 14, Jeremy, son of Jeremy Manninge.
 1842. Feb. 28, Benjamin, son of Mathew Manninge.
 1644. March 11, Anne, da. of Jeremy Manninge, junyor, was borne.
 1644. Feb. 16, Anne, da. of Mathew Manninge.
 1650. June 25, Sarah Mannynge, da. of Jeremy Mannynge, junyor, was borne.
 1646. Feb. 11, Nicholas, son of Mathew Manninge.
 1655. April 20, Edward, son of Edward Mannynge, Esq.
1657. Oct. 2, Elizabeth, da. of Edward Mannynge.
 1658. March 15, Thomas, son of Edward Mannynge.
 1660. May 22, Anne, da. of Edward Mannynge.
 1661. Nov. 10, Charles, son of Edward Mannynge, Esq.
 1663. Oct. 8, Katherine, da. of Edward Mannynge.
 1664. John, the son of Jeremy Mannynge, was born the 23 day of November and was baptized the 14 day of December.
 1668. Feb. 24, Jeremy Mannynge, son of Jeremy Mannynge, born.
 1670. Anne Mannynge, the da. of Jeremy Mannynge, was born the 26 day of August and was baptized the 22 day of December.
 1675. Nov. 1, Mary, da. of Jeremiah Mannynge.
 1675. Nov. 16, Mary, da. of Jeremiah Mannynge.
 1675. December 19, Ann, da. of Benjamin Mannynge.
 1676. Sept. 10, Frances, da. of Jeremyah Mannynge.
 1680. Nov. 26, Sarah, da. of Jeremiah Mannynge.
 1681. Nov. 29, John, son of Nicholas Mannynge.
 1681. March 23, Katherine, da. of Jeremiah Mannynge.
 1683. June 11, Mary, da. of Nicholas Mannynge.
 1685. July 9, Joanna, da. of Nicholas Mannynge.
 1686. April 10, Edward, son of Mr. Edward Mannynge, junior.
 1687. May 4, Anne, da. of Mr. Edward Mannynge.
 1688. May 1, Richard, son of Mr. Edward Mannynge.
 1689. July 5, Elizabeth, da. of Mr. Edward Mannynge.
 1692. July 6, Edward, son of Mr. Edward Mannynge, born; baptized July 12th.
 1695. Nov. 18, Mary, da. of Mr. Edward Mannynge.
 1697. April 9, Richard, son of Mr. Edward Mannynge.
 1702. July 10, Henry, son of Mr. Edward Mannynge.
 1703. Sept. 14, William, son of Mr. Edward Mannynge.

MARRIAGES.

1580. Jan. 26, Henry Dunmole and Cislye Manninge.
 1584. May 17, Richard Manninge and Susanna Wood.
 1586. Dec. 22, John Botlye and Ursula Manninge.
 1611. May 24, Tobye Mannynge and Margaret Milles.
 1613. Jan. 30, John Roise and Elizabeth Manninge.
1638. May 8, John Brooke and Margaret Mannynge.
 1638. Nov. 13, Mathew Mannynge and Anne Halfpenny.
 1670. June 19, Thomas Gawtone and Anne Manninge.
 1705. Feb. 5, John Mannynge and Ann Bean.
 1707. March 30, Mr. Stephen Parker and Mrs. Anne Mannynge, widow.

BURIALS.

1583. May 3, John, the son of William Manninge.
 1583. May 25, Thomas Manninge.
 1583. July 9, Elinor, the wife of Thomas Manninge.
 1584. Aug. 31, Edmund, son of Hugh Manninge.
1585. July 12, Margaret, wife of John Botlye.
 1603. June 22, Katherine, wife of Henry Manninge.
 1603. Oct. 16, Thomas Manninge.
 1604. J. n. 22, Richard Mannynge, junior.
 1605. Sept. 26, Richard Mannynge the elder.

1608. July 10, Samuell Mannyng, son of Henry.
 1611. July 30, Henry, son of Mathew Mannyng.
 1614. June 16, Henry Maninge, gent.
 1617. March 25, Frances, wife of James Mannyng.
 1618. Nov. 1, Elizabeth, the da. of Tobye Maninge.
 1621 Aug. 28, Elizabeth, the da. of John Maning.
 1621. Sept. 12, Richarde, the sonne of Tooby Maninge.
 1624. Nov. 18, George Mannyng.
 1628. June 20, Richard the son of Edward Maning, gent.
1630. May 20, Elizabeth Roise.
 1631. Sept. 15, Katherine Mannyng.
 1638. Sept. 7, Jane, the daughter of Tobias Manning.
 1640. Feb. 11, Edward Mannyng, gent.
 1656. April 2, Tobias Mannyng, gent.
 1670. May 25, William Mannyng, gent.
 1671. Nov. 14, John Manning.
 1673. April 1, Thomas, the son of Jeremias Manning.
 1674. Oct. 6, Ann Manning, wife of Matthew Manning.
 1676. Jan. 24, Sarah, the daughter of Jeremias Manning.
 1678. Oct. 24, Mary, da. of Nicolas Maning.
 1679. April 1, Mary, daughter of Ben. Maning.

ST. MARY CRAY.

MANNING INSCRIPTIONS.

On Brass Plate.

"Here Richard Manning lies, who sone of Tho. Maning came
 He dwelt & dyed at Manings Hall old Homestalle to y^e name
 Zelovs of Gods trvth, hateing sin to honest men right kinde
 Horskeper good & joyed much to welcome frem & frynd
 Good wif a helper fit he had assisted with Gods grace
 In fvl ripe yeres he died & hath a blessed place
 Hee departed Septemb. 22^o A^o 1605 the 72 yere of his age."

Arms:—On a cross patonce, between four trefoils a crescent.

On a Brass Plate.

"Here lyeth bryed the body of Richard Manning sone of John Manning, Gent., who tooke to wife Rachael one of y^e daughters and coheyles of William White of Hamstead in Middlesex with whome having happily lyved to the service of God and reliff of the poore 39 yeaes in the 63 yeaer of his age he dyed withowt issve the 18 of Janvary 1604 his wife yet svrviving pvrposeth by Gods permission to be here interred by him at hir death, in whose fellowship she enjoyed y^e comfot of her life."

"Here lyeth intered the body of Cap^t Nicasius Russell Cittizen of London who married Ann y^e Daughter of Jeremiah Manning of this Parish who had by her issue two sons and four daughters. He departed this life y^e 12th Nober Anno Dni 1701 aged 59 yeaes and 4 months."

"Under a stone in the chancel lyes buried the Body of Thomas Mannyng of Cliffords Inn London Gent. and of y^e exchequer office, second son of Edw. Mannyng Esq. of this Parish, he dyed unmarried the 15 day of November in the year of our Lord 1704."

Arms:—A cross patonce between four trefoils.

On a Black Marble Gravestone.

"Here lyeth Edward Mannyng son of Edward Mannyng Esq. & Ann his wife, daughter to Gefrey Nightingale of Newport Pond in Essex Esq. He dyed Feb. 11th Anno Domini 1640 being the 65th yeaer of his age, and she August the 14th anno domini 1659 in the 79th yeaer of her age. Richard Mannyng Esq. died April the 24th 1753 aged 54 yeaes."

Above the inscription are the following arms:—1 and 4, Manning; 2, Cherfold; 3, Brockhill; and below, the arms of Manning impaling per pale ermine and—a rose.

North side of Communion Table, on a Boarded Panel.

"This altar was erected by Stephen Parker Esq. and Ann his wife daughter of Sir Henry Onslow, to the happy memory of her three children, Edward, Elizabeth, and Ann Manning, who all died single and are interred in the chancel by their father Edward Manning Esq."

Arms:—Manning.

On a Black Marble Gravestone.



Quarterly, 1 and 4, Manning; 2, Chirfold; 3, Brockhill;—impaling Onslow.

"Here lyeth interred the body of Edward Mannyng the son of Edward Mannyng Esqre, who married the only daughter of Sir Henry Onslow of Drungwick in the county of Sussex Knt., who had issue by her 15 children 9 whereof are here interred leaving Elizabeth, Edward, Ann, Mary, Richard and Thomas Mannyng now liveing. He dyed the 23d of December 1703 aged 49 years."

On a flat Stone, partly covered by Pews.

"In Mem . . . Mrs. Ann W . . . late of this Parish . . . this life the 20 . . . aged 67 years. She was granddaughter to Jeremiah Manning late of this parish Gent. Also Mr. Jeremiah Abbott late of this Parish who departed this life March 23, 1782, aged 77 years. Also of Mr. Jeremiah Abbot Child who died Sept. 6, 1858, aged 71 years."

DARTFORD CHURCH.

In Middle Aisle.

"Here lyeth interred the body of Henry Manning who departed this life the 5th day of October 1725 aged 72 years."

"Here lieth the body of Sarah Manning wife of Henry Manning who departed this life the 16th of October 1718 aged 58 years."

"Here lyeth the body of . . . laun Mannyng who departed this life May 12th 1679: aged 54 years."



On a Black Marble Gravestone.



Quarterly, 1 and 4, Manning; 2, Chirfold; 3, Broekhill;—impaling Onslow.

"Here lyeth interred the body of Edward Mannyng the son of Edward Mannyng Esqre, who married the only daughter of Sir Henry Onslow of Drungwick in the county of Sussex Knt., who had issue by her 15 children 9 whereof are here interred leaving Elizabeth, Edward, Ann, Mary, Richard and Thomas Mannyng now living. He dyed the 23d of December 1703 aged 49 years."

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"Here lyeth the body of . . . laun Mannyng who departed this life May 12th 1679: aged 54 years."

[Richardus Oxenden, nat. apud Great Maydeken
in Barham, Novemb. 6, 1655.]

nat.
dyed
d about

rus,
ene,
b. 1659,

nna,
Robert
Chief
of
] Betha,
i 10,

dmund
, Berks,
3.]

Oxenden.



To all true Christen people these present letters seynt or hering humble recommendation by mee, Gyan King atte Armes of the Duchie of Gyan. It is soe that many persons been moued of noble and gentile courage to exercise vertuous manners and conditions by the which, with Goddes grace, shal come to the perfection of great honour. Of which persons, and aforesaid one in especial, whose name is John Oxinden, gentylman, tenderly praying and requiring mee the sayd Gyan King at Armes, to search for the armes of the seyde John. Whereuppon I, the seyde Gyan King atte Armes, atte prayer, instance, and request of the seyde John, haue made herein due search, and found the right armes of the seyde John as their progenitors tyme out of mynde have borne them. That is to say, hec beareth Syluer iij Oxen sabul, armed with gooldys, a cheueryn of the same. Which armes I conferme to the seyde John Oxinden, and to the heires of his body lawfully begotten without impeachment of any person for euermore. In witnes whereof to these letters I haue sette the seale of myne armes and my signe manual the sixt day of February, in the xxiiij yeare of the raigne of King Harry the Sixt.

JOHN WRYXWORTH.

Arms:—Quarterly; 1 and 4, Oxenden. 2 and 3, Brooker.

"This above written is a true cotype of an antient original in the hands of my cozin, Major Henry Oxinden, of Brooke, in Wingham. Witness mee Hen. Oxinden, of Denton, olim de Barham.

"Memorandum that Elias Ashmole, Esq., Winsor herald, and S^r Edward Walker, K^t, Garter King att Armes, when in the yeare 1664 I shewed them the testimonial mentioned under Gyan King att Armes of the Duchie of Gyan, they were much pleased at the sight thereof, and said the like was not easily to be seen.

"Jan. 12, 1642. My cozin Philpot, the herald, told mee that our chrest was giuen in the time of Henry the Sixt.

"Memorandum that S^r James Oxinden, K^t, hath a will of one Richard Oxinden, of Wingham (which hee shewed mee), dated Sept. 16, anno regni regis Ed. 4 post conquestum nono, viz. 1469, whereby it appeareth that John Oxinden was father of Richard Oxinden, and had to wife one Agnes, and Richard to wife one Alice, upon the label of which will the scale of the same coate of armes the Oxindens now use is impressed."—*Oxenden Diary*, by Henry Oxenden, of Barham.



MONOGRAM OF HENRY OXENDEN OF BARHAM, MARKED ON MANY OF THE OXENDEN CHARTERS.

EXTRACTS FROM REGISTERS.

WINGHAM REGISTER.

BAPTISMS.

- 157 $\frac{1}{2}$. Feb. 17, Mercy Oxenden, daughter of Edward Oxenden.
 1580. July 13, Jane Oxenden, daughter of Edward Oxenden.
 1582. Sept. 26, Katherine Oxenden, daughter to Edward Oxenden.
 158 $\frac{1}{2}$. Jan. 17, Frisilla Oxenden, daughter to Edward Oxenden.
 1585. April 4, Elizabeth Oxenden, daughter of Henry Oxenden.
 1586. May 22, Elizabeth Oxenden, daughter of Edward Oxenden.
 1586. Aug. 28, James Oxenden, son of Henry Oxenden.
 1587. Sept. 24, Margaret Oxenden, daughter of Edward Oxenden.
 1588. Aug. 4, Richard Oxenden, son of Henry Oxenden.
 — Sept. 22, William Oxenden and Henry Oxenden, twin sons of Edward Oxenden.
 1607. Aug. 23, Anna, daughter of Mr. James Oxenden, "and buried in Feb. 1704."
 [This is a subsequent addition to original entry.]
 160 $\frac{3}{4}$. Jan. 6, Mary Oxenden, daughter of Sir James Oxenden, Knight.
 161 $\frac{1}{2}$. Jan. 22, Elizabeth Oxenden, daughter of Sir James Oxenden, Knight.
 1612. June 2, Sibilla Oxenden, daughter of Sir James Oxenden, Knight.
 1615. July 6, James Oxinden, son of Sir James Oxinden, K^t.
 1617. May 27, Margaret Oxenden, daughter of Sir James Oxenden, Knt.
 1618. Aug. 2, Jane Oxenden, daughter of Sir James Oxenden, Knt.
 1620. April 6, George Oxinden, son of Sir James Oxinden, Knt.
 1620. Sept. 9, Henry Oxinden, son of Henry Oxinden.
 1623. May 27, William Oxinden, son of Henry Oxinden.
 1625. April 25, William Oxinden, son of Sir James Oxinden.
 1626. June 14, Mary, daughter of Mr. Henry Oxinden.
 162 $\frac{1}{2}$. Feb. 4, Christopher, son of Sir James Oxinden, Knight.
 1630. April 1, Anne Oxinden, daughter of Henry Oxinden, gentleman.
 1641. April 4, James Oxinden, son of Henry Oxinden, Esquire, and Elizabeth his wife.
 1649. Aug. 5, Jane Oxenden.
 1650. Oct. 28, William Oxinden, son of Mr. Henry Oxinden, Esquire.
 1651. Oct. 31, George Oxinden.
 165 $\frac{3}{4}$. March 16, Richard Oxinden, son of Mr. Henry Oxinden, Esquire.
 1654. April 2, Anne Oxinden.
 1655. Nov. 22, Christopher Oxinden, son of Mr. Henry Oxinden, Esquire.
 1658. March 30, Mary Oxinden, daughter of Mr. Henry Oxinden, Esquire.
 1658. August 17, Mary Oxenden, daughter of Henry Oxenden, of Brooke.
 1659. July 25, William Oxenden.
 1659. Dec. 24, Elizabeth Oxenden, daughter of Henry Oxenden, of Brooke.
 166 $\frac{1}{2}$. Mar. 20, Henrietta, daughter of Mr. Henry Oxenden, of Brooks, gentleman.
 1663. Nov. 20, Henry Oxinden, son of Mr. Henry Oxinden, gentleman.
 1665. Dec. 22, Richard Oxinden, son of Captain Henry Oxinden.
 166 $\frac{1}{2}$. Feb. 16, Sibilla Oxinden.
 1674. June 29, Mistress Elizabeth, daughter of Sir James Oxinden, Knight, and the Lady Elizabeth his wife.
 1691. Sept. 18, Elizabeth, daughter of Richard Oxinden, of Brooke, Esquire, and Mary his wife.

- 158 $\frac{3}{4}$. Jan. 9, William Brooker, son of Paul Brooker.
 1613. July 11, Alice Brooker, daughter of William Brooker.
 1615. Oct. 22, Dorothea Brooker, daughter of William Brooker.
 161 $\frac{3}{4}$. March 14, George Broker, son of William Brooker.
 162 $\frac{1}{4}$. Feb. 27, Paul Brooker, son of William Brooker.
 1623. April 21, Ann, daughter of William Brooker.
 1625. Sept. 7, Dorothy, daughter of William Brooker.
 1627. June 3, Alice, daughter of William Brooker.
 1628. Aug. 31, William, son of William Brooker.
 1631. May 8, Elizabeth Broker, daughter of William Brooker.
 1641. Sept. 19, Edward, son of Henry and Katherine Brooker.

MARRIAGES.

- 157 $\frac{1}{2}$. Jan. 20, Edward Oxenden, gentleman, and Alice Fowler.
 1598. April 24, Edward Brooke [of Barham, yeoman] and Mary Oxenden.
 1605. Sept. 27, Mr. James Oxenden and Mrs. Margaret Nevinsonn.
 1620. April 27, Mr. Henry Oxinden and Mary [blank].
 162 $\frac{1}{2}$. Jan. 2, Richard Masters, gentleman, and Ann Oxinden.
 1636. July 24, Mr. Thomas Barrow and Mrs. Katherine Oxinden.
 163 $\frac{3}{4}$. June 4, Mr. James Piers and Mrs. Jane Oxinden, by licence.
 1687. Sept. 21, Mr. Richard Oxinden, of Deane, and Mrs. Mary Oxinden, of Brooke.

BURIALS.

1576. April 10, William Oxenden, Esquire.
 1581. July 2, Christopher Oxenden, son of Henry Oxenden.
 1586. May 2, Elizabeth Oxenden, daughter of Henry Oxenden.
 1588. Sept. 2, Elizabeth Oxenden, wife of Henry Oxenden.
 1597. Aug. 5, Mr. Henry Oxenden the elder, Esquire.
 161 $\frac{1}{2}$. Feb. 5, Alike Oxinden, wife of Edward Oxinden, Esquire.
 1617. May 27, Sybill Oxenden, daughter of Sir James Oxenden, Knight.
 — Dec. 8, Edward Oxenden, gentleman.
 162 $\frac{1}{2}$. Sr Henry Oxinden, Kt.
 1632. Nov. 12, Mr. William Oxinden.
 1636. Dec. 27, Lady Mary Oxinden.
 163 $\frac{1}{2}$. Feb. 10, Mr. James Oxinden.
 1643. Oct. 24, Mary, daughter of Henry Oxinden, gentleman.
 1643. Nov. 10, Mrs. Mary Oxinden, daughter of Mr. Henry Oxinden, Esquire.
 1647. Oct. 12, Henry Oxinden, gentleman.
 1650. Sept. 23, Anne Oxinden.
 1650. Oct. 25, Margaret Oxinden, daughter of Mr. Henry Oxinden, Esquire.
 1653. July 9, William Oxinden.
 1657. April 9, Mr. William Oxinden.
 1657. Sept. 26, Sir James Oxinden, Knight.
 1659. Aug. 20, Mrs. Elizabeth Oxenden, wife of Sir Henry Oxenden, Knight.
 166 $\frac{1}{2}$. Jan. 20, William Oxinden, son of Sir Henry Oxinden, Knight.
 167 $\frac{3}{4}$. Jan. 5, Mrs. Oxinden, widow.
 1675. Aug. 19, Mrs. Elizabeth, daughter of Sir James Oxinden, Knight, and the Lady Elizabeth his wife.
 1675. Sept. 11, Henrietta, daughter of Lieut.-Col. Oxinden and Mrs. Margaret his wife.
 1684. Dec. 4, Mistress Anne Oxinden, daughter of Lieut.-Col. Henry Oxinden.
 168 $\frac{1}{2}$. Feb. 8, William Oxinden, gentleman, eldest son of Henry Oxinden, of Brooke, Esquire.
 1686. Aug. 28, Sir Henry Oxinden, of Deane, Knight and Baronet.
 169 $\frac{1}{2}$. Jan. 23, The Lady Elizabeth Oxinden, widow and relict of the Honourable Sir Henry Oxinden, Knight and Baronet, deceased.
 1694. Dec. 31, Lieut.-Col. Henry Oxinden, of Brook.
 1696. Lady Elizabeth Oxenden, wife of Sir James Oxenden, Knight and baronet, deceased. Died Nov. 1, buried Nov. 7.
 1589. Nov. 13, Josias Brooker, son of Paul Brooker.
 1612. May 13, Paul Brooker.
 1622. Nov. 11, Dorothy Brooker, daughter of William Brooker.
 162 $\frac{1}{2}$. March 21, Widow Brooker.
 1625. May 1, Alike Broker.
 1625. Sept. 25, Dorothy Broker.
 1627. June 6, Alike Brooker.
 163 $\frac{1}{2}$. Feb. 3, William Brooker.
 165 $\frac{1}{2}$. Feb. 10, Alike Brooker.

MARDEN REGISTER.

- 156 $\frac{1}{2}$. March, Abraham Broker, buried.
 156 $\frac{1}{2}$. April, Jane Broker, wife of John Broker, buried.
 1570. March 11, James Broker, son of Robert Broker, bapt.
 157 $\frac{1}{2}$. Nov. 17, Solomon Broker, son of Robert Broker, burd.
 — Dec. 18, James Broker, son of Robert Broker, burd.
 157 $\frac{3}{4}$. Oct. 5, Solomon Brooker, son of Robert Broker, bapt.
 157 $\frac{3}{4}$. Nov. 2, Margery Brooker, da. of Robert Broker, bapt.
 158 $\frac{1}{2}$. Feb. 17, Elizabeth Brooker, burd.
 1589. April 14, Thomas Brooker, burd.
 1589. Sept. 13, — Broker, da. of George Broker, bapt.
 1593. June 3, Elizor, the da. of Solomon Broker, bapt.
 1595. April 4, Robert Brooker, son of Solomon Broker, xd.
 1599. Dec. 27, Richard, son of Solomon Brooker, xd.
 160 $\frac{1}{2}$. Oct. 2, Solomon, son of Robert Brooker, xd.
 160 $\frac{1}{2}$. July 1, Richard, the son of Solomon Broker, burd.
 160 $\frac{3}{4}$. March 12, Margaret, the da. of Solomon Broker, xd.
 1610. April 9, Mary, da. of Jonas Brooker, xd.
 1611. Sept. 21, widdowe Brooker buried.
 1612. January 19, Anne, da. of Jonas Brooker, xd.
 1612. Jan. 20, Abraham Harper & Catherine Brooker, married.
 1612. Sept. 8, Marie, wife of Thomas Brooker, burd.
 1613. Oct. 24, John Brooker & Jone Yeedis, mar'd.
 1614. Jan. 16, John Woodgatt & Elizab. Brooker married.

DENTON REGISTER.

1629. May 23, Richard Oxinden, gent., of the parish of Barham, buried.
 163 $\frac{1}{2}$. April 23, Henry, son of Henry and Ann Oxinden, buried.
 163 $\frac{3}{4}$. April 23, Henry, son of Henry and Ann Oxinden, of Barham, buried.
 1640. August 30, Ann Oxinden, the wife of
 1593. February 7, was buried Jeames Broker, gentleman, as he required in his last will.
 160 $\frac{1}{2}$. April 23, was buried Mrs Ceciley Brooker widow, of Barham.

BARHAM REGISTER.

BAPTISMS.

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| <p>1611. June 15, Margaret, daughter of Richard Oxenden, gentleman.</p> <p>1612. Aug. 16, James, son of Richard Oxenden, gent.</p> <p>1612. Dec. 12, Richard Oxenden, son of Richard Oxenden, gentleman.</p> <p>162$\frac{3}{4}$. Feb. 4, Adam, son of Mr Richard Oxenden, Esquire.</p> <p>163$\frac{1}{4}$. Feb. 27, Thomas, son of Henry Oxinden, gentleman.</p> | <p>1635. April 16, Margaret, daughter of Henry and Elizabeth Oxinden.</p> <p>1636. June 3, Elizabeth, daughter of Henry and Elizabeth Oxinden.</p> <p>1637. April 22, Henry, son of Henry and Ann Oxinden.</p> <p>1655. Nov. 6, Richard, son of Mr Thomas Oxinden.</p> |
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MARRIAGES.

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|---|---|
| <p>1581. May 22, Henry Oxenden and Elizabeth Broker.</p> <p>1642. Sept. 15, Henry Oxinden, gentleman, and Katherine Cullen [aged 18].</p> | <p>166$\frac{1}{2}$. Feb. 18, Sir Henry Oxinden, widower, of Deane, to Madam Elizabeth Dixwell, widow of Barham.</p> |
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BURIALS.

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| <p>1629. May 22, Mr. Richard Oxenden, carried out of the parish and buried at Denton.</p> <p>1637. April 23, Henry, son of Henry Oxinden, gentleman, was carried out of the parish and buried at Denton.</p> | <p>1639. Aug. 30, Ann Oxinden was carried out of the parish and buried at Denton.</p> <p>1640. August 30, Ann Oxinden, gent., (sic) was carried out of this parish and buried at Denton.</p> |
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ST. PAUL'S, CANTERBURY, REGISTER.

BAPTISMS.

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| <p>160$\frac{5}{8}$. Jan. 22, Henry, son of Richard Oxenden, gentleman.</p> | <p>1610. June 28, Catherine, daughter of Richard Oxenden.</p> |
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MARRIAGE.

- 160 $\frac{7}{8}$. Jan. 11, Richard Oxenden, of Wingham, and Catherine Spracklinge, of Canterbury, by licence.

EXTRACTS FROM ADDIT. MSS. BRIT. MUS. 5507.

MARRIAGES.

- | | |
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| <p>1609. Margaret Oxenden, of Wingham, and William Brigham, A.M.</p> <p>1613. Wm. Oxenden, of Wingham, gent., and Dorothy Grove, of St. Gregories, Cant.</p> <p>1618. Priscilla Oxenden and William Leonard, of Dover, Jurate.</p> <p>1620. Henry Oxenden, of Wingham, gent., æt. 30, married Mary Vinall, æt. 30, of Wingham.</p> <p>1632. Henry Oxenden, of Barham, gent., æt. 23, married Anne, da. of Sir Saml. Peyton, Knt. & Bart., æt. 20.</p> <p>1637. Jane Oxenden married Thomas Pearse.</p> <p>1640. Henry Oxenden, of Wingham, widr., mar. Mrs. Elis. Meredith, of Leeds Castle, da. of Sir Wm., Knt. & Bart., Sir James Oxenden, Knt., his father, living.</p> | <p>1642. James Oxenden, of Goodneston, æt. 29, mar. Mary, relict of John Pattison, of Preston, deed.</p> <p>1645. Elis. Oxinden, of Barham, æt. 29, married James Loue, of Preston, nr. Faversham, gent., æt. 40.</p> <p>1667. Elis. Oxinden, of Ospringe, æt. 21, da. of Mary, then the wife of Thomas Cator, Vicar of Ospringe, married Robert Cumberland, Vicar of Chilham.</p> <p>1669. Elis., widow of Thomas Oxinden, of Ospringe, gent., married Peter Greenstreet, of Ospringe, æt. 25.</p> <p>1684. Margaret Oxinden, of Wingham, æt. 26, married John Benskin, of Woodnesborough, gent., æt. 27.</p> |
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MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTIONS.

DENTON CHURCH.

[From the Diary of Henry Oxenden, of Barham.]

"[1639. I layd the 4 graue stones in Denton chancel up on my ancestors, and sate up the armes in the windows.]

"Hic jacet Jacobvs Brooker de Maydeken in Barham, Generosus, cui fuit unica proles Elizabetha quam Henricvs Oxinden de Dene Miles in con'ubiu' duxit. idem Henricvs et Elizabetha jacent in ecclesia de Wingham. prædictus Jacobvs obiit an' dni 1593. Æt. circiter 60.

"Hic etiam jacet Richardus Oxinden filius secundus Henrici Oxinden militis, et hæres Jacobi Brooker, obiit 20 Maii, 1620. Vixit annos 40, menses 9, dies 5.

"Hic jacet Henricus filius secundus Henrici Oxinden et Annæ uxoris ejus ob. baptizatus 22 Ap. an^o dni 1637.

"Hic jacet Katherina uxor Richardi Oxinden et filia dilectissima Adami Sprakeling militis ob. Dec. 3, 1642. Vixit annos circiter 56.

"Hic jacet Henricus Oxinden filius natu maximus Richardi Oxinden, natus Jan. 18, 1608.

"Hic jacet Anna uxor Henrici Oxinden filia natu maxima Samuelis Peyton de Knolton, militis et Baronetti, ob. 28 Aug. 1640. Vixit annos 28, menses 4, dies 12.

"Hic jacet Anna filia natu minima Henrici Oxinden de Maydeken in Barham, Armigeri, natus Feb. 4, 1649, obiit Martii 1, 1649.

"Progenitoribus mihi et Posteris hæc monumenta ego Henricus Oxinden posui."

[From the Faussett MSS.]

"In ye westmost window on ye south side (of the chancel) are these coats of arms painted on very small panes, one on a pane.

Oxenden, impaling sable, semee of crosses crosslet argent, three cinquefoils of the last.—*Oxenden & Twitsham.*

Oxenden, impaling ermine, three bars azure.—*Oxenden & Barton.*

Oxenden, impaling gules, semee of . . . a lion rampant or.—*Oxenden and Ratling.*

Oxenden, impaling per saltire azure & gules, 2 fleurs de lis in pale argent.—*Oxenden & Yonge.*

Oxenden, impaling azure, a fess between shovellers argent.—*Oxenden & Wenderton.*

Oxenden, impaling gules on a chevron argent, 3 talbots passant sable.—*Oxenden & Brooker."*

WINGHAM CHURCH.

In the Dean Chantry.

This Monvment was erected in ye year 1682, in memory of those of yt branch of the family of Oxinden seated at Deane, who ly interr'd in this church, whose ancestors have flourished in this County for severall ages.

Of this family was Henry Oxinden, who built Deane House, second son to Edward Oxinden, of Brook, Esqr. This Henry had issue two sons, ye first named Edward, who became heir of Brook, and the second Sr Henry, who became owner of Deane. This Sr Henry, by Elizabeth his wife, Daughter and heir of James Brooker, of Maydekin in Kent, Esqr, left issue Sr James Oxenden, K^t, in memory of who more especially, his third son, Sr George Oxinden, K^t (who dyed at Surat, in East India, President for ye Honorable East India Company there, and Governor of ye Iseland and Castle of Bombay) gave a Legacy of £300 for ye erecting of this monvment.

This Sir James dyed anno 1657, leaving Issue by his Lady, Margaret, daughter of Thomas Nevison, of Eastry, in this County, Esqr, Sir Henry Oxinden, K^t and Baronet, now living.

Others of the family seated at Deane, who ly interr'd in this church, are Dame Elizabeth, wife of ye first Sr Henry, who dyed 2^d of Sept. 1588. Dame Margaret, wife of Sr James, who dyed anno 1671. Dame Elizabeth, daughter of Sr William Meredith, of Leeds Abby, in this County, Baronet, and 2^d wife to ye present Sr Henry Oxenden, K^t and Baronet; she was buried ye 20 of August, 1659. Dame Susanna, eldest daughter of ye said Sr Henry and Dame Elizabeth his wife, who was married to Sr Robert Booth, K^t, late Lord Chief Justice of Ireland, and dyed 27th of Octo^r, 1669.

Under this monument are deposited the remains of Sir George Oxenden, Bart, late of Deau, in this parish, who, upon the death of his brother, Sr Henry Oxenden, Bart., was, in the year 1720, chosen member for the Port of Sandwich, and had the honour of representing the same in every successive parliament till the year 1753, when he voluntarily resigned his seat, to the general reluctance of the Constituents. In the year 1725 he was made one of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, and in 1727 was advanced to the board of treasury, both which honourable appointments he executed with diligence, Integrity, and Judgement. That strength of understanding and quickness of parts which nature had so liberally bestowed upon him were so improved by education,

confirmed by habit, and refined by Taste, that he was qualified to shine in the most exalted spheres of Life. Whilst occupied in Parliamentary and Political Scenes, he properly displayed the Talents most which are best suited to them; and after having retired from public business, he was studious to cultivate the amiable duties of a private life as a Gentleman. He had all the accomplishments requisite to his Station as a magistrate: the whole country profited by his prudence, abilities, and activity. Thus was he formed in every view to captivate attention and to secure esteem: cheerful, without levity; generous, without profuseness; learned, but not pedantic; and tho' ever ready to communicate his knowledge, by no means ambitious of displaying it. In his manners courteous and engaging, in his conversation brilliant and instructive, and in every quality requisite to adorn the Senatorial, the Social, or Domestic Character, There were but few equal, and none superior, to George Oxinden. He married Elizabeth, daughter and coheirress of Edmund Dunch, Esq., of Little Whittenham, Berks (Master of the Household to Queen Ann and King George 1st), by Elizabeth Godfrey, his wife, niece to John, Duke of Malborough. Sir Henry Oxinden, the eldest and only survivor of 5 children, viz. Three sons and 2 daughters, thro' a dutiful and filial regard to his deceased parent, caused this memorial to be inscribed, that future generations may know his merit and respect his memory.

George Oxinden, LL.D., Dean of the Arches and Vicar Generall of the Province of Canterbury, Regius Professor of the Civill Law & master of Trinity Hall, in the University of Cambridge, third son of Sr Henry Oxenden, Knt. and Bart. Had issue by his wife Elizabeth three sons, Henry, James, and George, and dyed February, 1702. Elizabeth his wife, daughter of Sr Bazil Dixwell, of Broom, Bart., dyed September, 1704.

Sir Henry Oxenden, Baronet, son of the last named George, who is described at length on the south side of this monument, died the 15th of June, 1803, aged 81 years, at Broome, in the parish of Barham, the mansion house of the estate left to the family by his great-uncle Sir Basil Dixwell, Baronet, and lies buried in the vault under this chancel, where also are deposited the remains of Dame Margaret, the wife of the said Sir Henry Oxenden, Baronet. She was the daughter & co-heiress of Sir George Chudleigh, Baronet, of the county of Devon, & Departed this life the 30th of March, 1803, aged 79 years.

Elizabeth, the only daughter of Sr James Oxenden, by his wife Dame Elizabeth, who dyed an infant, August, 1675.

Jane Penrice, third daughter of Sr James Oxenden, by Elizabeth his second wife, who dyed June, 1697, and lies interr'd by her mother.

Richard Oxenden, Esq^r, fourth son of Sr Henry Oxenden, who by marrying Mary, the eldest daughter of Henry Oxenden, of Brook, Esq., became Proprietor of that seat, and dyed May, 1701, lying interr'd in the chancel belonging to this family.

Vnder this monument lye interred Sr Henry Oxenden, Kt & Bart., son of Sr James, who married three wives; the first was Mary Baker, daughter of Robert Baker, of St Martin in the Fields, in the County of Middlesex, Gentleman, by whom he had issue only one daughter, who dyed an infant. His second wife was Elizabeth, the daughter of Sr William Meredith, of Leeds Abby, in this County, Bart., by whom he had a numerous issue. His third wife was Elizabeth, daughter of William Read, of Folkstone, Esq., and relict of Mark Dixwell, of Broom, Esq^r, by whom he had no issue. He dyed Aug^t, 1686, well belov'd by his Country, which he faithfully serv'd in the chiefest offices of Trust and Honour.

Dame Elizabeth, third wife of Sr Henry Oxenden above mentioned, who dyed January, 1691.

Dame Elizabeth, daughter of Edward Chute, of Bethersden, Esq^r, by Elizabeth, daughter of Mark Dixwell, of Broom, Esq., wife of Sir James Oxenden, Kt & Bart., now living, dyed the 1st of November, 1696.

In the Brooke Chantry.

1684. M.S. In this Vpper part of this chancel lie buried the bodies of Sr James Oxinden, Knt., buried Sept 26, 1657; Elizabeth, wife of the present Sr Henry Oxinden, Knt. & Baront, buried Aug^t 20, 1659; William, son of the said Sr Henry, buried Jan. 20, 1661; Susanna Booth, wife of Sr Rob. Booth, daur of the said Sr Henry Oxinden, burd August 29, 1669; Margaret, relict of Sr James, Buried Oct. 18, 1671; Elizabeth daur of the present Sr James Oxinden and Elizabeth his wife, died an Infant, and was buried Aug. 19, 1675.

Arms:—Oxenden, quartering Brooker.

Near this place lieth interred the body of Mary Battley, second wife of the late Rev. John Battley, D.D., archdeacon of Canterbury, by whom she had no issue. She was the youngest daughter of Sr Henry Oxenden, Kt & Bart., of Dean, in this County, a Lady of noble and excellent endowments both of mind and body, prudent, wise, generous, and just, amiable in her manners and gracefull in her person, which great perfections conducted her through a long and happy life, not only without reproach, but with universal approbation, and procured her from the earliest youth the respect and brightness of character which she maintained with honour and dignity to the fulness of her years, when, having arrived at the age of 85, she departed this life at Canterbury, Dec. 25, 1741, equally regretted by rich and poor, acquaintances, Friends, and Relations. This monument and Inscription, due to her memory, her niece and Executrix, Mrs Elizabeth Master, of Brooke, hath caused to be put up here, a testimony of her affection, having been herself a witness of her virtues.

"On a Flat Stone inlaid with The Effigies in Brass of a Person in a Shroud & 5 Sons & 5 Daughters. Another Fig. & a Coat have been torn off.

"Here lyeth buried the Bodye of Henrye Oxinden, Esquire, who builded that House in Wingham called Deane, who departed this Life the 1st of August, 1597, and gave his Lands to Henry Oxinden, his Son. Disce quid es, et quid eris. Memento mori." (Arms: Oxenden, impaling a fish between two flaunehes—for Sea.)

(*Bryan Faussett, 1759.*)

CANTERBURY CATHEDRAL.

(*From the Oxenden MS.*)

"Richardus Oxinden (frater?) natu minor Allani primus erat omnium Priorum (Wiberto excepto) cui ullum est monumentum sepultum in ecclesiâ Christi in Cantuariâ. jacet in sacello sancti Michaelis ad eandem ecclesiam pertinenti: obiit Aug. 4, 1338, ut patet ex inscriptione sequenti super laminam æris orientali parte parietis inscriptam, quam ipse ego Henricus Oxenden olim vidi

"Hic requiescit in gratia & misericordia
Dn' Richardus Oxinden quondam
Prior hujus ecclesiæ qui ob. Aug. 4, 1338."



ARMS OF HENRY OXENDEN OF BARHAM, 1648.

(*From the case of a silver watch.*)



SEAL OF HENRY OXENDEN OF BARHAM.



ARMS OF OXENDEN IMPALING PARKER.

(Engraved on a flat silver plate.)

[It would appear that the Parker arms were impaled by Henry Oxenden in right of his second wife, Katherine, daughter of James Culling. The following note from the Oxenden MSS. will explain the connection between the Culling and Parker families:—

“Mem: that Katherine the second wife of the said Henrie her mothar’s name before shee marryed to James Culling of South Berham was Marie Allen daughter of Leah Parker sister to the Archbishop of Canterbury.”]

EXTRACTS FROM WILLS.

From Will of Richard Oxenden, of Wyngham, dated 16 Sept., 9 E. IV.

Mention of “Joh’is Oxenden, patris mei.” “Agnes, mater mea.” “Aliciam, uxorem meam modo pregnantem.” “Agnetem et Isabellam, filias meas.” “Thome Oxenden, cognato meo civ’ et piscenarior civitatis Lond’.”

[This Will is preceded by the following deed:—

“Sciant presentes &c. quod ego Ricardus Oxenden de Wyngham dedi Joh’i Digges, Joh’i Ysaake, Joh’i Grenford, Rogero Brent, Willielmo Toke, Willielmo Bertyn et Thome atte Woode omnia terras etc. que habeo post mortem Joh’is Oxenden patris mei, &c. in parochiis de Wyngham, Adelsham, Wikham, Godneston, Nonyngton, Wode-nesbergh, Ayssh juxta Sandwicum, Staple, Preston, & Chislet seu alibi in com. Kanc. &c. Dat. apud Wyngham duodecimo die mensis Septembris anno regni regis Edwardi quarti post conquestum nono. Hiis testibus Rico. Peuerell, Thoma Louclas, Thoma Bussh, Roberto Browning, Johne Wymarke, Jacobo at Well, Johne att Well, Johne Sharpe, Thoma Cowper et aliis.”]

From Will of “Johane Oxynden of y^e parishe of Seynt Laurens in the yle of Thanete,” dated 6 June, 1491.

“My body to be buryed in y^e body of y^e church befor ye hye cros. Unto Isabell Kempe 1 cow and a gowne of wyolett. Unto Morkynns wyfe a blacke kyrtyll. Unto John Kempe the sone of John Kempe an ewe and a lambe and whan he comys to y^e age of xvi yer y will y^e said John have vjs viij^d. Unto Alis Oxynden my beste gowne. To every childe of John Lambyns, Richard Lambyns and Robert Oxyndens a schepec. Unto John Lambyn ane hors and y^e corne of an acre of whete. Also y will he have a synngnete of syluer y^e whiche was hys graundesfathys. Unto Richard Lambyn yecorne of an acre of whete. Unto Robert Oxynden all my stuffe of my housholde y^t is to saye the hall chambr and kechyn ij horsys, ij kene, a karte and a plowgh with there apparell and the corne of ij acris barly growyng in the fylde and of ij acr whete also growyng in the fylde. Also I will that the sayd Robertes barne be ful fynyshyd and complete wyth myne owne goodes. Also I will that Richard Lambyn have xxvjs viij^d. Also Robert Oxenden xl^s. Also Johane Sloo have xijjs iiij^d. The residue of all my goods &c. unto Roger Saunder and to Robert Oxynden the which Roger, and Robert Jordeyne I make myne executors, and Richard Lambyn oversear & I bequethe him iijjs iiij^d.”

Proved 30 Sept. following.

Will of John Oxenden of Nonyngton, dated 10 May, 1510.

"In the namo of God Amen in the yere of o^r Lorde God mccccx. the x daie of the moneth of Maie. I John Oxenden of the parish of Nonyngton beinge in good mynde make my wille in this maner of wise. First I bequeth my soule to Almighty God and to o^r Lady and to all the blessed company of hevyn and my body to be buried in the church yard of Nonyngton. Also I bequeth to the high awtur there viij^d. Item to o^r Lady light there ij bushells of barley. Item to the rode light ij bu. of barley. Item I bequeth to the light of the brothered of Jhu there at Nonyngton for to be praied fore a li^v of wax and a quarter of barley. Item I wille at my bureing day v massys. Item att my monthes day v massys. Item at my yeres mynd v massys. The residewe of my goodes not bequeth I will it unto my wyfe Alice to her disposicion and her I make myne executor and Symon Qylyter, and I bequeth Synon for his lab^r xxa. pⁿt at this will makinge Sir Roger Colns vicar, John Swandon, Thomas Preston and Harry Baron."

From Will of Edward Oxenden, of Wyngham, gentleman, dated June 4, 1521.

"Corpus meum sepeliend' in cancello parochiali ibidem juxta sepulchrum Ricardi Oxenden armig' . . . Residuum omnium honorum &c. do et lego Alicie uxori mee et liberis in equalibus porcionibus inter eos dividend' . . . Hujus testamenti predictam Aliciam uxorem meam et Willielmum Oxenden filium meum meos veros executores constituo, et D'um Willielmum Cant' Archiepis' meum supervisorem."

Mention of Alice Wood, widow of the said Richard Oxenden; of Henry, his own son; and Mary, his daughter. Devises lands to his wife for life with remainder to William, his son.

From Will of Robert Oxenden, of the parish of St. Laurence in the Isle of Thanet, dated 3 April, 1525.

"My body to be buried in the churche yarde of the parishe at the west dore, yn the p^ocession waye. To four of my godechildren that is hable to bere me to churche to euery of thaym xij^d. to pray for me and my fadre and modre John Oxenden and Johane by name. Item I will that myne executors shall bye a stone of marbull the pricc of iiij markes with a scriptⁿ upon it to leye uppon me. I will that Roger Pawlyn my son yn lawe have my stokke of xli^{li} for the space of xx yeres and at the xx yeres ende xxli^{li} parcell of the said xli^{li} to remayne to Alice my wife and her assigns and the other xxli^{li} to remayne to the said Roger Pawlyn for euer. Item I bequeath to Nicholas Hilles gent, Thomas Thaccher Robert Curlyng and Roger Howlett my feoffees to euery of thaym xxd. Item I bequeath to Nicholas Spraklyng and his wiff xxli^{li}. The residue of my goodes I bequeath to Alice my wife whom I make and ordeyne myn excutrice with Nicholas Spraklyn myn executor. Also I make & ordeyne myn oversear Richard Marshall of Dovor & he to have for his labor a young cowe. If the said Roger Pawlyn fortune to have by my daughter Johane an heire male then I will the same heir male shall paye unto Robert Spraklyng the son of Nicholas Spraklyng vj^{li} xij^s iiij^d and if it fortune the said Robert Spraklyng happen to dye without issue then I will that all my lands & tenements shall remayne unto the next heir male of the body of my daughter Elisabeth nowe the wife of Nicholas Spraklyng."

Procyed 29th April following.

From Will of "William Oxenden, of Wyngam, esquier," dated 26 March, 1576.

"My body to be buried in the northe chauncel where I use to sett within the parrishe churche of Wingam. To William Lovelace esquier sergeant at lawe the best gelding that I shall then have at his choice and likewise to him one ring of golde with a blew saphire being my best ring. To William Crispe of Dovor Castle the seconde best gelding that I then shall have & likewise to hym one other ring with a white saphire. To M^r Cyryack Pettit one gowne grograine furred with black conye, one jerkyn of blak velvet laide on with black lace & a sargeant ring. To M^r Vyncent Engeham one gowne of cloth faced withe martyns, one cote of blak veluet & an hoope of golde graven outward with certen frenche wordes. To my brother Henrye Oxenden my beste gowne furred with martens & garded with veluet and my signet whiche I use to weare. To the wife of my nephew Herdes one ring of golde withe a dyamonde poynted. To M^{rs} Crispe wyf to the sayd M^r William Crispe one ring with a turkys. To Mary Wyldgoose daughter of my sonne in lawe M^r John Wildgoose one billament of gold, being my best and the next billament I geve to the wif of my sonne in lawe M^r Alexander Wildgoose. To my brothers John Robartes and William Robartes to either of them xli^{li}. My feoffees to grant by lease my lands to my nephew Edward Oxenden if he be then alyve.

To the fower younger sonnes of my said brother Henrye Oxenden thre poundes vjs viij^d to be paid half yerely during said term of ten yerres. Of this my present testament & last will I do ordeyn my nephew Richard Hardes esquier & I do geue hym for his paines my great horse, my hawk and spannells. The other of my executors I do apoint my brother Henry Oxenden. The worshipfull Mr William Lovelace sargeant of the lawe my overser."

Proved 23rd June following.

From Will of "Henry Oxenden the elder, of the parish of Wyngham, esquier," dated 17 Dec., 37 Elizabeth.

"In performance of my promise made to my brother William Oxenden in his lyfe time I gyve with Mary Oxenden late dwelling with the Lady Wilford £50 to be paid to her at the daye of her maryage, so as she will be ruled and ordered by my cosen Richard Hardes esquier and Henry Oxenden my sonne and the survivor of them in bestowing herselfe in maryage, desyryng my cosen Richard Hardes esquier to paye other £50 unto her at her daye of maryage according to his faithfull promise made to my brother William Oxenden the elder. To Henry Oxenden my son for his naturall lyffe all those 5 acres of land in Wingham which I purchased of Olyver Baker and after the decease of the said Henry I will all those fyve acres to James Oxenden the sonne of the said Henry Oxenden my sonne. But if it fortune that the said James dye without yssue male then I will y^t all the said fyve acres shall remayne to Richard Oxenden son of Henry Oxenden my sonne and to his heirs males, and for default of such yssue to the heirs males of Henry Oxenden my sonne & in default to William Oxenden my sonne & to his heirs males. To William Oxenden my sonne yerely during his liffe £10. To Henry Saunder my godsonne £5 yerely for four yeaeres for and towards his mayntenance in learning on condicon that his father do keepe him at schole. To Edward Oxenden my sonne the profittees of all those landes which I holde by lease of the Queenes Matie called Upper Blackney on condicon y^t the said Edward my sonne & his heires males do paye unto the said Henry Oxenden my sonne during his life the sum of £4 by even porcons at the foredore of my said mancon house called Deane. If the said Edward Oxenden dye without issue male or make default of payment this devise to be utterly void, and the said Edward Oxenden my sonne & his heires males to take no benefit by this my will. I give the original lease and leases and the residue of the term of yerres, and landes called Upper Blackney, Nether Blackney and Medfield not bequeathed unto Henry Oxenden my son whom I make executor, and I request my cosen Richard Hardes esquier to be my overseer and I bequeth unto him for his paynes one of my best horses or guyldinges."

Proved 27 Aug. 1597.

From Will of Katherine Oxinden, 1642.

"I, Katherine Oxinden, widow, in the county of Kent & parish of Barham, being in health & being in perfect memory, I thanke God, do bequeath my soule to God my Maker and to Jesus Christ my Redeemer, & my body to be buried in the chancell of Denton soe neare my husband as may be. I make my sonne Henrie Oxinden my executor, and I give my daughter Barrow one ring enameld with blew, and to my sonne James Oxinden a bedstead and all belonging to it, & I give him a little silver salt & half a dozen of pewter, and one great brasse pot, and a little one. I give my sonne Richard Oxinden forty shillings to buy him a ring, which mony my daughter Elizabeth shall pay a quarter of a yeaere after my decease. I give my daughter Elizabeth Oxenden my boxe of drawers & all that is in them. I give her my red cabanet & all that is in, except one ring enamelled with black. Item, I give her the trunk which is at my sonnes Barrowes and all that is in it; there is a great gilt cup & other thinges. . . . I give my sonne Adam one silver tanker, a silver sugar boxe, a little silver forke hee has of his owne in my keeping, a silver tanker, six spoones marked K. S.,* a silver cup. I also give him a damaske cloth & a dozen of napkins to it & a towell. I give him six peeces of pewter, by me Kathren. Oxinden."† No. 24, 1642.

Will of Henry Oxenden, 1613.

"To all Christian people to whom this p'nt writeing shall come. I Henry Oxinden of Twitham in the parish of Wingham in the countie of Kent, gentleman, sendeth greeting in ovr Lord God everlasting. Know ye me the said Henrie Oxenden, out of the natu-

* Intended for Katherine, Lady Sprakeling, mother of Katherine Oxenden.

† She deceased, December 3, 1642.

rall affection which I beare vnto my loveng brother William Oxinden of Brooke, in the said parish of Wingham gentleman and upon assured confidence that hee will performe the trust reposed in him, doe giue, graunt, and conferme by this p'nt writing vnto him the said William Oxinden all my goods, chattes (*sic*), and household stuffe and whole personall estate whatsoever, wheresoever the same shall bee, or in whose hands soever itt shalbe found. To haue and to hold the said goods, cattells, howsehold stuffe and whole p'sonall estate vnto him the said William Oxinden, his heires and assignes, for the vse and behoofe of Henry Oxinden, Williann Oxinden, Katherine Oxinden, Mary Oxinden, and Ann Oxinden the children of mee the said Henry Oxinden, to bee disposed of vnto them by the said William Oxinden after my decease, when and in such manner as hee shall thinke most meete and conveniente. Provided alwayes that the said William Oxinden my brother shall giue vnto Mary Oxinden, my loving wife, out of the said household stuffe the best bedd and the best bedsteddle, one bolster, one pillow, two pillow beeres, two paire of sheetes, two blanketts and a rugg matt, bed rope, valence, curtaines and curtaine rods for the vse of her the said Mary Oxinden for ever immediatly after my decease. Provided alsoe that hee the said William Oxinden or his heires shall and will paye vnto the said Mary Oxinden my wife, during the terme of her naturall life, the summe of twenty pounds yearly, to bee paid vnto her quarterly, by five pounds of lawefull money of England every quarter out of the lands of the said William Oxinden, ffor the assurance of which twenty pouds yearely to the said Mary my wife the said William Oxinden my brother hath promised before the witnesses to this p'nt deede to make and seale to the said Mary my wife an anuitie sufficient in lawe within one moneth after my decease. In wittnes wherof I the said Henry Oxinden vnto this my p'nt writting haue put my hand and seale dated the seven and twentieth day of May in the nineteeneeth yeare of the raigne of our sou'aigne Lord Charles by the grace of God King of England Scotland France and Ireland, defender of the faith &c. Anno domini 1643. Signed, sealed, and deliuered in the p'nce of Edward ffillom, George Brices."

Nov. 9, 1650, eman'vit commissio Will'mo Oxinden, &c.

From Will of Richard Oxinden, of Barham, 1629.

"... First, I giue and bequeath unto my deare and beloued wife Katherine, and to Henry Oxinden my sonne, all and singular my moueable goods, chattels, plate, & implements of household equally to be diuided betweene them, which sayd Katharine, my wife and Henrie my sonne I make, constitute, & appoint exectuors of this my last Will and Testament. Item, I giue and bequeath all and singular my landes, tenements, & hereditaments whatsoever lying and being within the County of Kent or realm of England unto the aforesaid Henrie my eldest sonn, & to his heires for euer. Item, I giue & bequeath unto Katharine my eldest daughter the full summe of three hundred pounds of currant English money, to be paid her by my sayd executors at her full age of eighteen yeares. Item, I giue and bequeath to Elizabeth my second daughter the like sume of three hundred pounds, to be paid unto her at her like age of eighteen, or at her day of marriage, which shall first happen. Item, I giue and bequeath unto James my second sonne the like summe of three hundred pounds, to be paid unto him at his age of two and twenty yeares. Item, I giue unto Richard Oxinden my thrd sonne, & Adam my fourth sonne, to each of them three hundred pounds, to be paid seuerally unto them the sayd Richard and Adam when they respectiuey attaine & come unto the sayd age of two & twenty yeares. . . . Item, I desire that if my beloued wife Katharine shall happen to marry again, that then before her sayd marriage shee doe resigne the right of her sayd executorship unto my sayd sonne Henry. In witness whereof I the said Richard Oxinden, testator aforesaid, haue hereunto set my hand & seale the day & yeare first aboue written."

From the Oxenden Diary.

"August 4th, 1663. *Directions concerning some things after the death of me Hen. Oxinden.*

"First, that if I die in Denton, or within twentie mile of it, to be buried under the stone where my first wife lies buried, or where my father lies buried.

"That I have no sutchions of armes at my funerall.

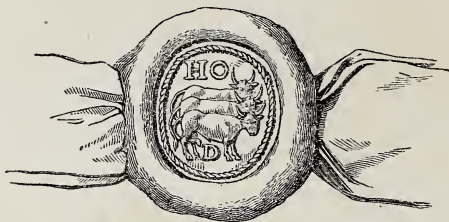
"That no gloues nor ribbons be giuen at my funerall.

"That none moorne at my funerall.

"That my grandchild Richard Oxinden haue my seale ring which was made of part of a gold peece of mony my grandfather, Sir Henry Oxinden, left me, and that he haue my sword that is in layd with gold which my father bought; that he haue the picture

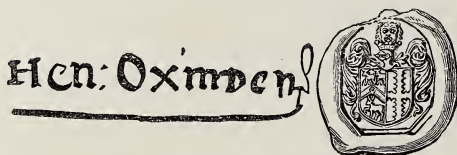
of my first wife, & of Sir Samuel Peyton & his ladie, & of old Sir Tho. Peyton, father of the said Sr Samuel Peyton, & of John Peyton, father of the said Sr Thomas Peyton.

"That there be twentie shilling bestowed in bread and beere upon the poore of Denton & Barham."



SEAL OF HENRY OXENDEN OF HERNE.

[Appended to an Indenture made 30 November, 1 & 2 Philip and Mary, between Thomas Culpeper, of Bedgebury, in the county of Kent, and Henry Oxenden, of Herne, gentleman, and Isabella his wife.—Harl. Charters. 77 H. 19.]



SEAL AND AUTOGRAPH OF HENRY OXENDEN OF BARHAM.

FAMILY OF BROKER OR BROOKER.

"John Broker, of Sussex, gent., had issue John Broker, of Canterburie, who married Dorothe, the daughter of John Sampson, of Horsemanden, in Kent. Hee had also William, a second sonne, & George, a third sonne, which two last dyed without issue.

"Henry Broker, the heire & onely sonne of John, married Elizabeth, the daughter of John Warren, of Dover, gent. (After the death of Henry Brooker his widow, Elizabeth married William Fineux, of Hufsam.) The said Henry had issue female Magdalin, married to John Best, of Feversham, gent.; Margaret, married to John Mackette, of Reculver, gent.; Alice, married to John Cornelius, of Estrie, gent.

"James Broker (eldest sonne of Henry), of Maydeken, at Barham in Kent, married Cicelle daughter of John Alderstone, of Littleborne. John, second sonne of Henry, died without issue.

"Elizabeth was the onely daughter of James Broker, & married to Henry Oxinden, of Deane, second sonne & heire to Henry Oxenden, of Deane, by whom hee had issue James & Richard, & one daughter by name Elizabeth, who dyed young.

"This above is extracted out of Greenhurst his booke of Armes, made at the Visitation August the second, 1623."—*Oxenden MSS.*

WILLS.

Matilda Broker, of Hadlo, widow, 12 May, 1430.

Matilda Broker, of Hadlo, widow. Will dated 12 May, 1430; mentions Alicia "my daughter."

William Broker, of Hoo, 5 January, 1478.

Will of William Broker, of Brodestrete, in the parish of St. Werburgh in Hoo, dated 5 January, 1478, mentions Agnes "my wife."

Johanna Broker de Lydd, 6 Feb., 1485.

Will of "Johanna relieta Willielmi Broker de Lyde facta 6 Febr. 1485, lego corpus ad sepeliend' in cimiterio de Lyde." Residue to be divided between Agnes and Juliana "filias meas." Johannes Henry and Johannes Roper executors.

Will of "Johannes Broker de Eastry," dated 14 Jan., 1487, proved 10 March, 1487.

Corpus meum sepeliend' in cimiterio beati Maric de Eastrie. Lego Alicie uxori mee. Joh'i Broker filio meo. Alicie uxori mee et Thome at Welle quos facio executores, etc.

Will of Richard Broker, of Lyd, dated 4 May, 1494, proved 17 July following.

Desires to be buried in churchyard of All Saints, Lydd. Bequests to the wife and to Margery the daughter of Thomas Godfray; to the wife of John Taylor; money arising from sale of certain lands sold by him to Ralph Broker to be divided between Joan and Margery, his sisters. John Taylor and Thomas Godfrey executors.

Will of William Broker, senior, of Hoo, dated 1 March, 1507.

Desires to be buried in Hoo Church; mentions "my wife," "my son" William Broker, "my daughters" Agnes, John, and Margaret.

Will of John Broker, of St. Margaret the Virgin of the Cyte of Canterbury, dated 23 July, 1522, pr. 16 December, 1524.

My body to be buried in the said church of St Margaret byfore Saint John's Aulter ther if I dye in Canterbury. To Alice my daughter x^s in money and one peece wythe a cover of sylver and gylte, one of them I bought of Brokett. To Margaret my daughter x^{li} in money and another peece with a cover of silver and gylt that I bought of the seid Broket, they be bothe of like faschyon. To Mawdlen my daughter x^{li} in moneye and my best peece with a cover of sylver and gilt that I bought of Master Crampe. If it happen that all my said daughters dye before that they be xv yers in age then I will that the seid money and plate remayne to Henry my sone. To euery of my godsonnys and god-daughters lyving iiij^d. To Dorathy my wif xij sponys of syluer, my best salte with a cover of syluer and gylte, my nutt with a cover, ij masers and the one half of my household stuf. The residew of my plate to be solde to the performing of my wille and the other half my household stuff likewise to be solde. Dorathe my wife and William Nutte my executors and William Myles overseer, he to have x^{li} for his labour. To my wife the house I nowe dwell in, in the said parish of St Margaret and St Mary Bredyn, and also for her life all my lands I bought of John Tong, William Crampe, and William Pargrove, and after her death to Henry Broker my son.

Will of John Broker, of Lenham, dated 3 April, 1524, pr. 30 September, 1524.

My body to be buried in the churchyard of Lenham. To Thomas Broker my father my beste gowne and a buckskyne. To Margerie Broker my mother vjs viiij^d. To William Broker my brother a brasse panne with all my shappe geir. To Johane Broker my suster iij^s iiij^d. To Juliana Broker xl^s. To Juliane Broker my daughter xl^s to be paid when she comes to the age of xiiij yeris. To Alis Broker my daughter xl^s. To the child that my wyfe goeth with all xl^s. The residue I bequeath to Marion Broker my wyfe. The which Marion I make and ordeyne my executrice. Thcs witness Thom^s Brooker, Thomas Dyve.

Will of Roger Broker, of Brenchley, husbandman, dated 8 Sept., 1538, pr. 2 Dec., 1538.

Mentions Margarit "my wife." "My sons" Thomas (ex^r.), George, Little John, Great John, Richard. Alic^e "my daughter." Also Elizabeth "my goddaughter."

Will of Thomas Brooker of Lenham, Taylor, dated 24 Jan. 1604, proved 22 Feb. following.

Mentions Mary my daughter, wife of Mathie Clifford; to Grace and Mary Clifford, daughter of my s^d daughter Mary Clifford; to Benjamin Brooker my son; to my sister Marion wife of Thomas Salmon; to Anne Brooker, daughter of my brother W^m Brooker; to Richard Graham my wife's brother; to Margaret my wife.

Will of Samon Brooker, of Stone in the Isle of Oxney, dated 1 May, 1606, proved 31 May following.

Desires to be buried at Stone. Bequests to "my son" Paul Brooker; "my daughter"

Ilen Brooker; "my daughter" Anne Lyddyor, wife of Nicholas Lyddyor; John Lyddyor his son; "my son" John Brooker; "my wife" Denys Brooker

Will of James Brooker, of Barham, 1593.

"In the name of God, Amen. I, James Broker, gent., of the parish of Barham in the countie of Kent, being sick of bodie but of sound & perfect remembrance, (thanks be to God,) upon the fourteenth of Jan., 1593, & in the 36th yeare of the reign of our Sovereigne Lady Elizabeth, by the grace of God Queene of England, France, & Ireland, defender of the faith, doe make & ordeine this my last will & testament in manner & forme following. Imprimis, I commend my soule to Almighty God, having stedfast faith and hope of my salvation through the merits of the death and passion of Christ Jesus my Saviour, and my bodie to the earth reverently to be buried in the chancel or parish church of Denton. Item, I give to the poore of the parish of Barham fortie shillings, halfe to be paid within one halfe yeare after my decease & the other halfe within one whole yeare after my decease. Item, I give to the poore of the parish of Denton & Wootton to either of them thirtie shillings, to be paid at the times aforesaid. Item, I give unto Richard Phineux, the sonne of Thomas Phineux my brother, threescore pounds, to be paid unto him at his age of one & twentie yeares. Item, I give unto Thomas, John, William, and Henrie, the sonnes of my said brother Thomas Phineux, to either of them ten pounds, to be paid unto them at the age of one & twentie yeares. Item, I give unto Elizabeth, Agnes, Catherine, & Rebecca, the daughters of my said brother, to either of them ten pounds, to be paid unto them at the dayes of their several marriages or when they shall accomplish the age of one & twentie yeares, whether of them shall first happen. Item, I give unto Cicely two hundred marks, to be paid her within one halfe yeare after my decease. Also my meaning is that my wife shall in parte thereof the summe of thirty or twenty pounds at her choice of my household stuff indifferently prized, and the like sum of other my goods, as horse, cattell, or other things indifferently prized as aforesaid. And my brother Thomas Phineux,¹ whom I make my executor, to enter into a bond obligatory within one and twentie dayes after my decease to perform the last recited legacy unto my said wife or her assignes. Item, I give twenty shillings toward the reparation of the church of Denton, the halfe thereof within halfe a yeare after my decease & the other halfe within one whole yeare. Item, I give unto Elizabeth Long, the daughter of Thomas Long of the city of Canterbury, five pounds at the day of her marriage or within six months after. Item, I give unto Twisden, my godson, two ewes, to be delivered unto him within two months after my decease. Item, I give unto Robert Twisden, Parson of Denton, two ewes, to be delivered unto him within two months after my decease. Item, I give unto Mistres Twine, my cosin, forty shilling, to be paid her within two months after my decease. Finally, my very will is that Thomas Phineux, my brother, shall be my executor, to whom I give & bequeath all my cattells, debts, and movable goods, hee paying my debts & legacies. Provided that my brewing vessels, copper, and other tonnes to remaine in the house to the use of the heire, anything before sayde not with standing.

JAMES BROKER."

Pr: 6 March, 1593.

Will of Cicely Brooker, 1605.

"In the name of God, Amen. The eight day of Aprill in the yeere of our Lord God one thousand six hundred and five, I, Cycilie Brooker, of the parish of Barham in the countie of Kent, widow, being in perfect memory, prayed be God, doe make this my last will in manner & forme following. First, I commend my soule into the hands of Almighty God my Maker & Redeemer, hoping to have my sins washed away by the blood of Jesus Christ mine only Saviour, & my bodie when it shall please God to take me out of this world to be buried in the chancel of the parish church of Denton, neer unto my husband Brooker. Item, I give unto the poore of Denton xij^s iiij^d, and to the poore of Barham xx^s. Item, I give towards the making of a new pulpit in Barham church xij^s iiij^d, and if it be not employed that ways within halfe a yeare after my decease, my will is that it shall remaine in the ministers hands that now is to bestow as hee shall thinke convenient. Item, I give unto the minister of Barham church xij^s iiij^d, and to the clerke of the parish of Barham all duties which belong unto him as though I had been buried there, All which legacies before mentioned I will to be paid by my executor within one month after my decease. Item, I give to James Oxenden the summe of twentie pounds of current English money, to be paid by his brother Richard, mine executor. Item, I give unto my cosin Thomas Denie his wife, my best

¹ This Thomas Fineaux was the son of William Fineux, of Huffam, by Elizabeth, daughter of John Warren, of Dover, gent.

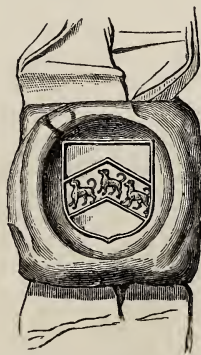
ring, and I give my wearing apparel both linnen & woollen unto my sister Halls two daughters, & to my brother John Alderstones daughters, & to Amyes Alderstone my brother Johns daughter, to be equally divided with indifferency by my executors, except it be one gowne and one taffaty kirtle which I give wholly unto my brother Alderstones daughter that is wife unto Richard Dones, for which gowne I bought the stuffe of the said Richard Dones. Item, I give unto his brother William Alderstone, prentice to Mr. Samuel Dones, marryner, iij^l vjs viij^d, to be payd by my executor within one month after my decease. Item, I give unto the foure children of John Alderstone, clerke, deceased mentioned, Elizabeth, Margaret, John, & Amyes ten pounds equally to be divided among them by mine executor within one quarter of a yeare after my decease. Item, I give to be distributed for dole to the poore at my burial by my executor xxs. Item, I give to them that carry mee to church viij^s, to be paid them by my executor. Item, all the rest of my goods & cattle I give unto Richard Oxenden, my daughter's second sonne, my debts and legacies being payd & my funerall discharged, whom I make my sole executor of this my last will & testament. Provided allways and my will is that my sonne in lawe, Mr. Henry Oxenden, shall take all the charge of all my goods untill his sonne my executor come to the age of one and twenty yeares, in consideration thereof hee my said sonne in law shall pay all my legacies & discharge all matters that shall be due to be discharged before his sonne Richard, my executor, come to age, & then when he is come to the age of one & twentie to be comptable unto him for all my goods, cattle, or money, or household, or any of my goods. Item, I appoint my brother, Mr. Thomas Fineux, of Huffam, & Mr. John Nettwoode, of Kingston, to be mine overseer, & I give to either of them for their paines twentie shillings. In witness whereof I have set my hand & seale the day and yeare first above written.

CICELY BROKER, her mark."

Sealed & deliverd in the presence of John Jull, Henry Lusenton.

Probat : 2nd July, 1605.

James Brooker



Seal and Signature of James Brooker, of Barham, 'generosus,' to a deed dated 6 January 30 Elizabeth.—*Oxenden Muniments.*

Turner.

FROM EGERTON REGISTER.

BAPTISMS.

- | | |
|--|--|
| <p>1688. Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Turner and Susan, his wife, was bapt. June ye 3 day.</p> <p>• Susan, daughter of Thomas Turner and Susan, his wife, was bapt. June ye 3 day.</p> <p>1689. Thomas, son of Thomas Turner, Jun.,</p> | <p>and Hannah, his wife, baptized April ye 8 day.</p> <p>1691. Richard, son of Thomas Turner, Jun., and Hannah, his wife, was baptized November 22 day.</p> <p>1694. John, son of Thomas Turner, Jun., and Hannah, his wife, baptized March 7th day.</p> |
|--|--|

MARRIAGES.

- | | |
|--|---|
| <p>1700. Robert Woolly, singleman, and Anne Turner, spinster, both of this Parish, were married (after publishing the Banns thrice) May ye 30th.</p> | <p>1700 Edward Turner, singleman, and Susan Turner, spinster, both of this Parish, were married (after publishing ye Banns thrice) February 18 day.</p> |
|--|---|

BURIAL.

1697. Thomas Turner, yeoman, and Susanah, his wife, were both buried May 15 day.

FROM HOTHFIELD REGISTER.

BAPTISMS.

- | | |
|--|--|
| <p>1576. James, son of Henry Turner.</p> <p>1591. March 5, the son of Thomas Turner.</p> <p>1592. June 3, Elizabeth, da. of Henry Turner.</p> <p>1593. April 22, Matthew, son of Thomas Turner.</p> <p>1603. Sept. 4, Mary, da. of Isaac Turner.</p> | <p>1606. May 18, Henry, son of Isaac Turner.</p> <p>1608. June 26, Margaret, da. of Jacob Turner.</p> <p>1609. Anne, da. of Jacob Turner.</p> <p>1610. Feb. 24, John, son of Jacob Turner.</p> <p>1613. May 7, Isaac, son of Abraham Turner.</p> <p>1613. Sept. 5, Jacob, son of Jacob Turner.</p> |
|--|--|

MARRIAGES.

- | | |
|--|--|
| <p>1582. Hester Turner and William Wilmington.</p> | <p>1615. Judith Turner and Thomas Mills.</p> |
|--|--|

BURIALS.

- | | |
|--|--|
| <p>1585. Feb. 16, Berthulia, da. of Henrie Turner.</p> <p>1592. Dec. 28, Henry Turner, householder.</p> <p>1599. Sept. 16, Matthew, son of Thomas Turner.</p> <p>1600. Feb. 16, Matthew, son of Thomas Turner.</p> <p>1607. July 13, William, son of Jacob Turner.</p> <p>1626. Dec. 27, Thomas Turner.</p> <p>1675. June 3, Anne, wife of William Turner, brought from Biddenden.</p> | <p>1681. April 26, Mary, da. of Percivall Turner, brought from Biddenden.</p> <p>1681. Dec. 3, Anne, da. of Percivall Turner, brought from Cranbrook.</p> <p>1688. June 1, Anne, da. of Percivall Turner, brought from Cranbrook.</p> <p>1688. Jan. 22, Elizabeth, da. of Percivall Turner, brought from Cranbrook.</p> <p>1689. Aug. 8, Mary, wife of Percivall Turner, brought from Cranbrook.</p> |
|--|--|

FROM SHIPBOURNE REGISTER.

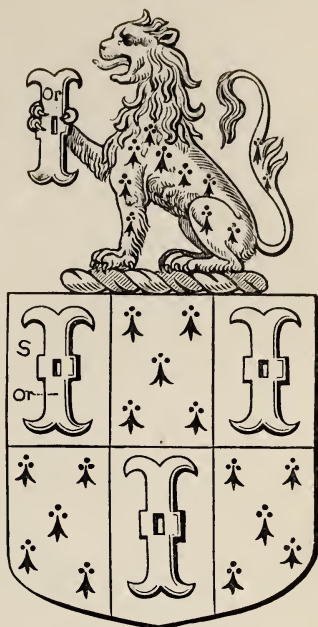
1675. Feb. 9, James Grinstead and Jeane Turner married.

Turner =
 , filius

[Agnes uxor
 Georgii Codd.]

= Elisabetha
 e filia Georgii
 Hasden de
 e. com. Kantij.

Willielmus
 Turner medi-
 cinæ Doctor.



[A da. mar. to
 Burden; 2^{dy},
 to . . . Dine.]

[Henry Turner, of =
 Bandon Bridge,
 Serjeant-Major
 under the Lord
 Incequin, in Ire-
 land, 1653.]

[Dorothy, da. of
 Richard Boyle,
 Archbishop
 of Tuam, relict of
 Captain Greenvil
 Halse.]

[Mary, mar-
 ried to Cap-
 tain Matthew
 Constantine,
 of Bandon
 Bridge.]

, mar. to
 Beecher,
 down, in
 rk.]

[Richard Turner, Bar-
 rister-at-Law, of the
 Inner Temple, æt. 34,
 1688.]

= [Elizab., da. to Tho-
 mas Gouldsbrough,
 of Ongar Castle,
 Essex.]

[Martha, mar. to
 George Daunt, of
 Gortnegrenon,
 co. Cork.]

[Elizabeth.

Boyle.

Henry.]

s. p.]

[In Hasted's copy of the Visitation of Kent, the arms of Turner are differenced with a *chef or, thereon a lion passant gardant between two roses gules*. There is, however, no record of the date of grant of this augmentation.]

Turner.

FROM EGERTON REGISTER.

BAPTISMS.

- | | |
|--|--|
| <p>1688. Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Turner and Susan, his wife, was bapt. June ye 3 day.</p> <p>* Susan, daughter of Thomas Turner and Susan, his wife, was bapt. June ye 3 day.</p> <p>1689. Thomas, son of Thomas Turner, Jun.,</p> | <p>and Hannah, his wife, baptized April ye 8 day.</p> <p>1691. Richard, son of Thomas Turner, Jun., and Hannah, his wife, was baptized November 22 day.</p> <p>1694. John, son of Thomas Turner, Jun., and Hannah, his wife, baptized March 7th day.</p> |
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MARRIAGES.

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|--|---|
| <p>1700. Robert Woolly, singleman, and Anne Turner, spinster, both of this Parish, were married (after publishing the Banns thrice) May ye 30th.</p> | <p>1700 Edward Turner, singleman, and Susan Turner, spinster, both of this Parish, were married (after publishing ye Banns thrice) February 18 day.</p> |
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BURIAL.

1697. Thomas Turner, yeoman, and Susanah, his wife, were both buried May 15 day.

FROM HOTHFIELD REGISTER.

BAPTISMS.

- | | |
|--|--|
| <p>1576. James, son of Henry Turner.</p> <p>1591. March 5, the son of Thomas Turner.</p> <p>1592. June 3, Elizabeth, da. of Henry Turner.</p> <p>1593. April 22, Matthew, son of Thomas Turner.</p> <p>1603. Sept. 4, Mary, da. of Isaac Turner.</p> | <p>1606. May 18, Henry, son of Isaac Turner.</p> <p>1608. June 26, Margaret, da. of Jacob Turner.</p> <p>1609. Anne, da. of Jacob Turner.</p> <p>1610. Feb. 24, John, son of Jacob Turner.</p> <p>1613. May 7, Isaac, son of Abraham Turner.</p> <p>1613. Sept. 5, Jacob, son of Jacob Turner.</p> |
|--|--|

MARRIAGES.

- | | |
|--|--|
| <p>1582. Hester Turner and William Wilmington.</p> | <p>1615. Judith Turner and Thomas Mills.</p> |
|--|--|

BURIALS.

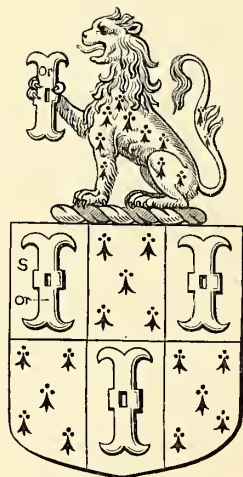
- | | |
|--|--|
| <p>1585. Feb. 16, Berthulia, da. of Henrie Turner.</p> <p>1592. Dec. 28, Henry Turner, householder.</p> <p>1599. Sept. 16, Matthew, son of Thomas Turner.</p> <p>1600. Feb. 16, Matthew, son of Thomas Turner.</p> <p>1607. July 13, William, son of Jacob Turner.</p> <p>1626. Dec. 27, Thomas Turner.</p> <p>1675. June 3, Anne, wife of William Turner, brought from Biddenden.</p> | <p>1681. April 26, Mary, da. of Percivall Turner, brought from Biddenden.</p> <p>1681. Dec. 3, Anne, da. of Percivall Turner, brought from Cranbrook.</p> <p>1688. June 1, Anne, da. of Percivall Turner, brought from Cranbrook.</p> <p>1688. Jan. 22, Elizabeth, da. of Percivall Turner, brought from Cranbrook.</p> <p>1689. Aug. 8, Mary, wife of Percivall Turner, brought from Cranbrook.</p> |
|--|--|

FROM SHIPBOURNE REGISTER.

1675. Feb. 9, James Grinsted and Jeane Turner married.

Turner.

[Willielmus Turner Arm.,
in Hospitio Regis Hen. 7^{mi},
tenuit terras apud Sutton
in com. Cantii.]



FROM SUTTON VALENCE REGISTER.

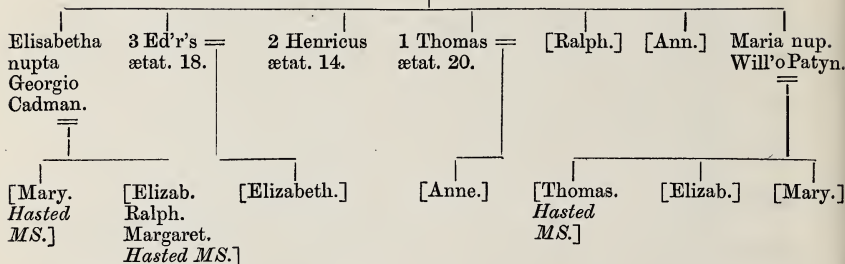
- 157 $\frac{5}{9}$. Maria Turner, filia Georgii Turner, baptizata erat primo die Februarii anno predicto.
- 158 $\frac{1}{2}$. Rogerus Turner, filius Georgii Turner, baptizatus erat 7 o die Martii anno predicto.
1584. Benett, uxor Thome Turner, sepulta erat decimo die Novembris anno predicto.
1585. Georgius, filius Georgii Turner, baptizatus erat die annoque predicto (i.e. quarto die Septembris).
1585. Georgius Turner, paterfamilias, sepultus erat secundo die Novembris anno predicto.
- 158 $\frac{7}{8}$. Gulielmus Bucher, et Maria Turner, vidua, matrimonium contraxerunt xxvi die Februarii anno predicto.
- 15 $\frac{3}{8}$. Derothea Turner, filia Thome Turner, baptizata erat primo die Januarii anno predicto.
- 159 $\frac{7}{8}$. Thomas Turner, filius Thome Turner, baptizatus erat x o die Januarii anno predicto.
- 1 $\frac{599}{600}$. Elizabeta Turner, filia Thome Turner, baptizata erat xxii o die Februarii anno predicto.
- 160 o . Elizabeta Turner, filia Thome Turner, sepulta erat xxiv o die Februarii anno domini predicto.
1602. Willielmus Turner, filius Thome Turner, baptizatus erat die Aprilis. xxv o anno domini predicto.
1605. Anna, uxor Thome Turner, junioris, sepulta fuit die Julii xxiii o anno predicto.
1607. Warham Turner, the son of Thomas Turner, was baptized the xx of December, 1607.
1611. George Turner, the son of John Turner, was baptized the twelfth of May.
- 161 $\frac{3}{4}$. John, the son of John Turner, was baptized the 15th of January.
- 161 $\frac{1}{4}$. John, the son of John Turner, was buried February 18th.
- 161 $\frac{5}{8}$. March 3rd, baptized Dorothy, the daughter of John Turner.
1616. Aprilis xxio, baptized William, the son of William Turner.
- 161 $\frac{7}{8}$. Februarii secundo. George, the son of George Turner, was baptized.
1617. William Byshopenden, of Teunterden, & Dorothy Turner, of Sutton Valence, were married Maii v o .
- 161 $\frac{1}{8}$. William, the son of William Turner, was buried Martii sexto.
1619. Frances, the daughter of William Turner, was baptized Decembris vicesimo quinto.
- 161 $\frac{2}{5}$. Anne, the daughter of John Turner, was baptized Martii decimo septimo.
1621. James, the son of Edmund Turner, was baptized Septembris secundo.
1623. Edmund, the son of Edmund Turner, was baptized Novembris vicesimo tertio.
1625. Catherine, the daughter of William Turner, was baptized Junii sexto.
1625. William, the son of William Turner, was baptized Augusti vicesimo primo.
1630. Alexander, the son of Edmund Turner, was baptized Augusti decimo quinto.
1631. Joane, the widow of George Turner, was buried Maii octavo.
1632. —, the wife of Edmund Turner, was buried Octobris vicesimo sexto.
1634. Edmund Turner & Mary Green were married the 10th of August.
1637. Mary Turner, the daughter of George Turner, late deceased, being a dumbe maiden, was buried Decembris vicesimo nono.
1647. Mary Turner, the daughter of Thomas Turner, baptized July 9th.
- 16 $\frac{59}{60}$. Ruth, daughter of Thomas Turner and Mary his wife, baptized March 24.
- 165 $\frac{3}{4}$. Robert, son of Robert Turner (then churchwarden) and Sarah, baptized January 17th, born the first day.
1654. October 11th, James, the son of Thomas Turner and Mary his wife, borne (no entry of baptism).
1656. June 20. Susanna, daughter of Robert Turner & Sarah, baptized (borne Shrove Tuesday before February 19th).
1662. John, the son of Thomas Turner & Catherine his wife, buried Nov. 24th.)
- 167 o . February 5. John Medhurst, bachelor, & Ruth Turner, virgin, were married.
1672. William, son of Thomas Turner, and Catherine his wife, was bapt. April 28.
1672. December 27th. James Turner, bachelor, & Elizabeth Sharpe, widow, of Maidstone, were married.
- 167 $\frac{3}{4}$. March 14. Mary, the wife of Thomas Turner, senr., was buried.
1674. March 28. Thomas Turner, senr., the blacksmith, was buried.
1674. December 20. Thomas, son of Thomas Turner, blacksmith, & Catherine his wife was buried.
- 167 $\frac{1}{2}$. January 26. Catherine, the wife of Thomas Turner, hopman, was buried.
1676. October 26. James, son of Thomas Turner, blacksmith, & Catherine his wife was baptized.
1678. Cicely Turner, an ancient maid, was buried November 26, sister of Thomas Turner, Clothier.
1680. Mary, daughter of Thomas & Catherine Turner, was baptized April 21.
1680. John, son of Thomas Turner, junr., baptized September 19th.
- 168 $\frac{7}{8}$. Thomas Turner, the elder, householder, was buried March 12th.
1681. Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas & Anne Turner, buried October 8th.
- 168 $\frac{3}{4}$. Thomas, son of Thomas & Anne Turner, baptized March 18.
1683. Ruth & Simon, twin children of Thomas & Catherine Turner, baptized.
- 168 $\frac{1}{4}$. Richard, son of Thomas & Anne Turner, baptized March 8.
- 168 $\frac{7}{8}$. Thomas Turner, blacksmith & householder, buried February 23rd.
- 168 $\frac{7}{8}$. March 4. Isaac, son of Thomas & Anne Turner, was baptized.
1688. April 28. John, son of Thomas Turner & Anne his wife, was buried.
1690. May 4. Anne, da. of Thomas & Anne Turner, bapt.
1690. June 21. Anne, wife of Robert Turner, farmer, buried.
1690. Dec. 6. Robert Turner, farmer & householder, was buried.
1695. June 30. Elizabeth, da. of Thomas Turner & Anne his wife, was baptized.
1696. March 30. Widow Catherine Turner, a poor madwoman, was buried.

Norreys.

Willielmus Norreys = Margeria Bursted
de Presbury in uxor ejus.
com. Gloucestriæ.

Henricus Norreys = Agnes filia Rich'di
de eadem. Stubbes.

Thomas Norreys = Elisabetha filia
de Reynham in Thomæ Elmeston
com. Kant. de eadem.
[Died 19 Decem- [Will 1637.
ber, 1624; buried *Hasted MS.*
in Raneham
Church.]



In the Visitation the arms of Norreys are not given.

FROM RAINHAM REGISTER.

NORRIS.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1593. Mary, filia Tho. Norris, bapt. Aug. 13. | 1632. Maria, filia Stephani Norreis, bapt. Novemb. 4. |
| 1595. Elizth., filia Tho. Norris, bapt. May 28. | 1634. Ann, filia Tho. Norreis, gen., bapt. Feb. 4. |
| 1605. Henry, filius Tho. Norris, bapt. Jan. 5. | 1634. Gulielmus, filius Abrahami et Annæ Norreis, bapt. Oct. 12. |
| 1623. Ann, filia Edw. Norris, bapt. Nov. 16. | 1634. Gulielmus, fil. Abrahami et Annæ Norreis, buried. |
| 1623. Ann, filia Stephen Norris, bapt. Oct. 21. | 1637. Elisabetha Norreis, vidua, buried Maij 4. |
| 1624. Tho. Norreis, esquire, buried December 22. | 1640. Tho., fl. Tho. et Katherinæ Norreis, bapt. April 19. |
| 1626. Jo., fil. Edw. Norris, gent., bapt. Oct. 29. | Henricus, fil. Abrahamæ et Annæ Norreis, bapt. Sept. 6. |
| 1627. Tho., filius Stephen Norris, bapt. Jan. 28. | 1642. Elisabetha, filia Abrahami et Annæ Norreis, bapt. Feb. 19. |
| 1627. Edward Norreis, gen., buried Maie 19. | Thomas Norreis, generosus, paterfamilias, buried Apr. 22. |
| 1628. Eliz., filia Tho. Norreis, gener., bapt. Aug. 26. | 1652. Renoldus, fil. Abrahami et Annæ Norreis, sep. Mar. 30. |
| 1628. Eliz., filia Edw. Norreis, bapt. Decemb. 30. | 1664. Thomas, fil. Abrahami et Gratia Norreis, bapt. July 5. |
| 1628. Eliz., filia Tho. Norris, gener., buried, Aug. 27. | 1667. Henry Norris, the sonne of Abraham, was buried the 10 April. |
| 1629. Barbara, filia Edward Norreis, bapt. Oct. 27. | 1670. Abraham Norris was buried the 17 of April. |
| 1631. Henricus Norris, generosus, buried Novemb. 1. | |
| 1632. Margaretta, uxor Abrahami Norreis, buried Aug. 27. | |
| 1632. Margaretta, filia Abrahami Norreis, bapt. Aug. 26. | |

ELMESTONE.

- | | |
|---|---|
| <p>1593. Ann, filia Ralphe Elimestone, bapt. March 26.
 1593. Mary, filia Will. Elmeston, bapt. July 1.
 1596. Alice, filia Ralph Elmeston, buried July 25.</p> | <p>1604. William Elimestone, buried June 4.
 1625. Agnes Elmeston, vid. buried Septemb. 19.
 1655. James Elmeston was buried Feb. 20.</p> |
|---|---|

NORREYS INSCRIPTIONS, RAINHAM CHURCH.



"Neere this place lyes buried y^e body of Tho. Norreys, Esq. who after many paynfull and dangerous expeditions at sea atchieved the charge & credit of a comavnder a M^r of y^e Trinity hovse; and a Comissioner of the Navye Royall etc. and dyed y^e 19th of Decr 1624 whose lovinge and loyall wife Eliz. davgh^r of Tho. Elmstone hath dedicated to his memory this litle Monvment & had issue by her 4 sones & 3 davgh^{rs} viz. Ralphe Ann Mary Eliz. Tho. Edward and Henry."

Under the Figure of a Sleeping Child, on two Black Marble Slabs.

"Neere this place lyes y^e body of John Norreys sone of Edward & Berbara Norreys. Hee dyed Bei'g aged 7 Moynths.

"Here slepes my babe in silence, heauen's his rest,
 For God takes soonest those he loueth best."

Haward.

Ed'rs Kemp
[of London, mercer, 4th
son of Bartholomew
Kempe, of Gissing].

= Agnes filia
Edmundi
Page de
Shorne.

Willielmus = Alicia filia Thomæ Clyve
Haward de gener. [Alicia soror
Harty se- Xpoferi Cleve militis.
pultus apud She died 20 Dec., 1610,
Gillingham. aged 50, buried in the
Grench Chapel.]

Willielmus = Helena
Lemon. filia
Edri
Kemp.

2 Thomas
Haward de
la Granche
in Gilling-
ham [died
28 April,
1637, buried
in the
Grench
Chapel].

= [Anne, daughter
and coheir of
Rowland Odell;
died Oct. 5,
1628, buried in
the Grench
Chapel.]

Abigail
uxor
Willielmi
Frowde
de Shir-
land.

[Barbarie,
da: of
John
Castlocke,
of Fever-
sham,
gent. M. I.
2nd wife.]

[John]

= 1 Samuel
Haward de
Harty et le
Grange in
Gilling-
ham
[Mayor of
Faversham,
ob: 17
April, 1633,
buried in
Faversham
Church].

= 1 Elisab: filia
Willielmi
Lemon de
com. Kanti
[da: and sole
heir of Wil-
liam Lemon,
of the Isle of
Grain, ob: 14
April, 1610,
buried in
Harty
Church].

[Anna,
unica
filia, ob:
Nov. 17,
1660,
buried in
Dodding-
ton
Church].

= [Willielmus
Delaune, de
Sharsted,
miles factus,
Jan. 22,
1664. Ob:
30 June, 1667;
buried in
Doddington
Church.
Born at
Throwley,
in 1629.]

[Anna, filia et
unica heres.]

Alicia = [John Caslock, 2 Abigail = [Thomas
of Faversham, [Ob. 27
ob. 22 Sept., April,
1651, æt. 78; 1669;
buried in bur^d in
Faversham Faver-
Church. sham
His first wife Church].
was Bennet,
one of the
daughters
and co-heirs
of Thomas
Cole, of
Faversham,
gent., by
whom he had
issue three
sons and four
daughters.]

[Thomas
Southouse, gent., of
Faversham. Ob. 5 Oct.,
1676, æt. 35; bur^d in
Faversham
Church.]

Willielmus
Haward, æt. 9. [æt.
19 et am-
plius.
Faussett
MS. copy.]

Haward.



The above arms and crest were granted to Samuell Haward, son of William, son of Stephen Haward, of the Isle of Harty, co. Kent, by William Segar, Garter, 25 May, 1612.

Augmentation of Arms granted by Sir Gilbert Dethick, K^{nt} Garter, to Rowland Hayward, dated 3 Elizabeth.

To all nobles and gentilles thies p^{ntes} l^{res} redynge, hering, or seinge, Sr Gilbert Dethike, K^t, al's Garter princypall King of Armes, sendeth dew & haumble commendacion & gretinge. Equitie willeth & reasson ordeyneth that men vertieuse & of noble courage be by there merytes & good renowme rewarded, not allonely their p^{sones} in this mortall lyffe soe brieff & transitory, but also after them those that shalbe of thier bodies desended, to be in all places of honnor wth other nobles & jenteles accepted & taken, by certayne ensignes & demonstrances of honnour & noblesse. That is to saye, blayson, helme, & tymber to thende that by their ensamples other may the more enforce them selves to vse thaire dayes in feates of armes & werkes vertious to get the renowne of auneynt noblesse in thiere lignes and posterities. And therefore I, the saide Garter, not allonely by the commune renoune, but also by the reporte & wittnes of dyuers worthye to be taken of word & credence, am playnely adv^{tyssed} & enformed that Rowland Hayward, of Acton rounde, in the countie of Salopp, Esquere, is descended of a howse of long tyme beringe armes as appereth in my recordes; nevertheless, he beinge uncertayne vnder what sorte & manner his predecessors bare thier said armes & creaste, not willinge to doo anythinge that myght prejudice any gentillman of name & of armes hath desiered me the said Garter princypall Kinge of Armes, to ordeyne, assigne, & set fourth to his armes & creste an augmentacion. I therefore seinge his requeste soe juste & reasonable by th^{auctorytie} and power annexed, attributed, geuen, and graunted to me & to my office of Garter princypall Kinge of Armes, by expresse wordes vnder the moste noble g^t scalle, have ordeyned, geuen, & graunted to his armes & creaste the augmentacion in manner as hereafter followeth. That is to saye, *on a chef sable, a lyon passaunt hermyne, armed and langued geules betwene twoo crosse crosselettes fyches gold, & to the creaste being on a wreth, a bulles hed caboche sable horned golde, two crosse crosslettes in sautre persynge the same gold mantelled assuer dobled silluer*, as more playnely appereth depicted in this margent. To haue

& to hold to the said Rowland Haward, Esquere, & to his posterytee, & they it to usse & enioye for euer more. In wittnes wherof I, the said Garter princypall King of Armes, haue signed thies p'tes with my hand, and sett there vnto the Sealle of my Armes. Yeven and graunted at London the xxvth of february, in the thirde yere of the Reigne of our Soveraigne Lady Elizabeth, by the grace of God queen of England, fraunce, & Ireland, Deffender of the ffayth, etc.

FROM GILLINGHAM REGISTER.

BAPTISMS.

Wm. Haywod, son of John Haywoode, bapt. 9 April, 1609.	Anne, da. of Thomas Haward, esquire, bapt. 8 Oct., 1628.
Joane, da. of John Hayward, bapt. 25 Aug., 1611.	Robert, son of Thomas Haywoode, bapt. 11 Aug., 1642.
John, the son of John Haward, bapt. 2 January, 1613.	John Hayward, son of Gilford Hayward and Elizabeth his wife, was bapt. 14 Dec., 1654.
Thomas, the son of John Heywood, bapt. 8 Jan., 1614.	Henry, son of Guilford Hayward, bapt. Jan. 10, 1663.
Guilford, son of John Heywood, bapt. 21 Jan., 1615.	James, son of William Hayward, bapt. Oct. 15, 1664.
Thomas, son of John Heywood, bapt. 14 Feb., 1618.	William, son of William Hayward, bapt. Sept. 8, 1667.
Susan, da. of John Heywood, bapt. 7 Apr., 1622.	Susanna, daughter of Henry Hayward, bapt. April 5, 1668.
John, the sonne of Mr. John Harward, gent., bapt. 17 Aug., 1623.	

MARRIAGES.

Vincent Twort and Elizabeth Haward, both of Gillingham, married 21 Oct., 1611.	Gilford Hayward and Elizabeth Jesop, married Sept. 29, 1653.
Mr. Henry Fowles and Mrs. Chrissogon Haward, Domina de Granch, widow, weare married the 18 January, 1637.	Thomas Shaw and Jane Hayward were married Nov. 26, 1650.
	Thomas Larkin and Elizabeth Hayward of this parish, married Oct. 4, 1666.

BURIALS.

John Heiwood, son of John Heiwood, buried 23 Aug., 1605.	Hareward, burd. 26 Feb., 1626, in the middle chancel.
Alice Haward, wife of Mr. Wm. Haward, burd. 20 Dec., 1610.	Mrs. Anne Haward, wife of Thomas Haward, Esq., burd. in Granch Chapel, 8 Oct., 1628.
Mr. William Haward, Dn's de Granche, burd. 2 April, 1612.	William Haward, burd. 29 Aug., 1629.
John, son of John Haward, burd. 23 Jan., 1613.	Alice, wife of John Haward, burd. 5 March, 1630.
Thomas, son of John Heywood, burd. 11 March, 1614.	John Haward, burd. 14 Feb., 1636.
William, son of Mr. John Harewarde, burd. 28 Sept., 1619.	Thomas Haward, Esq., Dn's de Granch, burd. 20 April, 1637.
Magdalen, da. of John Harewarde, gent., was burd. in East Court Chapel, 20 Jan., 1621.	John Hayward, burd. June 12, 1652.
Joannes, filius Mri Joannis Hareward, generosi, sepult. est tricesimo die Septembris, 1623.	Thomas, son of Guilford Hayward, buried Nov. 2, 1661.
Susan, da. of John Hayward, burd. 18 Feby, 1625.	Guilford Hayward, buried May 16, 1664.
Joane, da. of John Hayward, burd. 16 March, 1625.	James, son of William Hayward, buried Nov. 17, 1664.
Mrs. Elizabeth Hareward, wife of Mr. John	Hayward, buried Sept. 3rd, 1666.
	William Hayward, buried March 29, 1679.
	John Hayward, buried Dec. 18, 1680.
	Samuel Day, a man who workt for Joshua Hayward, buried 1688.

FROM HARTY REGISTER.

BURIALS.

William Hayward, March ye 16, 1679.

FROM FAVERSHAM REGISTER.

BAPTISMS.

1596. Dec. 22. George, son of Richard Hayward.	1601. Sept. 19. Alice, daughter of John Hayward.
1597. June 20. The daughter of Stephen Haywarde, deceased, and Mary his wife.	1605. Dec. 16. Thomas, son of John Hayward.
1601. June 7. Thomas, son of John Hayward.	1627. Nov. 14. John, son of Thomas Hayward and Jone.

MARRIAGES.

1613.	May 6.	William Hayward and Tom- sin German.	1622.	Oct. 5.	William Legge and Tomsin Hayward.
1619.	June 24.	Michael Hayward and Anne Loue.	1639.	May 2.	James Boorne and Barbara Hayward.

BURIALS.

1582.	Sept. 29.	Johane, wife of John Hay- ward, buried.	1624.	March 22.	Anne, wife of Michael Hai- ward.
1593.	April 1.	John Hayward, a poore old man, buried.	1624.	May 4.	A bastard crism of Elizabeth Hayward.
1598.	May 20.	An infant of widowe Hay- warde, buried.	1624.	May 11.	Elizabeth Haiward.
1603.	Oct. 16.	Dorithe, daughter of John Hayward.	1625.	Oct. 20.	Thomas Hayward.
1605.	June 28.	Thomasin Haward.	1627.	March 20.	Steephen Hayward.
1610.	July 28.	William Hayward.	1628.	March 9.	Thomas Hayward.
1610.	Sept. 5.	Mr. William Hayward.	1633.	April 20.	Samuell Hayward, one of the Jurates.
1165.	Jan. 3.	Thomas Haywarde.	1635.	Jan. 9.	Robert Hayward.
1617.	March 19.	William Haywarde.	1641.	March 20.	Steephen Hayward.

MONUMENTS.

IN HARTY CHURCH.



HERE LYETH THE BODY OF ELIZABETH HAWARD
Y^e WIFE OF SAMVELL HAWARD GENT WHO DE-
CEASED Y^e XIII OF APRILL IN Y^e YEAR OF O^r LORD
1610.

[The arms of Kemp in the above inscription were adopted by Elizabeth Hayward, with the quarterings of Botevillein, Ashe, and Bardolph, described as follows:—Kemp. gules three garls or, a bordure engrailed of the last; 2nd, Botevilleine, argent three crescents gules; 3, Ashe, argent two chevrons azure; 4, Bardolph, azure three cinquefoils or.]

IN GILLINGHAM CHURCH.



HERE LYETH BVRYED Y^E BODYES OF WILLIAM HAWARD
OF GRANCH GENT: WHO DYED IN Y^E 94 YEARE OF HIS
AGE Y^E XXVI OF MARCH 1612. AND ALICE HAWARD HIS
WIFE Y^E DAVGHER OF THOMAS CLYVE GENT WHO LYKE
WISE DECEASED Y^E LI YEARE OF HIR AGE Y^E XX OF DECEMB
1610 WHO LIVED TOGETHER 34 YEARES & LEFT BEHIND
TEM 2 SONES SAMVELL & THOMAS & ON DAVGHER ABICAL



1st shield, Haward. 2, Hayward impaling Clyve. 3, Clyve quartering Huxley, Stuche, Wronkeslow, and Broughton. 4, as 1.

On a black stone with these Arms. Hayward impaling three crescents, Odell.

"Here lyeth Captain Tho. Hayward, Lord of the Manor of Granch, to which this chancell appertayneth, who dyed the 28th of Aprill, 1637."

On the East wall is a monument of black and white marble, with this inscription:—

"Death hath added to the ornaments of this place the blessed memorialls of M^{rs} Anne Haward, the beloved wife of Tho. Haward of Granch, in this parish, esquire, daughter and coheire of Mr. Rowland Odell, descended from the ancient family of the Odells, of Odell, in Bedfordshire. She had issue only a daughter, and departed this mortall life the 5th day of October, 1628, to whose remembrance her most affectionate husband hath consecrated this monument."

Arms:—Haward impaling four coats quarterly:—1, or, three crescents gules, Odell; 2, argent, a lion rampant gules, armed and langued azure; 3, argent, fretty sable, a fess ermine, on a chief gules, three leopards' heads or; 4, quarterly arg^t and gules, four crosses formè counterchanged.

MISCELLANEA.

ADDITIONS AND EMENDATIONS TO VOL. IV.

ERRATA.

- Page 149, line 13, *for* "ainsi," *read* "ausi."
- Page 154, line 10, *dele* "43."
- Page 155, line 11, *dele* "In one of the returns the heir is called Robert." [See below.]
- Page 160, line 24, *for* "Bachelors," *read* "Bachelers."
- Page 178, line 1, *for* "1264," *read* "1265." [See below.]
- Page 182, last line of text, *for* "Rex," *read* "Regem" [*i. e.* "that he debit the King"].
- Page 184, line 20, *for* "laboravimus," *read* "laboraverimus."
- Page 187, lines 22 and 23, *for* "comitatu predicto," *read* "comitatibus predictis."
- Page 187, line 27, *for* "Burewhill," *read* "Burevill."
- Page 187, line 28, *for* "Hugeford," *read* "Hungerford."
- Page 188, line 3, *for* "totum comitatum predictum," *read* "totos comitatus predictos."
- Page 188, line 15, *for* "predicti comitatus," *read* "predictorum comitatum."
- Page 189, line 11, *for* "1264," *read* "1265."
- Page 189, last line but 4, *after* "annorum," *insert* " [See Inq. p. m., 35 Edw. I., No. 10]."
- Pages 191 and 192, *dele* the whole of note 43. [See below.]
- Page 202, last line but 6, *for* "ROBERTI," *read* "ROBERTO."
- Page 221, line 15, *for* "preceding," *read* "succeeding."
- Page 303, line 30, *for* "Esturt," *read* "Esture."
- Page 342, col. 2, line 5, *for* "but breaks his oath," *read* "but his purpose was not carried out."

It seems worth inquiry whether the "Mr. Antony" referred to in Miss Twisden's letters to Mrs. Hammond (see p. 106,

l. 20, etc.) may not be Anthony Hammond the poet, to whom, according to Sir Egerton Brydges, a wrong parentage has hitherto been given.

With much deference to "a correspondent" who, at p. 323, l. 12, asserts "Cock" or "Cokkys," and not "Cook," to be the correct translation for "Cocus," it is suggested that such a book as 'Collins's Peerage' is scarcely an authority against plain language. "Cocus" is Latin for "Cook," and "Gallus" for "Cock;" and if any family can clearly deduce its pedigree from the Rogerus Cocus who is party to the fine in question, any fanciful or accidental change of name since adopted cannot extend to an ancestor before the change. If our correspondent will oblige us with proof of this descent, (which rests at present on the statement of Collins,) it would form an interesting subject for a note next time the name of Roger Cook appears on the Fine Rolls, which will probably be soon.

ADDITIONS AND CORRECTIONS TO THE MEMOIR OF ROGER
DE LEYBOURN.

The entry on the Pipe Roll 37 Hen. III. (p. 154, l. 9, 10) alludes to the release of Roger, son and heir of Roger de Leybourn, from his father's debt to the treasury, "per breve Regis." The writ of pardon itself, "breve Regis," is recorded on the Charter and Patent Roll "Vasconie" in these words:—

Pro Rogero de Leyburn. Rex omnibus, etc. Sciatis quod perdonavimus dilecto et fideli nostro ROGERO DE LEYBURNE Trescentas marcas quas nobis debuit, et que ab eo exigebantur per summonitionem Scaccarii ad scaccarium nostrum de prestito quod fecimus ROGERO DE LEIBURNE, patri ipsius ROGERI, de exitibus Itineris justiciariorum nostrorum ad Placita Foreste in Comitatu Essexie, per manus dilecti et fidelis nostri Roberti Passel.

"In cuius, etc. Teste apud VASATAS [*i. e.* BAZAS] ix. die Februarii.

"Hoc mandatum est Baronibus de scaccario." (See Rot. Vascon. Pat. et Cart., 37, 38 Hen. III., pars prima, m. 10.)

If any doubt remained that the ROGER DE LEYBURN the rebel baron of 1215 and the active warrior in the national struggles *t. Hen. III.* were two individuals, father and son, this writ puts an end to it beyond controversy.

It appears by the Patent Roll (Rot. Pat. 37 Hen. III., m. 12 *dorso*) that letters of protection, bearing date 30th May in this same year (1253), were granted to Roger de Leybourn on the

occasion of his accompanying Henry to Gascony. The king's need of his services there may have led to a release of his father's debt.

It will be seen by reference to p. 191, note 43, that I there described this Writ of Pardon as missing from the Rolls. This is a mistake, and I have since discovered the writ as cited above. Every apology is due to our readers for this error: it is most mortifying to acknowledge it. It may be pardoned, I hope, when I state that, while this part of my paper was at press, I was confined by severe illness and suffering. Unable to visit London or to examine the records myself, I entrusted this task to a gentleman whom I employed as my agent, and in whom I had the greatest confidence; and I was fain to be content with his reply that after diligent search he had failed to discover the entry. After the volume was printed I was able to test his accuracy, and to my great mortification discovered that the entry is there, as given above.

At p. 155, l. 11, also, as stated above, there is an error as to the son of the Roger de Leyburn there mentioned;—it is not the case that “in one of the returns the heir is called Robert.” Here, too, during the same illness another agent misled me. In all the returns the heir is named JOHN. One of them is very mutilated, only a fragment of the name remaining, but it has clearly been JOHANNES. I can only offer a similar apology in this case also. The reader should draw a pen through the words quoted, and no further correction will be needed in the context.

With regard to the date 1264, given p. 178, l. 1, and p. 189, l. 11, to the letter of protection from Henry III.,—which should be 1265, as is corrected above,—it will be observed that in the original the scribe dates the letter “28 die Oct. anno regni nostri quadragesimo nono.” This certainly would justify the date 1264, but on carefully examining the letter it becomes palpable that the scribe himself is in error. He ought to have written “anno quinquagesimo.” The battle of Evesham, which is cited in the body of the letter, was fought 4th August, 1265, and we know from a grant of various manors made to Roger de Leybourne by the king, and dated at Canterbury 26th Oct., 1265, as entered upon the charter roll, that the king was in that city, whence this letter is dated, at the close

of October, 1265. The 28th of October was the first day of Henry's regnal year, and doubtless, when the clerk dated these letters, he forgot that a new regnal year had commenced, and thus wrote "forty-ninth" (year as he had been in the habit of doing for the last few days) instead of "fiftieth."

L. B. L.

ON THE ALIENATION OF THE MANORS OF WESTWELL
AND LITTLE CHART BY PETER DE BENDING, AND
THE TENURE OF THE FORMER MANOR.

MY DEAR MR. FAUSSETT,

Among the Surrenden MSS. there was formerly an important series of documents relating to the manor of Westwell. Before the dispersion of this celebrated collection, I transcribed them all, and am thus enabled to send you for insertion in our 'Archæologia' a very interesting portion of them. I ought, however, to note that my transcripts were made more than twenty years ago, and I have to express my regret that I am now unable to test their accuracy by collation with the originals, which are no longer accessible.

In our First Volume, p. 289, I have alluded to the fact, that a very large portion of Kentish manors and lands, hitherto supposed to be in gavelkind, are in reality not so. The Public Records and original documents are daily developing the truth, that the majority of these manors and lands are, after all, not partible among all the sons, but the actual inheritance of the eldest. There is now standing before me a row of fifty large folio volumes of transcripts which I have made from the different Public Records, Pipe Rolls, Inquisitiones post Mortem, Charter Rolls, Coram Rege and Assize Rolls, Lord Treasurer's Memoranda, Quo Warranto, Handred Rolls, etc. etc., and several thousand original documents which furnish an immense amount of incontestable evidence on these points. I design them for our contemplated 'History of Kent,' of which we have already issued a prospectus, and in which we propose, in the description of manors and parishes, to give particulars of their tenure, whether in gavelkind or otherwise; omitting no available evidence of any kind by which every owner of property may at once see the nature of his tenure, and the rightful heir be

saved from litigation or unintended spoliation. In fact we shall embody all that has been printed on the subject by Somner, Robinson, and other writers, with vast additions.

In the series, extracts from which I send you, occurs a full elucidation of the Tenure of Westwell, and the pleadings in the disputes between the De Bendings and the Priory of Christ Church, etc. The space which you can afford me being very confined, I leave the larger portion of these pleadings for publication in our 'History of Kent,' and limit myself to a selection of most special interest, one that tells a tale too often told in modern times, but such as we rarely find on record in the thirteenth century, viz. the career of one who began life as the lordly owner of large estates, a powerful magnate, losing his all by dealings with the Jews. The "Starres" of which I send you transcripts, evince how he became entangled step by step with these merciless money-lenders, who exacted an enormous interest, and were ever binding his estates more and more; till he was driven to alienate them all to the Priory of Christ Church, Canterbury, to pay off his debts and release himself from his thralldom. I do not remember ever to have seen such a series, and I trust that you will deem them of sufficient interest to give them a place in our "Miscellanea." It will be seen that poor De Bending's widow, after his death, sued the Priory for dower out of her husband's land, and was fain to accept a miserable corrody—a pittance of maintenance for herself and a servant—as a compromise.

Yours sincerely,
L. B. L.

PETER DE BENDING *acknowledges the Manor of WESTWELL to the Prior and Canons of Christ Church, Canterbury, for their table. For which they give him £171.17s., with a grant of the Manor of LITTLE CHART at a Fee Farm Rent of 10 Marks.*

[Date, between 1206 and 1229. The grant is dated in the Priory Register, 8 Hen. III., 1223-4.]

Sciant omnes presentes et futuri quod ego PETRUS DE BENDENGES, filius PETRI DE BENDENGES, recognoui manerium de WELLES¹ cum omnibus pertinenciis suis esse ius PRIORIS ET

¹ *I. e.* Westwell. In Domesday, Westwell is entered among the lands of the Archbishop's monks, and there seem afterwards to have been

CONVENTUS ECCLESIE CHRISTI CANTUARIE, et ad mensam eorum pertinere.

Et ideo predictum manerium cum omnibus pertinenciis suis sine aliquo retenemento, cum toto Jure quod ego, vel aliquis antecessorum meorum, in predicto manerio et pertinenciis suis aliquo tempore habuimus vel habere potuimus, predictis PRIORI ET CONVENTUI in perpetuum resignavi, et quietum clamaui tanquam jus suum. Ita quod nunquam futuris temporibus ego, vel aliquis heredum meorum, vel alius nomine meo, in predicto manerio vel ejus pertinenciis aliqua ratione aliquid iuris uendicare poterimus. Unde uolo et concedo, quod si quando futuris temporibus aliquid instrumentum appareat, per quod in predicto manerio quicquam iuris uendicare possem ego uel heredes mei, uiribus careat et effectum. Ut autem hec mea recognicio et resignacio et quietam clamacio pro me et heredibus meis in perpetuum valida sit et stabilis, tactis sacrosanctis ewangelis iuravi me nunquam contra premissorum aliquod venturum in aliquo, nec aliquid procuraturum consilio vel auxilio, per quod Jus eorum de predicto manerio cum pertinenciis ledatur in aliquo vel minuatur.

Pro hac autem recognicione, resignacione, et quietam clamacione, facta et recordata in presentia Venerabilis Patris nostri, S.¹ CANTUARIENSIS ARCHIEPISCOPI, et in curia predictorum PRIORIS et CONVENTUS, et in curia predicti Domini CANTUARIENSIS ARCHIEPISCOPI, et in comitatu KANCIE, dederunt mihi PRIOR et CONVENTUS prenominati Centum sexaginta et undecim libras, et decem et septem solidos sterlingorum.

Et preterea dederunt mihi et heredibus meis, ad feodo firmam,² manerium suum de LITTLECHERT cum omnibus pertinenciis suis, exceptis WADETUNE cum pertinenciis suis et una dena

various disputes as to their title to it. This acknowledgment was a final settlement of their claims. It will be observed in the next document—viz. the Foot of Fine, 1233-4—that Peter de Bending represents himself not as owner of the manor of Welles in fee, but as having held it “ad firmam de predicto Priore.”

¹ Stephen Langton was Archbishop of Canterbury from 1206 to 1229. This deed, then, must have been executed between those two periods.

² “A fee-farm rent is a rent-charge issuing out of an estate in fee, of at least one-fourth of the value of the lands, at the time of its reservation; for a grant of lands, reserving so considerable a rent, is indeed only letting lands to farm in fee simple, instead of the usual methods for life or years.” (Blackstone, lib. ii. ch. 3, p. 43.)

que dicitur BIDDENDEN cum pertinenciis eiusdem denne, pro decem marcis soluendis eis annuatim in thesauraria sua ad uicium suum, in duobus terminis, uidelicet, infra octabas sancti Andree quinque marcas, et infra octabas sancti Johannis Baptiste quinque marcas. Quod si ego uel heredes mei aliquem terminorum transgressi fuerimus, statim liceat PRIORI et CONVENTUI in ipso tenemento nos distringere, et ad satisfaciendum de predictis denariis et transgressione sine qualibet contradictione et dilacione compellere. Et predicti PRIOR et CONVENTUS dictum manerium cum pertinenciis suis michi et heredibus meis guarontizabunt contra omnes homines Christianos et Judeos. Et ego et heredes mei guarontizabimus ipsis manerium de WELLES cum pertinenciis suis, sicut prediuissum est, contra omnes homines Christianos et Judeos. Ad perpetuam cuius memoriam, et huius rei stabilitatem, presenti Carte Sigillum meum apponi feci.

Hiis testibus,—WILLELMO DE SHIRENTUN, HENRICO DE COBEHAM, ROBERTO DE ROCHELE, HENRICO DE SANDWICO, JOHANNE DE SANCTO LEGERIO, HENRICO DE OSPRENGES, LOGERIO DE SOTINDUN, THOMA DE BENDING, MATHELGARIO DE HERSTE, JOHANNE CLERICO DE WELLES, et multis aliis.

[Seal as given. It is of green wax on a silk twist cord.]



In dorso: "Carta Petri de Bending, de manerio suo de WELL—ESTWELLES.¹"

¹ "Estwelles,"—apparently an error of the scribe "for Westwelles," but

Peter de Bending =
 |
 Peter de Bending.

Foot of Fine, in which the Prior of Christ Church, Canterbury, releases PETER DE BENDING from his arrears of Rent for LITTLE CHART, and the said PETER quitclaims to the said Prior all right in the Manor of WESTWELL.

[Dated 20th January, 18 Hen. III., 1233-4.]

Hec est finalis Concordia facta, etc. apud Westmonasterium in octauis Sancti Hillarii, anno regni Regis Henrici filii Regis Johannis octauodecimo.

Coram Willelmo de Ralegh, etc. etc.

Inter JOHANNEM, Priorem SANCTE TRINITATIS CANTUARIE, querentem,—per fratrem RICARDUM DE BERKYSORE, monachum suum, etc.—et PETRUM DE BENDENG, deforciantem.

De quinque marcis, quas idem PETRUS debuit predicto Priori de arreragiis annui redditus decem marcarum, quas ei debuit per annum de manerio de PARUA CHERT.

Et unde placitum, etc., quod predictus PETRUS recognouit et concessit pro se et heredibus suis, quod ipse et heredes sui de cetero reddent singulis annis predicto Priori et successoribus suis, et monachis ibidem Deo seruientibus, et Ecclesie sue SANCTE TRINITATIS, decem marcas pro predicto manerio de CHART ad duos terminos anni, scilicet, medietatem infra octauas Sancti Andree, et alteram medietatem infra octauas Sancti Johannis Baptiste, pro omni seruicio.

Et preterea idem PETRUS remisit et quietclamauit de se et heredibus suis ipsi Priori, et successoribus suis, et predictis monachis, et ecclesie predictae, totum ius et clamium quod habuit in manerio de WELLES cum pertinenciis in perpetuum, quod

perhaps made not without design. The discussion of this point would occupy too much space for insertion here, and will be more in place in the 'History of Kent.' It will be sufficient to observe here, that the manor of ESTWELLE is enumerated in Domesday among the tenures of HUGO DE MONTFORT, one of Odo's creatures, and in describing it three yokes are said to be within the division of Hugo, and one yoke without; and that it is of the fee of the Bishop of Baieux, the great plunderer of the property of the Church.

manerium idem PETRUS aliquando tenuit ad firmam de predicto Priore, et quod ei postea reddidit pro predicto manerio de CHERT.

Et pro hac, etc., idem PRIOR remisit et quietclamavit de se et successoribus suis, et ecclesia sua SANCTE TRINITATIS CANTUARIE, predicto PETRO et heredibus suis octo marcas, quas ei debuit de arreragiis annui redditus predictarum decem marcarum in perpetuum.

[See Pedes Finium, Kent ; t. H. III. no. 253.]

PETER DE BENDING *borrowes 44s. of MOSSEKIN CRESPIN, son of JACOB, at a weekly interest of 2d. per pound, and charges his lands and chattels as security.*

[Dated 15th July, 19 Hen. III., 1234.]

Sciunt presentes et futuri, quod ego PETRUS DE BENDING debeo MOSSEKINO CRESPIN filio JACOB xliij solidos sterlingorum, reddendos ad quindenam Sancti Michaelis anno regni regis Henrici filii Johannis xix^o, et nisi tunc reddam, dabo in singulis septimanis, pro singulis libris duos denarios¹ de lucro. Ad eius guarantiam inuadio ei omnes terras meas, redditus, et catalla mea, ubicunque sint, ad recipiendum meum debitum et lucrum. Hec affirmo et sigillo meo confirmo. Actum xv die Julii anno eodem.

[There is an endorsement in Hebrew, which, rendered into English, is "Pirash de Bendagish to Moses son of Jacob, 44s."]

PETER DE BENDINGES *acknowledges to BENEDICT CRISPIN, and JACOB his brother, a debt of 100s. annually for ten years ;—in default to pay 2d. per pound per week ;—and charges his lands and chattels as security.*

[19th November, 19 Hen. III., 1234.]

Sciunt presentes et futuri, quod ego PETRUS DE BENDINGES

¹ *I. e.* at a yearly interest of 8s. 8d. per pound,—more than 40 per cent. per annum.

debeo BENEDICTO CRISPIN et JACOB fratri suo, singulis annis, centum solidos sterlingorum usque ad finem decem annorum proxime sequencium. Scilicet, 1 solidos ad Pascham anno regni Regis Henrici filii Regis Johannis vicesimo, et 1 solidos ad festum Sancti Michaelis proxime sequens, et sic de anno in annum et termino in terminum, usque ad finem decem annorum; et si quem terminum pretiero, dabo eis singulis septimanis pro singulis libris duos denarios de lucro. Ad eorum guarantiam ideo inuadio eis omnes terras meas, redditus, et catalla mea, que habeo et que habiturus sum, ad recipiendum meum debitum et lucrum. Hec affirmo et sigillo meo confirmo.

Actum xix die Nouembris proximo anno.¹

[Seal in White Wax, three Bars.]

[There is an endorsement in Hebrew, which, rendered into English, is "Pirash de Bendigish, 100s. in the year until the end of the tenth year; 50s. at . . . of the year, and 50s. at . . . of every year."]

PETER DE BENDING *acknowledges to J. CRISPIN a debt of £9, to be repaid at Midlent with a weekly interest of 2d. per pound, and charges his lands and chattels as security.*

[Dated 9th March, i. e. Midlent Sunday, 20 Hen. III., 1235-6.]

Sciant presentes et futuri quod ego PETRUS DE BENDING debeo J. CRISPIN ix libras sterlingorum, reddendas ad mediam Quadragesimam anno regni Regis Henrici filio Regis Johannis xxi, et nisi tunc reddam, dabo in singulis septimanis pro singulis libris ij . . . de lucro. Ad eius garantiam ideo inuadio ei omnes terras meas, redditus, et catalla mea, ubicunque sint, ad recipiendum meum debitum et lucrum.

Hec affirmo et sigillo meo confirmo.

Actum ix die Marcii proximo anno.

[There is a Hebrew endorsement signifying the purport of the deed.]

"Proximo" in this and the following documents must almost necessarily imply "proximo præterito." I have dated them accordingly.

PETER DE BENDING *acknowledges a debt of £10 to JACOB CRISPIN, to be repaid at Midlent with a weekly interest of 2d. in the pound, and charges his goods and chattels as security.*

[Dated 9th March, *i. e.* Midlent Sunday, 20 Hen. III., 1235-6.]

Sciant presentes et futuri, quod ego PETRUS DE BENDING debeo JACOBO CRISPIN decem libras sterlingorum reddendas ad mediam quadragesimam anno regni Regis Henrici filii Regis Johannis xxj^o et nisi tunc reddo, dabo in singulis septimanis pro singulis libris ij^d de lucro. Ad eius garantiam ideo inuadio ei omnes terras meas, redditus, et catalla mea, ubicunque sint, ad recipiendum meum debitum et lucrum. Hec affirmo et sigillo meo confirmo.

Actum ix die Marcii proximo anno.

[There is a Hebrew endorsement, "Pirash de Bendigash, £10."]

PETER DE BENDING, *for £200, confirms (Query, by way of Mortgage?) to BONAMICUS, the Jew of Canterbury, the son of MOR, his Manor of LITTLE CHART, reserving a Quit Rent of 1lb. of Pepper per annum.*

[Date probably circ. 20-21 Hen. III., 1236.]

Sciant presentes et futuri, quod ego PETRUS DE BENDINGE dedi et concessi, et hac presenti carta mea confirmaui, BONAMICO, JUDEO CANTUARIE, filio MOR, totum manerium meum de PETICHERT cum pertinenciis suis, scilicet in bosco et plano et uiiis et semitis, in pratis et pascuis, in aquis et molendinis, in humagiis et redditibus, et in omnibus aliis pertinenciis suis.

Tenendum et habendum predicto BONAMICO et heredibus suis, uel ubicunque assignare uoluerit, libere et quiete bene et in pace, iure hereditario, in perpetuum, faciendo inde capitalibus dominis illius manerii omne seruicium quod ad illud manerium pertinet, et mihi et heredibus meis unam libram piperis per annum, de forgabulo¹ scilicet, ad natiuitatem domini, pro omni seruicio consuetudine et demandis temporalibus, omni occasione remota. Et ego predictus PETRUS et heredes mei garantizabimus predicto BONAMICO et heredibus suis, uel ubi-

¹ Quasi "forisgabulo," *i. e.*, literally translated, "quit-rent."

cunque assignare uoluerit, totum predictum manerium superius diuisum cum pertinenciis integre, contra omnes homines et feminas, per predictum seruicium. Pro hac autem mea donacione concessione et garantizacione facta et sigilli mei impressione munita, dedit mihi predictus BONAMICUS duas centum libras sterlingorum in gersumam.

Hiis testibus,—JOHANNE FILIO TERRICI, JOHANNE FILIO ROBERTI, SAMSONE FILIO AARON, CRESELINO FILIO HAKELINI, REGINALDO CLERICO, ELPHEGO CLERICO, et multis aliis.

PETER DE BENDING *grants the Manor of LITTLE CHART to the Prior and Convent of CHRIST CHURCH, CANTERBURY, for 200 Marks, to release him from his debts to the Jews.*

[Date apparently 21 Hen. III., 1237.]

Sciunt presentes et futuri quod ego PETRUS de BENDINGES concessi, et in perpetuum pro me et heredibus meis quietum-clamaui, PRIORI et CONUENTUI SANCTE TRINITATIS CANTUARIE, manerium meum de LITTLECHERTH cum omnibus pertinenciis suis, et totum Jus quod michi in eodem manerio competit, uel aliquo tempore competere potuit. Ita quod predicti PRIOR et CONUENTUS predictum manerium de LITTLECHERT cum omnibus pertinenciis suis adeo libere et pacifice habeant et possideant, sicut unquam aliquo tempore ante ingressum meum in prefatum manerium melius et plenius habuerunt illud, et liberius tenuerunt. Nec ego, aut heredes mei, quicquam juris aut proprietatis in predicto manerio aliquo tempore poterimus uendicare. Pro hac autem concessione et quietaclamacione eis facta, dederunt michi predicti Prior et Conuentus Ducentas marcas argenti, ad soluenda debita mea quibus in Iudaismo tenebar obligatus. Ego uero, ad firmandam predictae concessionis et quieteclamacionis securitatem, cartam predicti manerii, quam sub sigillo predictorum Prioris et Conuentus penes me habui, in manus eorum reconstitui. Et ad maiorem presentis scripti firmitatem optinendam, fidei sacramento interposito, sine omni fraude promitto, quod, quandocunque predictis Priori et Conuentui placuerit, coram Justiciariis in banco, vel itinerantibus, apparebo, eisdem Priori et Conuentui super presenti concessione et conuencionem omnimodum, prout eis melius et utilius uisum

fuerit, per Cyrographum, uel alio modo, facturus securitatem. Et ad hoc faciendum me ipsum, et heredes meos, et bona mea omnia, Domino Cantuariensi archidiacono, et ipsius Cantuarie Decano, qui pro tempore fuerint, spontanea et mera uoluntate mea subicio, quibus licebit per censuram ecclesiasticam sine placito compellere.

Renuncio eciam, pro me et heredibus meis, omni Juris auxilio, canonici et ciuilis, et statuto priuilegio clericatus et fori, et omni excepcioni et rei que possint obici contra hoc instrumentum, uel hanc conuencionem, in perpetuum.

In cuius rei testimonium presenti scripto sigillum meum apponi feci.

Hiis testibus,—JOHANNE filio TERRICI de Canturia, JOHANNE filio ROBERTI, JOHANNE CHICH, magistro WILLELMO CURTEIS, NICHOLAO DE ORES, RICARDO Senescallo, REGINALDO Janitore, NICHOLAO DE HADLO, JOHANNE et RICARDO DE BOSCO, WILLELMO JUUENE, WALTERO DE ROTINGES, ALUREDIO DE FORDMELNE, ROBERTO DE FORDMELNE, et multis aliis.

[Seal in red wax, the same as that engraved above.]

BENEDICT CRESPIN *releases* PETER DE BENDING *from all debts.*

[Dated 1st August, 21 Hen. III., 1237.]

This document is in Hebrew, which rendered into English, is:—

“We the undersigned make known with a perfect acknowledgment, that PIRASH DE BENDIGISH and his heirs¹ . . . from the beginning of the world to . . . Pirash,² the twenty-first year of the reign of ARO . . . JOHN, and what we have made known we have sealed.”

In dorso : Per hec starra³ fuit PETRUS DE BENDING et heredes sui quieti de B . . . PIN de omni debito a creacione seculi usque ad festum Sancti Petri ad Vincula.

¹ A piece is torn off from this document.

² The indorsement shows that this was the feast of St. Peter ad Vincula, *i. e.* 1st August.

³ Starrum. The instruments by which the Jews completed their bonds, etc., were called starra.

BENEDICT CRESPIN and JACOB CRESPIN *quitclaim to the Prior and Convent of St. Trinity, Canterbury, all demands on the Manor of LITTLE CHART sold to them by PETER DE BENDING, on account of any debts due from him to the said BENEDICT and JAMES.*

[Date apparently about even with the foregoing.]

Nos, qui sumus subsigillati, recognoscimus ueram recognitionem, quod remisimus et quietum clamauius Priori SANCTE TRINITATIS, et Conuentui eiusdem loci, et successoribus suis, terram quam dimisit eis PETRUS DE BENDING, que uocatur CHART, cum pertinenciis. Ita quod nos nec heredes nostri poterimus exigere, uel uendicare aliquid super eandem terram poterimus, occasione alicuius debiti quod PETRUS DE BENDING debuit nobis a principio mundi usque ad finem.

Et quod recognouimus sigillauimus.

BENEDICTUS CRESPIN, JACOBUS CRESPIN.

ISAAC son of BENEDICT, and JACOB son of ISAAC, *quitclaim to the Prior and Convent of St. TRINITY, CANTEBURY, the Manor of LITTLE CHART, sold by PETER DE BENDING to the said Prior and Convent, free from all claims that they may have thereon for debts due to them by the said PETER.*

[Date apparently about even with the foregoing.]

This document is in Hebrew, which rendered into English, is:—

“We the undersigned acknowledge with a perfect acknowledgment, that we have quitclaimed to the Prior and Monks of the Holy Trinity of CANTURBIRA the lands which they bought from PIRASH DE BENDAGSHA, which they call IRT the less, and that we are not able to disturb them on account of that land, neither we nor our heirs, with any kind of disturbance in the world on account of the debts which the same PIRASH DE BENDAGSHA owed to us, from the foundation of the world to the end thereof, nor on account of any money which he ever borrowed from us are we able to ask or disturb the same at all; and what we have made known, we have written and sealed.

“JACOB BAR ISAAC.”

Then follows:—

Nos, qui sumus subsigillati, recognoscimus ueram recogni-

cionem, quod quietam clamauius Priori et Monachis SANCTE TRINITATIS CANTUARIE totam terram quam ipsi emerunt de PETRO DE BENDING, que uocatur PARUA CHERTH: Quod non possumus uendicare super dictam terram, nos uel heredes nostri, aliquam calumpniam seculi, occasione alicuius debiti quod idem PETRUS nobis debuit de BENDING, a creacione seculi usque ad finem, nec occasione alicuius mutui quod ipse PETRUS fecit, vel factururus est, aliquid uendicare poterimus super dictam terram; et quod recognouimus scripsimus et sigillauimus.—YSAAC filius BENEDICTI, JACOB filius YSAAC.

AARON BLUNDIN *releases to the Prior and Convent of* CHRIST CHURCH, CANTERBURY, *the Manor of* LITTLE CHART, *which* PETER DE BENDING *has sold to the said Prior and Convent, free of all claims they may have thereon for debts due to them from the said PETER.*

[Date apparently about even with the foregoing.]

This document is in Hebrew, which rendered into English is:—

“We the undersigned make known with a perfect acknowledgment, that we deliver to the Prior of . . . and the Convent of . . . the site of the property of IRT the less and its appurtenances, that neither we nor our heirs are able to exact or disturb concerning the Prior and the Convent . . . concerning the property the Prior had from PIRASH DE BENDIGSH, in the matter of any debt which PIRASH DE BENDIGSH owed to us; and what we have declared, we have sealed.

“AARON BLUND.”

Then,—

Starra AARON BLUNDIN de London, quam fecit nobis PRIORI et CONVENTUI ECCLESIE CHRISTI CANTUARIE de PARUA CHERTH.

JOSEPH BAR-MOSES *and* MOSES BAR-JACOB *release* PETER DE BENDING *from all debts due to them.*

[Dated 21 Hen. III., 1237, probably about even date with the foregoing.]

Hebrew, which rendered into English, is:—

“We the undersigned make known with perfect acknowledgment, that PIRASH DE BENDIGISH and his heirs are freed

from us and our heirs from the beginning of the world unto . . . Pirash, in the twenty-first year of the reign of ARONICUS son of King JOHN; and what we have made known, we have signed.

“JOSEPH BAR MOSES.

“MOSES BAR JACOB.”

Then,—

Quieta clamacio MOSSE filii JACOB et JOSCE filii MOSSE, pro PETRO DE BENDING.

BONAMICUS and CRESSELINUS release PETER DE BENDING from all debts to them, and quitclaim to the Prior and Convent of Christ Church, Canterbury, the Ville of LITTLE CHART, from all claims that they may have thereon for debts due to them from the said PETER.

[Dated 25th December, 22 Hen. III., 1237-8.¹]

The heading of this Starr is in Hebrew, to this effect:—

“We the undersigned make known with a perfect acknowledgment, that PIRASH DE BENDIGASH is freed by us from all debts, and from all exactions, from the beginning of the world.”

Then follows:—

Nos, qui sumus subsignati, recognoscimus uera recognicione, quod PETRUS DE BENDING est quietus de nobis de omni debito et de omni exaccione, a principio seculi usque ad Natale Domini anno regni Regis Henrici filii Johannis Regis uicesimo secundo, et quod recognouimus sigillauimus.

BONAMICUS.

CRESSELINUS.

Then in Hebrew, the English of which is:—

“We the undersigned deliver to the Prior JOHN OF THE HOLY TRINITY, and the Monks of the same place, the ville of IRT which they have received from PIRASH DE BIRIGTH, so that we are not able to disturb concerning that land the . . . on account of any debt which the same PIRASH DE BIRIGTH owed to us,—and what we have made known we have sealed,—from the beginning of the world to the end.

“BONAMICUS.

CRESSELINUS.”

¹ At this time, Christmas Day began the year.

Then,—

Nos qui sumus subsignati quietam clamauimus PRIORI ET ECCLESIE CHRISTI CANTUARIE, et monachis eiusdem loci, villam de LITHELECHERT. Ita quod nos non poterimus uendicare super dictam uillam aliquid, occasione alicuius debiti quod idem PETRUS aliquo tempore nobis debuit, a principio seculi usque ad finem, et quod recognouimus subsigillauius.

BONAMICUS.

CRESSILINUS.

In dorso: Starra CRESSELINI et BONI AMICI Judeorum de PARUA CHERT.

Foot of Fine, in which BURGA, *Widow of* PETER DE BENDING, *releases to the Prior and Convent of* CHRIST CHURCH, CANTERBURY, *all claim for Dower in the Manor of* WESTWELL, *for which they grant her two Corrodies for life, viz. the Corrody of a Monk, and another, the Corrody of a Servant.*

[Dated 8th July, 26 Hen. III., 1242.]

Hec est finalis Concordia facta, etc., apud Westmonasterium a die Sancti Johannis Baptiste in quindecim dies, anno regni Regis Henrici filii Regis Johannis uicesimo sexto.

Coram ROBERTO DE LEXINTON, etc.

Inter BURGAM, que fuit uxor PETRI DE BENNING, petentem, et Priorem SANCTE TRINITATIS KANTUARIE, tenentem, per RICARDUM HARDING, positum loco, etc.

De tertia parte Manerii de WESTWELL¹ cum pertinenciis, quam eadem BURGA clamabat esse rationabilem dotem suam, que eam contingebat de libero tenemento, quod fuit predicti PETRI quondam uiri sui, in eadem uilla.

Et unde placitum fuit, etc., quod predicta BURGA remisit et quietclamauit de se eidem PRIORI, et successoribus suis, et ecclesie sue predictae, totum ius et clamium quod habuit in predicta tertia parte cum pertinenciis, nomine dotis, in perpetuum.

Et pro hac, etc., idem PRIOR concessit, pro se et successoribus suis, quod ipsi inuenient eidem BURGE unum Cunredum²

¹ Thus proving that we are right in identifying the manor of "WELLES" with "WESTWELL."

² "Cunredum,"—a "Corrody" was an allowance of meat, drink, clothing, etc., made by a religious house to some party whom they thus made their "Corrodary." The founder of an Abbey could assign a Corrody in

Monachi, et unum Cunredum Garcionis, tota uita ipsius BURGE apud CANTUARIAM, et post decessum ipsius BURGE, idem PRIOR et successores sui erunt quieti de predictis Cunredis, in perpetuum.

[Pedes Finium, Kent ; t. H. III. no. 443.]

It should be specially noted in connection with this last Fine that the widow of Peter de Bending claims only one-third of the manor as her dower. She had previously sued the priory for one-half the manor as her free bench or dower in gavelkind, 25 H. III., but had lost her cause, as appears by the following entry on the Coram Rege de Banco Rolls, 25 H. III., no. 49, m. 10 :—

“Placita et assise capte apud Cantuariam in comitatu Kancie in octabis Sancte Trinitatis anno regni Regis Henrici filii Regis Johannis xxv^o coram W. de Eboraco Preposito Beverlaci et sociis suis.

“*Calehull.* Burgia que fuit uxor Petri de Bendinges petit versus Priorem Sancte Trinitatis Cantuariensis medietatem Manerii de Westwell ut francum bancum suum, etc. Et unde predictus Petrus quondam vir suus eam dotavit, etc.

“Et Prior venit et dicit quod ipsa non potest petere medietatem predicti Manerii nomine franci banci quia dicit quod habet manerium illud de dono predecessorum Domini Regis qui manerium illud aliquando tenuerunt in manu sua et qui illud dederunt Deo et ecclesie Sancte Trinitatis adeo libere sicut illud tenuerunt in puram et perpetuam elemosinam ita quod nunquam manerium illud nunquam (*sic*) postea partitum fuit nec est partibile quia dicit quod Dominus Rex qui manerium illud dedit predecessoribus suis non tenuit illud nomine gavelakindeis.

“Et Burgia dicit quod predictum Manerium est Gavelikend et partibile est ita quod quidam Robertus de Valeines qui duxerat in uxorem Matillidem de Well cujus hereditas manerium illud fuit post mortem ipsius Matillidis habuit nomine franci banci medietatem illius manerii et Petrus vir ipsius Burgie habuit aliam medietatem

it to a relation ; and the King had thus claims for corrodies out of numerous houses, which he assigned to his servants or nominees. In the present case the Corrody seems to have been the result of a compact between the Priory and the widow of Peter de Bending. (See *Termes de la Ley ; Fitzherbert de Natura Brevium*, etc.)

ita quod Herveus Belet consanguineus ipsius Burgie postquam idem Petrus desponsaverat ipsam Burgiam redemit illam medietatem per denarios suos de predicto Roberto ad opus ipsorum Petri et Burgie. Et quod ita sit offert domino regi xx solidos per sic quod inquiretur et recipitur per plegium Thome de Valeines.

“Et Prior dicit quod predictum manerium non est Gavelikind nec partibile nec predictus Robertus unquam habuit ibidem medietatem predicti manerii ut de franco banco suo et quod ita sit bene ponit se super patriam. Et ideo fiat inde jurata.

“Jurati de consensu partium electi veniunt et dicunt super sacramentum suum quod predictum manerium fuit quondam manerium liberum predecessorum domini regis et quod datum fuit Deo et ecclesie Sancte Trinitatis in liberam et puram et perpetuam elemosinam ita quod manerium illud nunquam fuit Gavelikind nec partitum fuit nec etiam est partibile nec predictus Robertus unquam habuit medietatem predicti manerii nomine franci banci sed dicunt quod post mortem predictae Matillidis tenuit idem Robertus totum manerium cum custodia predicti Petri ita quod predictus Herveus dedit ei quandam summam pecunie pro custodia illa. Et ideo consideratum est quod Prior inde sine die, et Burgia in misericordia perdonatur.”

The dispute was finally settled by a compromise, as in the preceding Fine, in which, by claiming one-third only as her dower, she acknowledges the manor to be out of gavelkind, and accepts he corrody in compensation for the release of her claim.

The unfortunate widow seems to have been more successful in her claim for dower on the manor of Everlond in Ash, for on the Fine Rolls, 25 Hen. III. m. 18, we have the following entry:—

“Mandatum est BERTRAMO DE CRYOL quod de tercia parte feodi unius militis cum pertinenciis in EVERLOND et de medietate L et ij acrarum terre cum pertinenciis in eadem villa, BURGIE qui fuit uxor PETRI de BENDENG, nomine dotis, sine dilacione plenam seisinam habere faciat, retenta in manu Regis warantizacione illius dotis tercia parte librarum annuarum quas heres predicti Petri debet percipere de terra predicta.

“Teste ut supra” (*i. e.* “Rege apud Westmonasterium xv die Novembris”).

In explanation of the above extract it should be noted that the King, by his Charter, had recently granted this manor of

Everlond to Bertram de Cryol, as appears by the following entry on the Charter Roll (Rot. Cart. 25 Hen. III. 26) :—

“Pro Bertramo de Cryoyl. Rex archiepiscopis, etc., salutem. Sciatis nos dedisse concessisse et hac presenti carta nostra confirmasse pro nobis et heredibus nostris Bertramo de Cryoil totam terram cum pertinentiis que fuit Magistri Symonis de Steiland in Everlond in comitatu Kancie et quam cepimus in manum nostram pro multis et gravibus transgressionibus ipsius Magistri Simonis et pro variis debitis quibus nobis tenebatur. Habendam et tenendam eidem Bertramo et heredibus suis adeo plene integre pacifice sicut eam teneremus in manu nostra, faciendo dominis feodi servicium inde debitum. Ita quidem quod nec nos nec heredes nostri aliquo tempore exigemus vel exigere poterimus a predicto Bertramo vel heredibus suis aliquam partem debiti quod idem Magister Symon nobis debuit vel quod faciant nobis aliqua emenda de transgressionibus predictis occasione predictæ concessionis nostre eis factæ de terra predicta. Quare volumus etc. Testibus venerabilibus patribus W. Eboracensi archiepiscopo, P. Herefordensi episcopo Ricardo abbate Eveshamie H. de Vivonia Roberto de Mucegros Galfrido Dispensatore Bartholomeo Peche Willelmo de Boellis et aliis. Datum per manum nostram apud Radingum xvj die Junii.”

The important point to mark in the above extract is that the manor of Everlond was held by knight's service and therefore not in gavelkind, and that Burgia's claim for dower, as widow of Peter de Bending, the former owner, was, in consequence, for one-third only; but the fifty-two acres mentioned seem to have been in gavelkind, as her claim on these was for one-half.

CHARTER OF THE MAYOR OF FAVERSHAM.

(Dated August 1, 1582.)

Being a Charter of Protection to a Baron of the Cinque Ports by the Mayor of his Town or 'Limb,' and forming his credentials for asserting his privileges when absent from home.

Omnibus Christi fidelibus ad quos presentes litere pervenerint EDWARDUS HARRYS, major ville et libertatis de FAVERSHAM,

et jurati ejusdem ville, barones quinque portuum, salutem in Domino sempiternam. Dilectionem vestram rogamus et discretionem quatenus ROBERTUM ALLYN, latorem presentium combaronem nostrum ville predictæ, de quo testimonium laudabile perhibemus et fidele, cum ad partes vestras cum bonis et merchandiziis suis empturus vel venditurus advenerit, per vos transierit, moram fecerit, seu applicuerit, ipsum, tanquam combaronem nostrum, liberum ab omnibus consuetudinibus vos admittere velitis, nullo modo bona aut merchandiza sua fatigatis nec fatigare permittatis, contra libertatem et quietanciam nobis et successoribus nostris a diversis dominis regibus nunc per literas suas patentes concessas; et quod habeat inter vos, sicut omnes combarones nostri quinque portuum habent, et habere consueverunt a tempore ex quo non extat memoria, omnes libertates et quietantias suas, cum socco et saccâ, theall et theam; et quod sit coperefree, louecopefree, theamfree, wyttfree, et lastagefree; et quod habeat denn et strande apud GERNMEUSAM, et omnes inventiones suas in mari et in terra, et quod sit quietus ab omni theollonio, et omni consuetudine, videlicet ab lastagio, tallagio, passagio, cayagio, pontagio, muragio, spissagio, chiminagio, hornegildo, et de omni wrecco, et tota venditione sua achato et reachato suo, et quod nullus super hujusmodi achatis et reachatis suis capiat partem cum eo sine ejus assensu et voluntate; considerantes insuper quod per chartas diversorum nostrorum regum, videlicet Edwardi et Willielimi primi et secundi, et etiam ceterorum progenitorum regum Anglie, super concessione et confirmatione omnium et singularum libertatum et quietantiarum predictarum, concessum sit et prohibitum ne quis nos, nec ipsum, nec ceteros combarones nostros quinque portuum, injuste disturbet super premissis acquietantiis et libertatibus, neque mercatum suum, super forisfacturam domine nostre regine decem libras. Et tantum super hiis eidem ROBERTO ALLYN, si placeat, faciatis, ut vobis et vestris ad majores teneamur gratiarum actiones, et vestris casu consimili seu majori nos adjuutores et magis favorabiliter invenietis promptiores. In quorum omnium testimonium et fidem, has literas nostras eidem ROBERTO ALLYN fieri fecimus patentes, sigillo officii majoratus nostri de FAVERSHAM predictâ signatas.

Datum apud FAVERSHAM predictam, primo die Augusti, anno regni domine nostre Elizabethe, dei gratiâ Anglie, Francie, et Hibernie regine, fidei defensoris, etc., vicesimo quarto.



It would exceed our space in this division of the volume to enter upon explanations, necessarily very long, of all the privileges here enumerated as belonging to the Barons of the Cinque Ports. The nature of many of them is by no means clear and has been much disputed, and it is evident that no few must have been obsolete before the date of this Charter. Many such words were, it is well known, copied into deeds by habit and tradition, and in total ignorance of their meaning; even as, down to our own day, lawyers have used their "general words" in conveyances.

The "Denn et Strande apud Gernmeusam" was, however, a privilege peculiar to the Barons, and an explanation of it may not be out of place here.

It appears that the Cinque Ports possessed some not very well-defined jurisdiction over the herring-trade at Great Yarmouth in Norfolk, connected with which was this privilege, or rather these two privileges, of the Barons. They consisted in the licence to land with their cargoes on the "Strand," and to dry their nets on the "Den," within the liberty of that town,

free of toll. These two easements were expressly confirmed to the Cinque Ports by an Edict or Ordinance of Edward I., in the fifth year of his reign, commonly called "The Dite;" in which occurs the following clause (see Jeake's 'Charters of the Cinque Ports') :—

"Del article de Strande et Den, lez queux lez Barons dez Portz demaundent a Yernemuth, nous diouns et voillouns qu'ils ayount lour eysementz en Strande et Den saunz appropriement del soil, et nomement en temps de la faire, saunz null custume don. Et auxi voillouns, que ceux de la vile de Yernemuth voydent Den et Strande de voilles nyefs et de merym, la ou ils deynout aryver et lour rees seccher, si ceo nest dez nyefs que sount en fesauntz, et mastes, sur que on lein poet seccher."

That is :—

"Of the article of Strande and Den which the Barons of the Ports claim at Yarmouth, we say and will that they do have their easements in Strand and Den without appropriating the soil, to wit in time of the fair, without any custom given. And we also will that they of the town of Yarmouth do clear Den and Strand of old vessels and of timber, where they ought to land and dry their nets, unless it be of vessels which are a-building, and masts, on which they can dry them."

The fruitful sources of dispute between the Barons and the men of Yarmouth, contained in these jurisdictions and privileges, may be imagined : they may be traced in Jeake's Charters above cited, pp. 13–20. The quarrel seems constantly to have come to blows, and Holinshed records one such occasion which was not a little disastrous to an English fleet. This was in the Expedition of Edward I. to Flanders in 1297 :—

"At length, about the 21 daie of August, the king tooke the sea and landed in Flanders, neere to Sluice, about the 27 day of the same month. He was no sooner on land, but that through old enuie and malice depending betweene the mariners of the cinque ports and them of Yermouth and other quarters, a quarrell was picked, so that they fell together and fought on the water in such earnest sort, notwithstanding the kinge's commandment sent to the contrarie, that there were twenty-five ships burnt and destroyed of theirs of Yermouth and other their partakers : also three of their greatest ships, part of the king's treasure being in one of them, were tolled foorth into the high sea, and quite conueied awaie." (Chron. ad an. 25 Ed. I.)

It seems most probable, from the antiquated spelling of Yarmouth,—“Gernmeus,”—employed in this Charter, that, in this case at least, Faversham in the reign of Elizabeth no longer remembered the import of her privilege.

We are indebted for the Charter and the engraving of its fine municipal seal to the kindness of the Rev. G. H. Dashwood, F.S.A. A seal, which is apparently an impression from a modern imitation of the same matrix, has been engraved, Hasted ii. 710; and Jacob's Hist. of Faversham, p. 17.

T. G. F.

EXTRACT FROM THE CHURCHWARDENS' ACCOUNTS,
PARISH OF DARENTH NEAR DARTFORD.

[Communicated by the Rev. R. P. Coates, Vicar.]

1763

July 21	The Debrustments ¹ of Edward vickers in 1763.	£	s	d
	pead the coit Fees at suenoucke ²	0	4	8
	paed the parrets beell ³	0	11	4
	Eacspnces for Going to the visetsion	0	12	3
	paed the old church warden	4	14	5
	paed for this nue boock	0	10	6
July 28	paed James fox for a bager hed	0	1	0
Augst 21	paed Segest for a haig hoge	0	0	4
Sept 30	paed for singe ⁴ the boocke at fanegem ⁵	0	2	6
d ^{to}	paed the corte fees	0	4	8
d ^{to}	Eacspences the same time	0	4	0
	for bred and wind at mickmeles	0	3	10½
	peade John Johnson at mickmeles his wages	1	0	0
	paed willuam Dingle at mickmeles his wages	1	0	0
	paed the widow white to ⁶ ringing dayes	0	6	0
	paed Thomas marten for a hag hoges	0	0	4
	paed Richard marten for three hage hoges	0	1	0
	paed for Brede and winde at mickmeles	0	3	10½

¹ Disbursements. ² Sevenoaks. ³ Apparitor's bill. ⁴ Signing.

⁵ Farningham, with the *g* hard. This is still the common pronunciation.

⁶ Two.

paed for Brede and winde at Ester . . .	0	3	10½
paed for menden the church yard pales and Goshn block ¹	0	6	0
paed John mellen for to ⁶ ringein days . .	0	6	0
paed for riteng the sees ²	0	2	0
paed John potter for Mr. Loft for the nue beles ropes	0	11	0
paed Thomas sharp for menden the church	0	6	6
paed willuam Dingley half a yeres wages at Ester	1	0	0
paed for washing the surplis 5 times . .	0	10	0
paed for washing the tabel Lenin . . .	0	1	0
paed for a mope	0	1	0
paed John Jonson half a yares wages at Ester	1	0	0
paed George Relph to ⁶ ringen dayes . .	0	6	0
paed Richard marten for a fox heed . .	0	1	0
paed for a hag hoge	0	0	4
paed for a hag hoge	0	0	4
paed for a fox hed	0	1	0
paed for Bred and whind at westide ³ . .	0	3	10½
paed for 3 hag hoges	0	1	0

15	1	8
----	---	---

bad money	0	7	0
-----------	---	---	---

15	8	8
----	---	---

L	S	D
---	---	---

Desbursted	15	8	8
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the Sess	13	10	6
--------------------	----	----	---

Balance Due to Edw ^d Vickers . . .	1	18	2
---	---	----	---

JAMES WHITE *Curate.*

EDWARD VICKERS *Churchwarden.*

FINCH TAYLOR	} <i>Oversseers.</i>
GEORGE RELPH	

THO^s SMALL.

¹ Jossing or jostling block, *i.e.* horse-block. See Forby's Vocab. of E. Anglia, vol. ii. p. 176.

² Assessment.

³ Whitsuntide.

NOTES OF KENTISH VINEYARDS.

The soil of our county, now so fertile in a somewhat similar culture, seems to have been early found suited to the growth of the vine. Any student of Kent history will recall constant notices of vineyards on which he has lighted in his reading, and it may be of interest to subjoin a few such notices.

We meet with them in Domesday, shewing that the Saxons were not ignorant of the capability of the soil. Two are there mentioned: one at "Certh," or Chart-Sutton, "ibi iij arpend. vinee;" another at Leeds, "ibi ij arpend. vinee."

The "Arpendium" was a French measure of land, which seems to have been in France principally, and with us exclusively, applied to vineyards. It is found variously written,—*"arpendium, arpentum, arapennis, arepennis, aripennis, aripennus, and agripennus,"*—and varies no less frequently in size, according to district. Perhaps we may surmise the arpend of Domesday to have been about half an acre. The use of this measure may possibly have been then first adopted in England by William's Norman surveyors; but it is more probable that, if not the vine itself, at least all the latest improvements in its culture had been imported from France, and with these may well have been introduced, before the Conquest, the French measure of vine-lands.

In a Register Book of the Temporalities of the Bishop of Rochester (the entries of which are in various hands, *t. Ed. I. to t. Ed. III.*), among the services due from the tenants of the Bishop in Snodland, the following are noted, apparently *t. Ed. III.*:—

"De istis septem jugis et x acris debent de quolibet jugo colligere j bussellum et j þ de Blakeberye ad festum sancti Michaelis, et ferre eas ad Curiam domini Episcopi, et pro quolibet bussello de Blakeberye debent habere unum bussellum frumenti. et ad hoc debent citari.

"Item de quolibet domo debet dominus Episcopus habere unum hominem in vinea sua pro vinis colligendis, et debet unusquisque pasci ter in die; videlicet, gentando, panem frumenti et caseum; et ad horam nonam, panem frumenti et potagium, et j meš coquine et caseum; et ad cenam panem frumenti et caseum."

And among those of Halling:—

“Item debent de quolibet jugo colligere unum bussellum de blakeberyen, et deferre ad Curiam domini Episcopi. Et habebunt pro quolibet bussello de blakeberyen unum bussellum mundi frumenti.”

“Item invenire debent de qualibet domo unum hominem ad vinum domini Episcopi colligendum, si necesse fuerit. Et dominus Episcopus cibabit eosdem collectores ter in die, ut dictum est supra.

“Item Magister hospitalis de Strodes debet facere totum murum inter vineam domini et Cimiterium.”

It would seem that, in making wine, blackberries were mixed with the grapes,—probably to enrich the colour and to sweeten the taste.

Of this latter vineyard Lambard tells us, that in the year 1325, Hamo de Heth, Bishop of Rochester and Confessor to Edward II., sent a present of wine and grapes from it to the King. He adds that it was a plain meadow in his own time. The entry above shows that it must have adjoined the churchyard of Halling.

An earlier vineyard, situated outside the walls of Canterbury, near where the barracks now stand, and belonging perhaps to the Monks of Christ Church, is given in the well-known map of that monastery, between 1230 and 1274, from the MS. “Tripartitum Psalterium Eadwyni” in the library of Trinity College, Cambridge. (More than one engraving of this curious plan has been published,—one by Hasted, vol. iv. p. 529.) And a little later, their great Prior, Henry de Estria, during his long priorate from 1285 to 1331, planted vineyards for the monks on their manors of Copton, Barton, St. Martin’s, Chart-ham, Brookland, and Hollingbourne. (*Id.* p. 551, from Lib. Eccles. Cant.)

The neighbouring Abbey of St. Augustine had also its vineyards. Thorn, its chronicler, tells us of one planted by its Abbot, Ralph de Bourne, a contemporary and perhaps imitator of De Estria. This abbot was remarkable for his appreciation of good living, and for his “celebre convivium” at his installation, the bill of fare at which Thorn gives us in *extenso* (Twysd. Dec. Script. 2010); and we may surmise that he had possibly other designs in turning the Northolme, outside Canterbury, into a vineyard than the following pious considerations mentioned by his chronicler:—

“Istis temporibus (1320) abbas Radulfus vineas juxta NORDHOME fecit plantari. Erat enim perante idem locus spelunca latronum, habitaculum immundiciæ . . . ad quam erat quædam via communis per LE KENILE, cujus subterfugio . . . cætera talia facilius agebantur. Et hæc omnia dictus abbas pie considerans, et qua via ista scandalosa in melius posset commutare excogitans, dictam communem viam regia auctoritate et licentia præcludit, latibula umbrosa et convalles explanavit, spinas et tribulos extirpavit, arbusta truncavit, muro ex omni parte circumcinxit, et inibi vineam electam, ut impræsentiarum cernitur, ad commodum et magnum honorem honorifice plantavit.” (Thorn, *ut supra*, 2036.)

Hasted mentions vineyards of much later date at Quekes Court in Thanet, at Tunbridge Castle, and at Hall-place in Barming. There was also one planted by the Tokes at Godinton, whence tradition declares good wine to have been produced.

When we regard, however, the shortcomings of our climate, as well as the admixture of blackberries which seems to have been thought necessary, we may well congratulate ourselves that the acres of Kent are now applied to the production of a liquor more in harmony with our national character, and certainly better and wholesomer, both in immediate and permanent effect, than can possibly have been gained from all the arpendes ever devoted to vine-culture.

T. G. F.

It is gratifying to be able to announce to our Society the recent discovery of another Saxon cemetery, hitherto unsuspected, in East Kent, in the centre of the district already known as so fertile in records of our Jutish ancestors. At the latter end of March last, as ground was being prepared for planting in the part of Bifrons Park known as Patrixbourne Hill, and lying to the east of the road from Bridge to Patrixbourne, the workmen lighted upon some eighteen or twenty graves, within a space of about thirty feet square. Several characteristic relics were taken from these, as follows :—

Two fine swords, measuring, with the handles, 3 ft. and 2 ft.

8 in. respectively. The wood of their scabbards still adheres to both.

A long spear-head, and another shorter; measuring, with their sockets, 1 ft. 8 in. and 11½ in. respectively.

An umbo, with two of the iron braces which radiated from it to the edge of the circular shield.

A large iron buckle, with the plate to which the strap was attached; found among the ribs of a skeleton.

A smaller buckle of bronze, of common type; and a few beads of clay and porcelain.

Three little knives, one of dagger-shape; a large iron ringle, and a few other iron fragments.

The foregoing relics were from promiscuous graves. From the richest, evidently a lady's grave, were taken,—

A fine necklace of beads, principally of amber and glass. Of the latter are several of the double and treble bead shape, and a few bugles, one of which is of an ultramarine-blue colour. Also one remarkable bead of crystal, cut into five little bosses or knobs.

Two small fibulæ, exactly alike, of bronze gilt, and of the common circular type, each with a centre of ivory and three garnets surrounding it.

A large iron key: and a ring of iron linked into another of bronze, each about an inch in diameter. Three little bronze tags, with fronts of an usual triangular shape.

A spiral ring, composed of a thin band of silver; found still encircling the finger-bone, which is preserved with it. It is imperfect, and may have consisted of many more spiral circles than those engraved below. (Fig. 1.)

A bronze buckle, with ornamented bronze strap-plate, the upper part of which is overlaid with a thin plate of silver. (Fig. 2.)

A small bronze stud or rivet, with flat circular head, incised in a rude pattern. (Fig. 3.)

The three last-mentioned specimens are engraved below.

The graves—with, it is supposed, one exception—lay east and west: all were on the brow of the hill, slightly down the western slope.

The high ground, of which this hill forms the western edge,

has always been remarkable for its ancient remains, especially of the Saxon period. The great Roman road to Dover runs over it, within two hundred yards of these Patrixbourne graves; and but a little further lay the Bourne cemetery, partially explored by Bryan Faussett, and completed, a century later, by the late Lord Londesborough. On the same spur of hill are Barham and Adisham Downs, and at no great distance eastward lie Barfriston and Sibertswold—all spots which yielded rich materials to the earlier of those two explorers. Within the last few weeks, on another part of this western brow, almost directly above Patrixbourne Church, have been found other graves, with iron fragments accompanying the skeletons. I can gather nothing further from the workmen to indicate the probable date of these.

The Marquess Conyngham, with a kindness not now for the first time shewn to the Society, has most liberally permitted us to excavate the spot near the Saxon graves, when the season shall be convenient. It is hoped, therefore, that before long the Council may find itself able to make further search in this very interesting direction.

T. G. F.

May 15, 1866.



Fig. 1.



Fig. 2.



Fig. 3.

GENERAL INDEX.

W. signifies that the party is witness to a deed.

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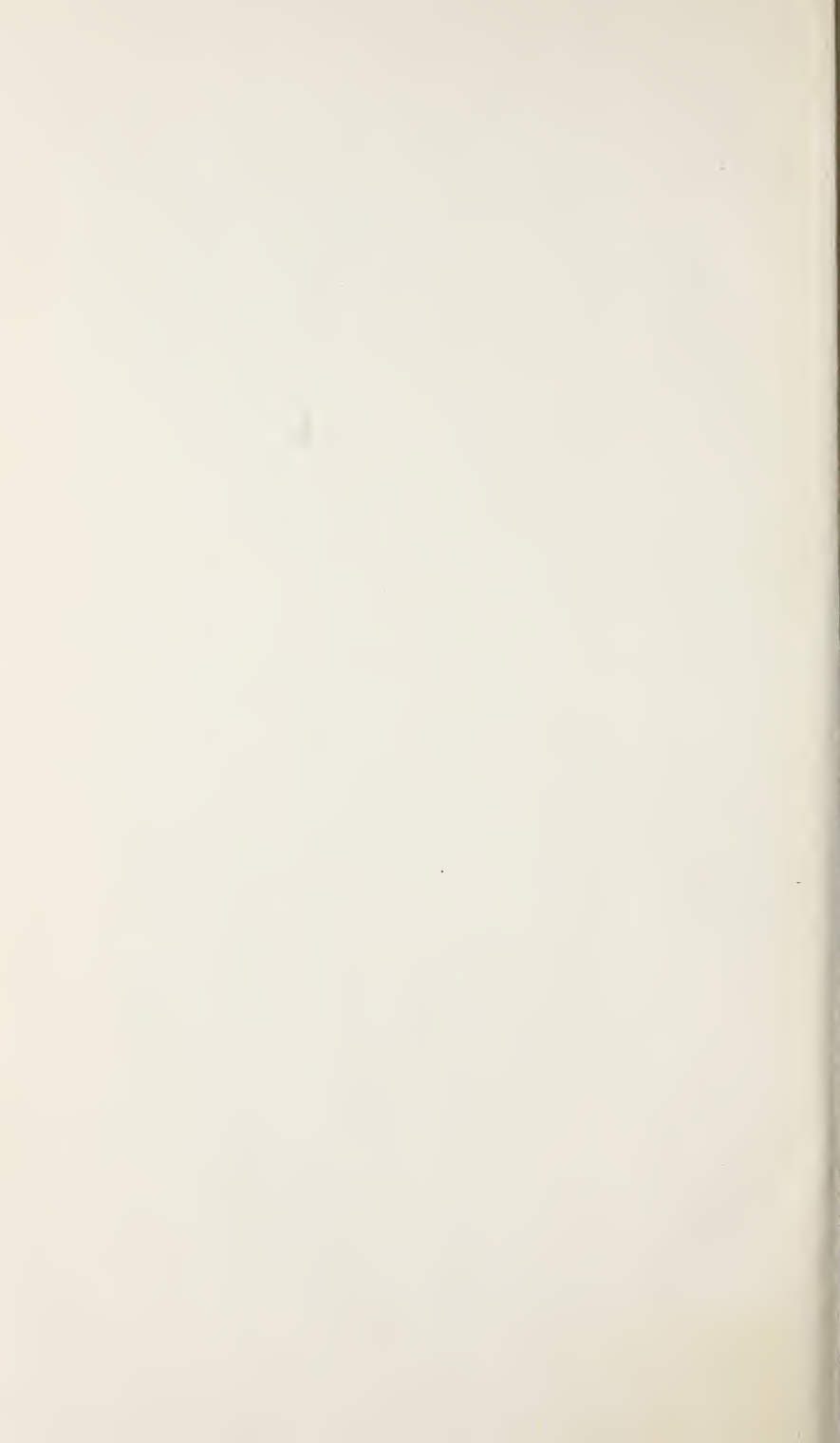
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ERRATA.

- Page 89, line 7 from end, *for* Keytwell *read* Kentwell.
 Page 262, the date of the death of Peter Godfrey should be 1566.

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